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Volume 4
1923/1924

INTER-STATE Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY, 1923

NUMBER 1

APRIL MILK PRICES SUPPLY SHOWS DECREASE

A peculiar condition in the milk market at this time of the year has been in evidence during April. Production has not been in keeping with the demand and there has been a gradual but noticeable shrinkage in the supply.

The proportion of milk in excess of the basic quantity has been smaller than last year. The consumptive demand has been increasing.

From all angles the local market, that is the territory embracing the Philadelphia Milk Shed has been steadily growing stronger.

In instances buyers were over-bidding the established prices by a few cents per hundred to enable them to obtain larger supplies.

It was evident to both producers and buyers that dairymen would not continue to produce milk under the prevailing high costs.

The situation regarding an advance in price to the farmer has been under consideration by the executive committee of the association for fully a month. Conditions were investigated. A result of which was the calling of a price conference for advancing prices, a full report of which is given in another column.

Platform Conditions

The supply of milk in April was for the most part hardly sufficient for the demand. Throughout the month there never was more than a seasonable surplus. Estimates fix the increase over winter shipment not to have been on the average, in excess of 15 per cent.

Surplus milk was not below 6½ cents a quart, city platform, and frequently a slight premium, 7½c per quart was paid.

April Prices

The prices paid for basic milk for April remain at the same basis as has applied since October of last year. For milk delivered f. o. b. Philadelphia, 7½ cents per quart or \$3.37 per hundred pounds. Delivered at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone the price is \$2.79 per hundred. These quotations are based upon 4 per cent. butterfat content.

Surplus Prices

There was a sharp seasonable decline in butter prices during April. The average price for 92 score solid packed creamery butter, New York City, on

which prices were figured, was 46.8 cents.

At this basis the price for Class I surplus milk was \$2.24 per hundred at country receiving stations and 6 cents per quart, equivalent to \$2.82 per hundred pounds delivered Philadelphia.

Class II surplus for April was \$1.86 per hundred pounds at country receiving stations and 5.2 cents per quart or \$2.44 per hundred pounds delivered f. o. b. Philadelphia.

Quotations being based on 4 per cent. butterfat content milk.

MAY PRICE ADVANCES BASIC 34 CENTS HIGHER

The price of basic milk to the buyer in the Philadelphia Milk Shed has been advanced three-quarters of a cent a quart or 34.87 cents per hundred pounds for the months of May and June and one cent a quart or 46.50 cents a hundred pounds for the months of July, August and September, subject, however, to further conferences if necessary.

This advance was the outcome of a price conference held in the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association on Saturday, April 28th, in which

vania but in the neighboring states.

Dairy cattle as a rule have come out of the winter in poor condition. The high costs of feed has resulted in a smaller feeding program.

Labor shortage is acute. On April first the shortage on Pennsylvania farms was 23 per cent., as compared to 3 per cent. last year.

In short, the condition was serious and if the supply of milk was to be saved, producers would have to have the inducement of a higher price.

Manufacturers Object

There was a strong objection to the full advance of one cent a quart or 46.50 cents a hundred pounds at this time by the manufacturers of evaporated and condensed milk.

This objection was not based on conditions within our own territory, but rather on the fact that they had to contend with competition on the part of manufacturers in other producing sections, where prices for milk for manufacturing purposes were on a lower level.

Distributors in some instances were also confronted with higher labor costs, together with some loss of sales due to reduced buying on the part of consumers for a time, the usual condition when the price of fluid milk advances.

After a very lengthy discussion, it was agreed by the producers, distributors and manufacturers that a price advance of one

cent a quart be made to the consumer and that during May and June the price paid the producer for basic milk 4 per cent. butterfat content be on the basis of 8 cents a quart or \$3.72 per hundred pounds delivered Philadelphia, or \$3.13 per hundred pounds at country receiving stations in the 50 mile zone, while during July, August and September the price will be 8½ cents per quart or \$3.84 delivered Philadelphia and \$3.25 per hundred pounds at receiving stations in the zone above named, subject, however, to further conferences if found necessary.

This arrangement, it is to be noted, applies on basic milk. The provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan as to basic and surplus milk continue in full effect as to the provisions for determining the amount and price paid for surplus milk during the months above named.

(Continued on page 10)



Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol No. 407854, an outstanding Show and Production type. See page 6

May Prices

Prices to be paid for May basic milk will, as has just been determined, carry an advance of three-quarters of a cent per quart or 34 cents per hundred pounds.

The basic price under the new schedule on a 4 per cent. butterfat basis, will be 8 cents per quart for May and June and 8½ cents for July, August and September, f. o. b., Philadelphia, Pa.

May basic prices therefore will be 8 cents a quart or \$3.72 per hundred pounds delivered Philadelphia or \$3.13 per hundred pounds at country receiving stations in the 50 mile zone, based on 4 per cent. fat content.

Butter Market

Seasonable declines in butter prices are to be looked for at this time. With the opening of spring the current supply

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in addition to the executive committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, distributors and manufacturers of condensed and evaporated milk from all over the Shed took part.

The executive committee asked for a flat cent a quart advance. It was shown that the farmers were confronted with high feed costs, increased costs of dairy cows and more particularly by the shortage as well as the higher cost of labor.

Because of these facts production of milk in this territory has not kept pace with the demand, and that there has been a general shrinkage in the supply.

Producers, it was shown, have not been encouraged to increase production at present cost levels. If the supply of milk in this territory is to be maintained it would be necessary to increase the price paid for milk.

The conditions were fully investigated by the committee, not only in Pennsyl-

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STATE COUNCIL OF PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS FORMED

The committee on by-laws appointed under a resolution passed at the State-wide Conference of Farm and Co-operative Marketing Organizations, held in Harrisburg, Pa., late in February, met on call of Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. F. P. Willis, and formulated plans and by-laws for a proposed state-wide organization.

These proposed plans and by-laws were forwarded each farm and co-operative marketing organization and an invitation was extended by the Secretary of Agriculture to hold a formal meeting of representatives in accord with the movement.

Three representatives from each organization was suggested at the meeting was called in Harrisburg, April 10th, 1923.

Delegates from some twenty organizations attended the meeting, including State Horticultural Association, Pennsylvania Breeders and Dairymen's Association, Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association, Pennsylvania State Bee Keepers Association, Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Tobacco Growers Association, Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers Association, Inter-State Milk Producers Association, Pennsylvania Holstein Freisian Association, Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Association, Pennsylvania State Grange, Pennsylvania Farmers Co-operative Association, Pennsylvania Society of Farm Women, Farm Bureau Federation, Pennsylvania State Berkshire Association, Pennsylvania State Hereford Breeders Association, Pennsylvania State College, Penn Manor Co-operative Association of Bucks county, Farmers Union of Cedarville, and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The organization was formally organized under the name of the State Council of Pennsylvania Agricultural Associations. The following articles of organization were then adopted:

Object—The object of the council shall be:

- To bring together representatives of agricultural associations and agencies at a "round table" for mutual understanding and the discussion of their problems.
- To co-ordinate agricultural policies for definite action.
- To invite and support measures beneficial to agriculture.

Membership—The membership shall be composed of actual active farmers' associations of Pennsylvania. Such representation shall be on the basis of a state association where one exists. Where organizations are inter-state, they shall be represented by members from the Pennsylvania District. Where no state organization exists, then local or district associations shall be eligible to membership, subject to the approval of the executive committee. Where a state organization refuses or neglects to affiliate, then local or district associations of such state agencies shall be eligible to membership. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and Pennsylvania State College shall have representation in this body on the same basis as any other association.

Representation—Each association may have three representatives, but shall have only one vote.

Fees—There shall be no membership fee charged for the present, but no expense shall be paid by the council to attending delegates.

Officers—The officers shall be a president, vice president and secretary-treasurer.

Board of Directors—The Board of Directors shall consist of one delegate from each member association.

Executive Committee—There shall be an executive committee of five members, three of whom shall be elected officers of the association and two of whom shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their own number.

Quorum—A quorum shall consist of twenty-five per cent. of the members in a general meeting or twenty-five per cent. of the directors in the meeting of the Board of Directors, or three members of the Executive Committee.

Annual Meeting—The annual meeting shall be held on Thursday, 2 P. M., the week of the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show. Other meetings shall be held at the call of the president.

The officers of the association were elected as follows: President, Morris T. Phillips, Pomeroy Pa.; vice president, Mr. Frank B. Black, Garrett, Pa., secretary-treasurer, John M. McKee, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Executive Committee consists of the foregoing officers together with John M. McSparran, Furness, Pa., and R. L. Watts, State College, Pa.

The secretary was directed to send a copy of the minutes to the various state organizations not represented at the meeting and requested their affiliation.

Several general questions were discussed at the meeting.

After a very general discussion the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas: We know that if the Legislature fails to provide the money to properly handle the affairs of the state, that the burden for school and roads will fall upon local taxation, therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask the Governor and the Legislature to get together and compel those who are enjoying exemptions under our tax laws to pay their share of the cost of government, and that any unnecessary expenses of state government be cut down to the minimum.

TWO NEW PENNSYLVANIA HOLSTEIN CHAMPIONS

Bell Farm Bakker, a Holstein cow owned by J. A. Bell, Jr., at Coraopolis, is not only state champion in the ten months division as a junior two year old, but ranks second place for production of butter in the United States in her class and division. In ten months she produced 17,108.9 pounds of milk and 624.33 pounds of fat equivalent to 780.41 pounds of butter.

In the senior four year class of the ten months test period division, Segis Concordia Burke, owned by Edinboro Lake Farm at Edinboro, takes first place for the state. In ten months she produced 18,355.4 pounds of milk and 670.884 pounds of butterfat, equal to 838.60 pounds of butter.

Malcolm H. Gardner who has had charge of the Advanced Registry work for eighteen years says that Advanced Registry is the very foundation of progress. By knowing production, constructive breeding can be carried on and without knowing production all is a guess.

STANDARD TIME LAW ENACTED GOVERNOR PINCHOT SIGNS BILL

The agricultural interests of the State of Pennsylvania have probably never before waged as hard a battle, for what they believe is their inherent right, what is strictly within the law and what was as bitterly contested by representatives of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh as the legislative controversy over the Derrick Bill, Senate 217, which enforces one standard time all over Pennsylvania, throughout the year, as already provided by national and state laws.

The contest over the passage of this bill in the Senate early in April was won by the proponents of the bill after an attempt to amend it so as to give special privileges to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in permitting them to advance their clocks one hour, beginning April 29th and continuing until late in September.

As reported in the April issue of the Review, we won, by a narrow margin, in defeating the amendments.

In the House of Representatives the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary General—a committee composed largely of lawyers—a committee with some eighteen representatives from the cities of Philadelphia and Allegheny county.

A hearing was staged on April 17th. Proponents and opponents of the bill were there in force. A. A. Miller, secretary of the "Standard Time League" and editor of the Milk Producers Review, directed the cause of the proponents. Representative W. A. Haines, of Bucks county, was the spokesman for those favoring the bill.

Our speakers included Hon. Fred Rasmussen, former Secretary of Agriculture; John McSparran, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange; H. D. Allebach, president Inter-State Milk Producers Association; Mrs. C. T. Downing, Chester County Pomona Grange, No. 3; Frederick Brenckman, secretary Pennsylvania State Grange; Harry M. Jones, McKeesport, Pa., and R. W. Balderston, secretary Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

The opponents had an array of talent from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chester, Pa., who demanded that those cities be permitted to govern themselves in their own way as far as daylight saving was concerned.

The committee reported the bill to the House with a negative recommendation. In other words they endeavored to kill the bill. On motion, however, the House voted to put the bill on the calendar and thus transferred the fight to the floor of the House.

A special order was agreed to by which the bill came up for final passage on Wednesday, April 25th, at 12 o'clock noon (standard time).

After a debate of one hour and twenty minutes, in which Representatives Haines, of Bucks, Sarig, of Berks, Miss Grimes of Allegheny and Heyburn of Delaware and several others made addresses—a vote of the House was taken where the result that the bill passed finally on a vote of 115 ayes and 74 nays. On May 3rd, Governor Pinchot signed the bill and it became a law.

Whisperings of amendments were heard daily during the progress of the bill in the House. Whether the representatives of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh feared increased opposition from representatives of second and third class cities, if proposed amendments permitting Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to ad-

vance their clocks were presented, can only be surmised. At all events, amendments, although said to have been prepared, were not offered and the bill passed in its original form.

The particular feature of the Derrick Bill as passed by both branches of the Legislature provides as follows:

"That no county, city, borough, town, township or other municipal subdivision of the Commonwealth shall by ordinance, resolution or rule adopt a different standard of time for any year or any portion of the year than herein provided (Eastern Standard Time) and all ordinances, resolutions and rules heretofore adopted, contrary to this proviso are declared to be void and of no effect.

Agricultural interests of Pennsylvania have fought a good fight and won a great moral victory.

With the subterfuges—ordinances or resolutions of councilmanic or other governing bodies, recommending that daylight saving be observed by citizens of such cities, towns or communities, not only by advancing the clocks but by beginning work an hour earlier and stopping an hour earlier in the evening, the spirit, if not the letter of the law is violated.

Railroads have advanced their train schedules by an hour—the clocks are unchanged—but it remains to be seen how such a plan will work out.

We believe confusion, worse than ever, will prevail, and that after one year's trial of irregular working hours, the day light (?) movement will have reached its end.

DAIRYMEN'S CONTRIBUTION FOR STATE COLLEGE BUILDING

Concurring in a resolution passed by the Pennsylvania members at the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, last December, to contribute to a State College fund, the money return of one day's milk during the month of May was pledged.

This fund, it is proposed, is to be used for the construction of suitable buildings for dormitories, a hospital, physical education buildings and a social hall.

You are doubtless aware of the large service rendered the agricultural interests by Pennsylvania State College. The extension work carried on through the county agents, plant disease control work, plant breeding, dairy husbandry and experimental work and the teaching of agricultural courses to large numbers of men and women are features of this service.

In order that the collection of this fund be conveniently and equitably carried on, it has been planned that the various buyers of milk throughout this territory, deduct one-thirty-first of the total amount of each dairyman's milk sold during the month of May, 1922.

That the dairyman should be fully advised as to this, the various dealers have sent out a formal notice to each of their patrons informing them as to this fact and stating also that any of their patrons objecting to this contribution and method of collection, and so advising the buyers in writing prior to June 1st, 1923, the deduction would not be made.

The fund so collected by each buyer for this State College Fund, is to be paid over to State College immediately after the deduction has been made.

TURN COLD INTO GOLD

The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently distributed an interesting leaflet under the title "Turn Cold Into Gold." The subject matter of the leaflet is reprinted in part herewith.

Save loss from sour milk returned—high bacteria counts—poor butter or low quality cheese.

Make special efforts in spring, summer and fall, but cool throughout the year.

Milk and cream should be cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower. If you cannot possibly get ice, and ice is nearly always necessary, use the coldest water available.

Don't use water that has been warmed by running over the ground or by standing in tanks. Use water direct from the well or spring, unless a colder source is available.

If ice is not obtainable, arrange for running water in the milk storage tank. If this is impossible, arrange the equipment so that all water pumped for farm stock first passes through the cooling tank.

A surface cooler saves time and ice. It cuts the ice bill in two and permits the cooling of morning's milk on the farm.

A cooling tank is a necessity in the milk house for final cooling and storage and it should be covered.

Tanks should be large enough to hold three gallons of water for each gallon of milk when ice is used—otherwise they should hold six gallons of water to one of milk. Cans should be set on a rack in the bottom of the tank so that water can circulate under them. Water should enter the tank at the bottom.

Directions for Cooling

1. Have the tank water at 40° F. or lower before milking. In addition, at least 2 pounds of ice are needed for every gallon of milk to be stored if the milk is cooled over the surface cooler to 58° F. or below.

2. Start water running through the surface cooler. For every gallon of milk or cream cooled, 10 or 15 gallons of water should pass through the cooler.

3. Pour milk over the cooler as soon as drawn from the cow. Cool cream as soon as separated.

4. Milk should flow slowly over the cooler and be cooled to within three degrees of the temperature of the water.

5. When a can is filled from the surface cooler set it into the tank immediately. Always have ice in the tank when cream or milk is being stored unless the water is below 45° F. The water should always reach the necks of the cans.

6. Keep cans in storage tank until ready to ship. During hauling protect them with blanket or felt jackets.

Don't guess at temperatures—use a thermometer. Clean and sterilize the cooler, cans, pails and other milk utensils. You will find that there is money in properly cooling and caring for your milk.

Ropy milk is caused by bacteria that grow best at a temperature of about sixty degrees Fahr. This condition, while not dangerous, should be avoided by keeping milk below fifty degrees. Proper care should be used in sterilizing utensils.

Farmers in Missouri replaced 739 scrub bulls with pure breeds in a 12-month period, according to a report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

MAY BASIC MILK PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Grade B Market Milk

From these prices one cent per 46 quarts or one cent per 100 pounds to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 46 quarts, contributed by the buyer, is to be turned over to the treasurer of The Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign, advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. The commission of 2 cents per hundred pounds from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the Association as heretofore.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100	Price per quart cents
3.0	3.32	7.1
3.05	3.34	7.15
3.1	3.36	7.2
3.15	3.38	7.25
3.2	3.40	7.3
3.25	3.42	7.35
3.3	3.44	7.4
3.35	3.46	7.45
3.4	3.48	7.5
3.45	3.50	7.55
3.5	3.52	7.6
3.55	3.54	7.65
3.6	3.56	7.7
3.65	3.58	7.75
3.7	3.60	7.8
3.75	3.62	7.85
3.8	3.64	7.9
3.85	3.66	7.95
3.9	3.68	8.0
3.95	3.70	8.05
4.0	3.72	8.1
4.05	3.74	8.15
4.1	3.76	8.2
4.15	3.78	8.25
4.2	3.80	8.3
4.25	3.82	8.35
4.3	3.84	8.4
4.35	3.86	8.45
4.4	3.88	8.5
4.45	3.90	8.55
4.5	3.92	8.6
4.55	3.94	8.65
4.6	3.96	8.7
4.65	3.98	8.75
4.7	4.00	8.8
4.75	4.02	8.85
4.8	4.04	8.9
4.85	4.06	8.95
4.9	4.08	9.0
4.95	4.10	9.05
5.0	4.12	9.1

When the milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 8 cents per quart

COUNTRY RECEIVING STATIONS

Quotations are for railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangement.

Grade B Market Milk

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Freight on 100 lbs. milk	Deducted	Price per 100 lbs. 3% milk
Miles		
1 to 10 incl.	.283	2.79
11 to 20 "	.283	2.77
21 to 30 "	.303	2.75
31 to 40 "	.313	2.74
41 to 50 "	.323	2.73
51 to 60 "	.343	2.71
61 to 70 "	.364	2.69
71 to 80 "	.374	2.68
81 to 90 "	.384	2.66
91 to 100 "	.399	2.65
101 to 110 "	.414	2.63
111 to 120 "	.424	2.62
121 to 130 "	.434	2.60
131 to 140 "	.450	2.59
141 to 150 "	.460	2.57
151 to 160 "	.475	2.56
161 to 170 "	.480	2.54
171 to 180 "	.490	2.53
181 to 190 "	.505	2.52
191 to 200 "	.510	2.51
201 to 210 "	.520	2.50
211 to 220 "	.535	2.48
221 to 230 "	.540	2.47
231 to 240 "	.550	2.46
241 to 250 "	.556	2.45
251 to 260 "	.566	2.44
261 to 270 "	.576	2.43
271 to 280 "	.581	2.42
281 to 290 "	.596	2.41
291 to 300 "	.600	2.40

HOLSTEIN FRESIAN

ANNUAL MEETING

Breeders of Holsteins will gather at Cleveland, Ohio, June 6th for the 38th annual meeting of the Holstein Fresian Association of America.

A national co-operative sale of pure bred Holsteins conducted by the Ohio State Association will follow the meeting.

The Holstein Fresian Association has a membership of 23,000 breeders and has registered over a million pure bred cattle.

P. F. C. F.

Offers you a perfect feed for every kind of Live Stock on your farm.

Open Formula Plan

showing you the exact amount of each ingredient used and the quality of it.

Besides giving you a PERFECT FEED of known quality, we offer you unexcelled service.

SERVICE—not only as it relates to prompt, accurate shipments of feed during the season of most drastic car shortage, but a SERVICE that reflects itself in price and quality.

PRICE—means nothing if you must sacrifice either quality or service to get it. The Open Formula method of manufacturing Feeds defeats the use of unsafe ingredients, or of changing the quantity to meet market conditions.

Buy

P. F. C. F. Open Formulae Rations for your Dairy Cattle, Poultry, Hogs, and Horses; you get the best possible results, and save money.

For further information and a complete list of our

Open Formulae Feeds

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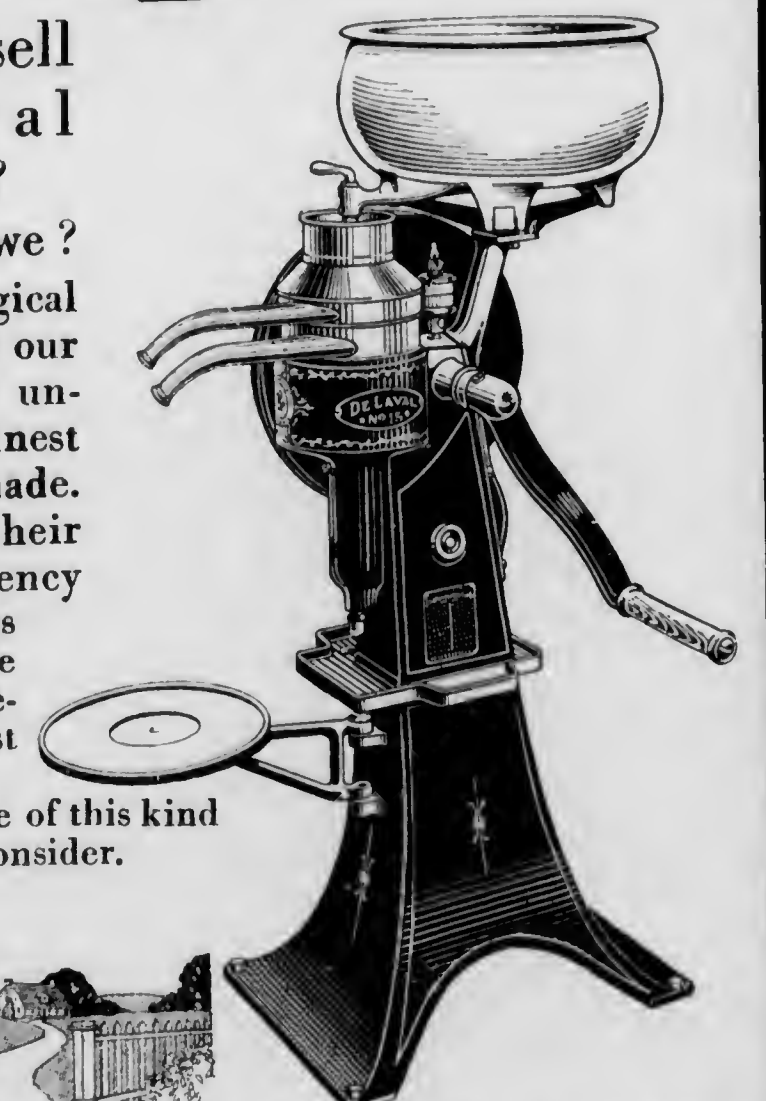
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INTER STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, Inc.

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Editorial



Your organization has again demonstrated its value to its membership. Never before, except during the war, have prices of milk been advanced at this season of the year.

The executive committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association has always kept in the closest possible touch not only with the buying market but with conditions on the farm as well.

Before calling the recent price conference and asking for an advance of one cent a quart in the price of milk the whole market situation was carefully analyzed. It was believed that unless producers were paid a price that would enable them to produce milk, there would be a shrinkage in the supply.

Consumption has been broadening, in which the educational work of the Dairy Council has played an important part, and evidences of a short supply, even at this season of the year, were apparent. If a sufficient supply of milk in our natural milk producing districts were to be available, plans for an increase in production were necessary now.

Fluid milk buyers throughout the Philadelphia Milk Shed viewed this situation from the same angle.

Manufacturers of condensed and evaporated milk, however, were confronted by another condition, that of lower prices than those asked in other large manufacturing districts and therefore to protect the members of the Inter-State, marketing their milk through manufactured products, a compromise during May and June was arranged by which an advance of three-quarters of a cent on basic milk was made to producers.

In July, August and September the full cent advance over April prices will be paid by buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, unless further conferences are held.

The executive committee feels that by this arrangement the producer has obtained a needed extra return for his milk and that the market generally has been stabilized and that our membership on the whole will be benefitted.

CONFUSION WITHOUT END

The determination of cities, towns or communities in Pennsylvania, through their official governing bodies to force upon the people through recommendatory action, a change in working hours at variance from the established standard time and while not violating the letter of the law, but purposely advocating a violation of the spirit of the law of the state, is to be regretted.

Confusion worse confounded promises to be the outcome of this movement.

No great good can ever come of measures intended to cut around the laws of our state or country.

The Derrick Bill, recently passed and now a law, by virtue of its approval and signature by the Governor of the Commonwealth, specifically states that no other than Eastern Standard Time as prescribed by the Federal government shall be observed throughout the state, at any time during the year and nullifies all ordinances, rules or regulations providing for any other standard of time in Pennsylvania.

How far this program of recommendatory violation of the spirit of the law will carry on remains to be seen.

The farmers of the commonwealth particularly those adjacent to the large cities who are compelled to advance their work an hour to meet conditions in the city, have an increased burden or cost thrust upon them.

What manufacturer who has his cost of production increased for reasons beyond his control, continues to market or sell his product at the same price as prevailed before the added cost was put on?

TARIFF HEARINGS

An effort is being made to reopen before the U. S. Tariff Commission the reasonableness of the tariff on casein and vegetable oils.

Under the law the commission has the power to modify the tariff by either raising or lowering it to the extent of 50 per cent.

The new tariff has been in force but a short time and it is questionable as to whether the rates have had time to fully demonstrate their value.

In all events, these hearings, if necessary, should be open and with all the cards on the table. The cases in question should be fully investigated by a preliminary hearing if possible and both sides in the controversy given equal opportunity to present their cases.

It is understood that there is a definite effort on the part of some interests to have the duty on vegetable oils reduced.

At the best, hearings of this character are disposed to unsettle the industry and disturb orderly marketing. Unless absolutely necessary, any movement which will disturb conditions in trade should be avoided.

AVOID MILK SOURING

Particular care is necessary at this season to avoid the souring of milk.

A short warm spell, unless provided against, frequently means a loss on account of soured milk.

Keep milk cool and in good condition when it is delivered to your buyer and you will not be troubled with sour milk.

A little care at this season will show up in the milk check.

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS

The executive committee of the World's Dairy Congress Association is making rapid progress in its plans for the Congress to be held in this country, October 2nd to 10th inclusive.

The opening sessions will be held in Washington, D. C., and the concluding sessions in Syracuse, N. Y., in connection with the National Dairy Show.

Philadelphia Day

On October 4th Philadelphia will be the hosts of the World's Dairy Congress through the invitation of our own Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Plans are progressing rapidly for a large demonstration of Dairy Council work by the National Dairy Council and the Inter-State Dairy Council.

These plans while tentative include visits by the delegates to nearby dairy farms, to distributors plants and to historical points of interest. A banquet will be included.

At all events Philadelphia, through the Inter-State Dairy Council, the National Dairy Council and the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, promises the delegates to the World's Dairy Congress, a day that will be most instructive and entertaining.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE REDUCES PRICES FOR MAY

The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., has announced a reduction of one cent a quart, 47 cents a hundred pounds, in the price paid for milk for fluid consumption in the New York territory, beginning May first. The base price paid for Class I milk will be \$2.33 per hundred pounds.

The price of Class II milk will be \$2.05 per hundred, but dealers will be charged 15 cents instead of 5 cents as formerly for skim milk which they do not profitably dispose of. This classification includes sweet cream and milk manufactured into ice cream and soft cheeses.

The basis for Class III remains unchanged at 50 cents per 100 pounds above the average New York City outside quotations for 92 score butter. This class includes milk manufactured into condensed or evaporated milk, powdered milk or hard cheeses.

Class IV—the milk used for butter making is based as at present, on the average official New York City quotations. The same arrangements are made for skim milk as in Class II. All these prices are based on 3 per cent. milk at the 200 mile zone.

REMOVAL TO NEW INTER-STATE OFFICES

The headquarters of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association as well as those of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, formerly located in the Heed Building, are now located on the ninth floor of the Boyertown Building, 1211-1213 Arch Street, Philadelphia, just one block north from the former location.

The new offices are now fully equipped and present a great improvement over the old ones—and also permit of room for further expansion.

The new laboratory of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association will be equipped during the next thirty days, and no doubt by June first everything in connection with the new quarters will be running smoothly.

We retain our old Bell Telephone numbers, Locust 5391, Locust 5392, but the Keystone Telephone number has been changed to Main 7697.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association held their first meeting in the new headquarters of the organization on Friday, April 6th.

A complete inspection of the new offices of the association, now located in the Boyertown Building, ninth floor, west, 1211-1213 Arch St., was made and the same were approved.

Directors present included Messrs. James, Bennet, Sarig, Willits, Shangle, Marvel, Bishop, Ware, Smith, Stewart, Lehman, Troutman, Lauver, Book, Pennington, Donovan, Brinton, Waddington, Twining and president Allebach and secretary Balderston.

At this meeting there were also present the entire new field forces of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the field forces of the Department of Quality Control of the Dairy Council.

The general market conditions in each director's territory were reported on. This information is obtained for the benefit of having a detailed report so as to enable the executive committee to plan and carry out the policies of the organization.

The scarcity of labor, high cost of feed, fertilizers, etc., were important topics discussed.

The proposed program mapped out for the new field forces engaged in check testing, weighing and extension work was discussed and approved.

Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, also made a brief address summarizing the legislative work in the interest of agriculture which has been done during the present session of the legislature and also that of particular interest to the dairy industry.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

"Prosperity Follows the Dairy Cow"

It's just about time to begin to plan to attend the great National Dairy Exposition, which will be held this fall in Syracuse, N. Y.

This great dairy event has, for the past six years, been held in the middle west. St. Paul-Minneapolis has had it for the past two years.

This year the dairyman of the east is to have the great National Show almost at his door step.

Here will be the opportunity for the eastern dairyman, to a man—and the family as well—to visit and see first-hand the latest developments in the dairy industry—to see an exhibition of dairy cattle second to none.

We are going to keep you posted on all the big events that will be included in this show—but.

Just now, start planning to attend the show, October, 1923, Syracuse, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN'S LEAGUE PRICES FOR MARCH

The Dairyman's League Co-operative Association has announced its March pooled price as follows:

Gross pool price \$2.20
Total expenses07
Certificate of indebtedness.....10 .17

Cash price \$2.03

The basic price for March milk was \$2.80 per hundred pounds for Class I and \$2.50 per hundred for Class II milk.

The above quotations are based on 3 per cent. butterfat milk in the 201-210 mile zone.

Keep the wagons, wheelbarrows and ladders painted, and they'll last longer.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

SELLING PLAN

Under the Philadelphia Selling Plan, the average volume of milk shipped during October, November and December, establishes shippers basic quantity or classification as to basic and surplus milk shipped during the first nine months in the following year.

Basic and surplus prices are now in effect. All milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal in amount to the basic amount will be paid for as Class I surplus. Milk in excess of double the amount of basic milk will be paid for as Class II surplus. Quotations are based on 3 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down.

APRIL BASIC PRICES F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA Grade B Market Milk

From these prices one cent per 46 quarts or one cent per 100 pounds to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 46 quarts, contributed by the buyer, is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign, advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. The commission of 2 cents per hundred pounds from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the Association as heretofore.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lbs.	Price per quart cents
3.0	\$2.97	6.35
3.1	2.99	6.40
3.2	3.01	6.45
3.3	3.03	6.50
3.4	3.05	6.55
3.5	3.07	6.60
3.6	3.09	6.65
3.7	3.11	6.66
3.8	3.13	6.67
3.9	3.15	6.70
4.0	3.17	6.80
4.1	3.19	6.85
4.2	3.21	6.90
4.3	3.23	6.98
4.4	3.25	6.95
4.5	3.27	7.05
4.6	3.29	7.05
4.7	3.31	7.10
4.8	3.33	7.15
4.9	3.35	7.20
5.0	3.37	7.25
5.1	3.39	7.27
5.2	3.41	7.30
5.3	3.43	7.35
5.4	3.45	7.40
5.5	3.47	7.45
5.6	3.49	7.50
5.7	3.51	7.53
5.8	3.53	7.55
5.9	3.55	7.60
6.0	3.57	7.65
6.1	3.59	7.70
6.2	3.61	7.75
6.3	3.63	7.80
6.4	3.65	7.85
6.5	3.67	7.88
6.6	3.69	7.90
6.7	3.71	7.95
6.8	3.73	8.00
6.9	3.75	8.05
7.0	3.77	8.10

When the milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 74 cents per quart

APRIL SURPLUS PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Test per cent.	Class I For amount of surplus equal to the basic quantity	Class II For all surplus in excess of Class I
3.0	\$2.42	\$2.04
3.1	2.44	2.05
3.2	2.46	2.08
3.3	2.48	2.10
3.4	2.50	2.12
3.5	2.52	2.14
3.6	2.54	2.16
3.7	2.56	2.18
3.8	2.58	2.20
3.9	2.60	2.22
4.0	2.62	2.24
4.1	2.64	2.26
4.2	2.66	2.28
4.3	2.68	2.30
4.4	2.70	2.32
4.5	2.72	2.34
4.6	2.74	2.36
4.7	2.76	2.38
4.8	2.78	2.40
4.9	2.80	2.42
5.0	2.82	2.44
5.1	2.84	2.46
5.2	2.86	2.48
5.3	2.88	2.50
5.4	2.90	2.52
5.5	2.92	2.54
5.6	2.94	2.56
5.7	2.96	2.58
5.8	2.98	2.60
5.9	3.00	2.62
6.0	3.02	2.64
6.1	3.04	2.66
6.2	3.06	2.68
6.3	3.08	2.70
6.4	3.10	2.72
6.5	3.12	2.74
6.6	3.14	2.76
6.7	3.16	2.78
6.8	3.18	2.80
6.9	3.20	2.82
7.0	3.22	2.84

Class I prices are based on 120 per cent. of the average monthly or semi-monthly price of solid packed 92 score creamery butter. New York City. Class II prices are based on average monthly prices of solid packed 92 score creamery butter, New York City.

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES

4% milk at all country receiving points

First Half	Class I	Class II
January	\$1.76	\$1.78
February	1.78	1.80
March	1.84	1.84
April	1.73	1.78
May	1.79	1.78
June	1.78	1.75
July	1.78	1.72
August	1.63	1.67
September	1.87	1.91

The price of basic milk for May will be based on 8 cents a quart for 4 per cent. milk, delivered Philadelphia, subject to change however, when the market conditions. Surplus prices will continue to be based as heretofore. For detailed basic prices see page 3.

Identify Your Farm and Your Products



Give your farm a name and display it. Here's a farm gate name plate that is attractive, ornamental, durable. Will look right for years because it is all metal, spar varnish over all makes it doubly weather proof.

Finished in a deep rich green, letters are stamped from copper, white enamel finish.

Size 14x17

PRICE \$4.75

Delivered C. O. D.—p. p.

Thousands of customers pass your farm. Your front gate is a wonderful place to advertise. Why not use an all metal bulletin board? Made in two sizes No. 1, 14x17 in.—\$4.75 No. 2, 20x28 in.—\$3.75 C. O. D.—p. p. If ordered with a name plate deduct 10%

Metal signs of every description designed and lettered to order. Name plates for your trucks, stalls, etc.

F. A. DOYLE, West Chester, Pa.

FARM LOANS

Plan which Saves Money and Gives Security and Stability to the Farmer

For Circular, write to Pennsylvania - Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank OF HARRISBURG

FRED RASMUSSEN, President Operated Under Federal Farm Loan Act

MAY BASIC PRICES

Country Receiving Stations

The price of basic milk at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone will be \$3.14 for 1 per cent. butterfat milk, subject to change however, whenever warranted by market conditions. The price paid for surplus milk will continue to be based as heretofore. For detailed basic prices see page 3.

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat.

Month	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
January	5.35c	\$1.88
February	5.35c	1.88
March	5.35c	1.88
April	5.35c	1.88
May	5.35c	1.89
June	5.35c	1.89
July	5.35c	1.89
August	5.35c	1.89
September	5.35c	1.89
October	6.35c	2.38
November	6.35c	2.38
December	6.35c	2.39
1923		
January	6.35c	2.39
February	6.35c	2.39
March	6.35c	2.39
April	6.35c	2.39

APRIL BUTTER PRICES

	92 Score	Solid	Packed	Chicago
New York	51	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/4
Philadelphia	51	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2
5	49 1/2	49	49	48 1/2
6	49 1/2	49	49	48 1/2
7	49	49	49	48 1/2
8	49	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2
9	49	49	49	48 1/2
10	49	49	49	48 1/2
11	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 3/4
12	49	49	49	47
13	49	49	49	46 1/2
14	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
15	46	46	46	44
16	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	44
17	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2
18	44	44	44	42 1/2
19	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2
20	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	

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Your Community, Your
Local or Club
Meetings?

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Your Organization

You may have lecturers and speakers on "Milk for Health," "How a City Gets Its Milk Supply," "Dairying in Foreign Lands," "Better Dairying Methods" and other subjects.



Motion Picture Films on Dairying Subjects, Lantern
Slides, Plays for the Children, Literature, Posters, etc.

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Service Without Cost

The Dairy Council has carried the message of
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producers. Why not include those in your community.

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Philadelphia
Interstate Dairy
Council

721 Heed Building

Philadelphia

LEGUMES DEMAND PROPER TREATMENT

Alfalfa and Clover Insist on Plenty of
Lime in the Soil in Which They
Grow

Legumes, since they are such a valuable part of agriculture, have a right to demand, as they do, that conditions for their growth shall be as they want them. That alfalfa and red clover, for example, insist on a fair supply of lime in the soil, is pointed out by many authorities.

If the soil contains limestone, is neutral or even slightly acid, no lime need be added, but if the soil is very sour, lime should be put on before seeding red clover. Where clover fails frequently or does not thrive and produce a good crop, lime is usually necessary, and should be applied every time clover is seeded at the rate of one ton or more per acre in the form of limestone, or its equivalent in other forms.

Kinds of Lime

Three forms of lime are in general use: Limestone, "hydrated" lime, and burned or quick lime, together with smaller quantities of marl and oyster shells.

The form of lime to use is the one that gives most calcium carbonate, or its equivalent, of proper fineness, spread on the land for each dollar paid out for lime, freight and labor of hauling and spreading.

For red clover it is usually not necessary to neutralize the acidity fully. Alsike stands more acidity, while vetch and white clover, peas and field beans, are still more resistant to soil acidity. Soy beans respond to conditions favorable to red clover. Alfalfa and sweet clover need more lime than does red clover, and it is desirable to know something of the lime content of the subsoil down to twenty to thirty inches below the surface.

MILKING MACHINE ATTENTION

The use of the milking machine is, we are told, steadily increasing.

Whatever be the make of the machine that you are using remember, that there is no short cut to cleanliness in the care of a milking machine.

Systematic cleaning and sterilizing of milking machines are of great importance in turning out a high quality product, say leading authorities.

The construction of milking machines make it necessary that great care be exercised in cleaning the machine. The parts requiring special attention are the rubber tubing, including glass unions, teat cups and inflations, claws, pail, head valves, moisture traps and vacuum lines.

Farmers' Bulletin 1315, on Cleaning Milking Machines just issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., gives a very concise idea on the care of such equipment.

The effectiveness of the heat method of sterilization is described in the bulletin in comparison with other methods. Samples of milk taken on 13 farms using various methods other than heat sterilization, had an average bacterial count of 257,900 per cubic centimeter (15 drops) for 74 samples. When the heat method was used on these same farms, 261 samples showed an average bacterial count of 19,300. All this work was done under actual farm conditions, the machines being handled by farmers or their hired help.

Copies of Bulletin No. 1315 may be had by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

TILLAMOOK DAISY BUTTER KING DEKOL

Both a Show Cow and High Producer
The subject of our illustration on the front cover page, Tillamook Daisy Butter King DeKol 407854, is an outstanding cow of the Holstein Freisian breed.

She is the first cow to win grand championship honors and make a 30,000-lb. milk record in the same year. She is the second cow under full age to produce over 32,000 pounds of milk in a year, and one of the few cows of any age to produce a combined record of over 32,400 lbs. of milk and 1260 lbs. of butter.

Tillamook Daisy Butter King DeKol presented a great problem to the Carnation Stock Farms, her owners.

They felt that her conformation would bring her a high place at the Pacific International Show, but her production was on a scale which deserved attention. She had produced 6500 lbs. of milk the first two months on test, she had averaged well over 3000 lbs. a month up to October and in a trifle over 6 months had produced more than 20,000 lbs. of milk.

It was finally decided, however to send her to the exposition and she was rewarded with first in her class, senior and grand champion honors.

Comparison, it is said, proves her to be the most perfect Holstein female seen in any American show ring during 1922 and with the exception of Lady Aaggie Ormsby of Rock, the outstanding show cow of 1921.

The shipping of this great cow—her strange surroundings on exhibition and the attending excitement undoubtedly interfered with her production. In fact she dropped 300 pounds during the month of the show and never fully came back to her previous flow of milk. After her return to the test barn, however, she held consistently to a production of from 65 to 70 pounds per day and up to the last milked over 60 pounds.

Tillamook Daisy Butter King DeKol has recently completed her test at the Carnation Stock Farms, Seattle, Washington, making a year record of 32,475.5 lbs. of milk containing 1,265.7 lbs. of butter as a senior 4-year-old. Her sire was Sir Bessie Payne Oak DeKol Fobes, No. 135692, and her dam, Topsey Lola Butter King, No. 226513.

GROVE CITY EXHIBITS VALUE OF COW TESTING

Many a Pennsylvania farming community that has risen in wealth and importance might very appropriately assign the credit for its growth to the efficiency of the high-producing dairy cow. Grove City, Pa., is a typical example of such a community. Among the many agencies that have contributed to Grove City's rise from an average to an outstanding farming center, is the cow testing association that has been operating during the past five years. A summary of the results obtained since 1917 has recently been compiled by State College dairy extension specialists, showing that the milk production of the average cow in the association in that time, has been increased by 1,478 pounds, and the butter fat by 78.9 pounds. The records are valuable, not only as an indication of the progress made, but also as a guide in the selection of calves for future breeding.

Dairymen—Watch your milk these next few weeks. Warm spring days slip up on the dairy farmer before he is aware they are here and his milk will sour when he has not been willing to admit that the temperature is going up.

KEEP YOUR MILK COOL

Plans for Cooling Tank and Trough

The principal requirement of a watering trough and cooling tank is, of course, that they be watertight. Concrete troughs, if properly constructed, meet this requirement at a reasonable cost. They will keep in shape whether full or empty and can neither rust nor rot. They are also easy to keep clean and are permanent.

Water Trough

The illustration herewith shows plans for rectangular trough which can be made by any farmer with a little experience in mixing concrete.

The first requirement for making good concrete is that of clean materials. The ordinary run of bank sand should be run through a one-quarter inch screen. The material retained on this screen is considered coarse aggregate and that which passes through is considered sand. It is usually advisable to mix concrete using one sack of cement with two cubic feet of sand and three cubic feet of gravel or crushed stone. A cubic foot is con-

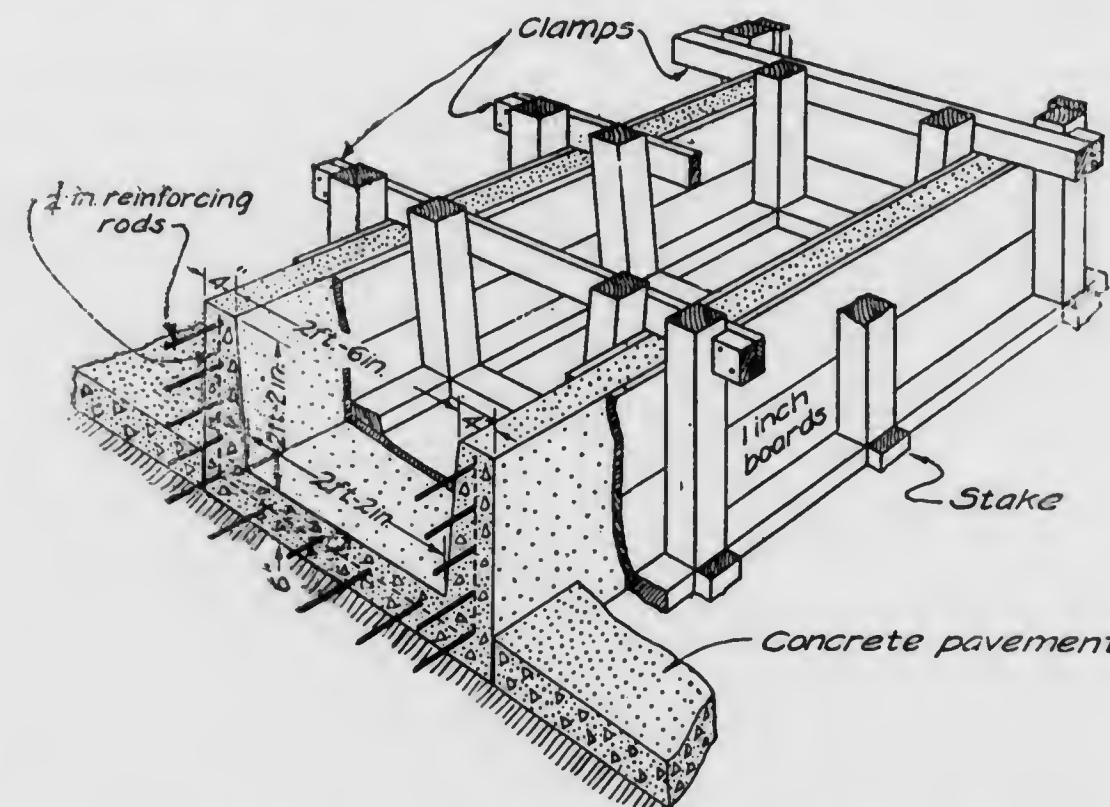
After the concrete has hardened sufficiently to be self-sustaining, forms may be removed. It is advisable at this time to give the interior a cement wash to insure smooth interior surface and watertightness. The concrete should be protected from drying out for a week or ten days, after which time it may be put in use. This protection may be straw, old bags or other material of this nature.

Materials Required

For a tank with outside dimensions of 3'x2' 8"x8' it will require approximately nine sacks of cement, three-quarter cubic yards of sand, one cubic yard of pebbles or broken stone and 215 feet of one-quarter round steel rods for reinforcing.

Milk Cooling Tank

During hot muggy weather many cans of milk may be sent back home from the milk station because of improperly cooling. It will not require the value of many cans of milk to construct an adequate cooling tank.



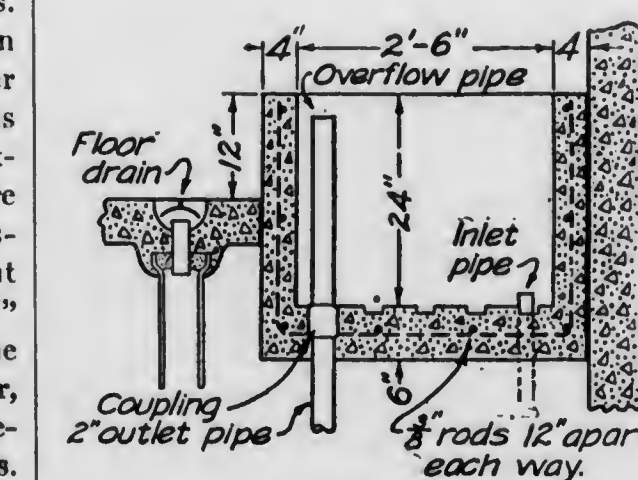
Concrete watering troughs will not rot, rust or warp and are always ready for use.

sidered approximately one bushel. In mixing it is important not to use too much water. Enough water should be used to make a jelly-like mixture.

Ordinary lumber about the farm is suitable for the making of forms, providing the surfaces are smooth and do not contain knot holes and large cracks. The following details of construction should be observed: Immediately after setting up the outside form, concrete is deposited to one-half the required thickness of the floor. Reinforcing rods are then placed in position as shown in illustration. These rods should be about one-quarter inch thick, bent to a "U" shape. When bent in this manner the rods not only reinforce the trough floor, but form part of the reinforcement required for the sides and ends or walls. After reinforcement has been placed as described, concrete is then deposited to complete the thickness of the trough or tank floor. Concrete for the side walls is placed immediately so that there will be no construction joints where tank walls and floor join.

Concrete should be thoroughly spaded or tramped next to forms to force all large particles of aggregate back from the surface. This will insure a dense and even surface. The inside face of tank walls is battered, that is, sloped outward toward the top for the purpose of relieving pressure on tank walls in case ice forms.

In the design shown below, adapted for two cans, water enters at one end of the tank at the floor level and leaves at the opposite end by the outlet pipe. This provides suitable circulation, insuring continually uniform change of water. The grooves shown in the tank floor



Section of concrete milk cooling tank, showing method of locating and setting inlet and overflow pipes and location of floor drain.

are to permit water to circulate under the cans. Such grooves are made by pressing wood strips in the concrete before it has hardened and after the tank floor has been brought to proper surface. The strips are removed before the floor has completely hardened.

To lighten the labor of lifting and moving cans in and out of the tank, part of its depth is below floor level. For the same reason the width of the tank is limited to the diameter of two ice forms.

(Continued on page 8)



Dynamite and Dairy Feed

Dynamite is safe—if used with discretion.
Protein is safe—if used with judgment.

Both are dangerous if used carelessly.

High protein feeds are milk-producers, but *unsafe* to feed if the protein is secured from one or only a few concentrates. Feeding of one high protein feed alone—like cottonseed meal—will force milk production, but will burn out your cows, and may cause abortion. When protein is secured from a combination of many grains—then high protein analysis is *safe*. Union Grains contains 24% protein, derived from a scientific combination of Corn Distillers Grains, Gluten Feed, Brewers Grains, O. P. Linseed Meal and choice Cottonseed Meal. This combination makes the proteins readily digestible and safe to feed every day, the year round, for record-making as well as in commercial dairies.

6. UNION GRAINS is safe to feed.

1. UNION GRAINS is strong in digestible protein.
2. UNION GRAINS is low in fibre content.
3. UNION GRAINS is low in moisture.
4. UNION GRAINS is light and bulky—highly digestible.
5. UNION GRAINS is palatable.

UNION GRAINS was the first commercial dairy feed made. It has given continuous satisfaction for over 20 years.

Write us for free milk record sheets

THE UBIKO MILLING COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

6-21

UNION GRAINS

The same Pine Tree Milker
which once sold for more than others
now sells for **LESS**

WHEN PINE TREE sold for more than others, thousands gladly paid the premium for the reliable service this milker insured.

YOU can now buy exactly the same machine—the same reliable service—for a little more than half the 1921 price.

Pine Tree prices are down because standardized, quantity production has reduced manufacturing costs. No expense for changes in design—no interest charges on borrowed money—no such items enter into Pine Tree costs. And, we sell our product at a fair margin above production cost, regardless of what other manufacturers are compelled to ask.

Never was a more favorable time to buy than NOW. It takes fewer cans of milk to pay for a Pine Tree today than ever before. But material costs are increasing every day. Advances seem inevitable. Buy NOW. Save money. And be sure of perfect satisfaction for years to come.

Get all the facts, whether or not you are intending to buy at this time. Send the coupon. Do it today.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Company

118 No. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

2843 W. 19th Street
Chicago, Ill.

319 or 325 Second Ave., So.
Minneapolis, Minn.

2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.



Pine Tree Milking Machine Company, 118 No. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

You may send me your 1923 price reduction offer and new catalog. This does not place me under any obligation.

I milk.....cows.

Name.....

Address.....

NOTE:—If you have electricity, give name of your lighting plant or name of town from which your power line runs.

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Holsteins

M. L. JONES

Westtown, Pa.

SENIOR HERD SIRE

King Fairview Aaggie
Colantha, 230913

Five near dams and sister averaged 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days.

His daughters were first in most every class entered the past two years at the Chester Co. Fair.

First in every class entered at the Holstein Field Day Show, October 28, 1922.

The few heifers that have freshened so far have been high testers.

Buy a Young Bull

From this great sire and increase the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR YOUNG STOCK

Herd Under Federal Supervision

Boost Your Sales

THIS SPACE
FOR SALE

Write

The Milk Producers
Review

721 Heed Building
Philadelphia

FOR SPECIAL OFFER

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

King Pietertje
Ormsby Piebe 17th

No. 294184

His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O. Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Approved Cows Taken for Service

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARMS

Senior Sire

King Valdessa Pontiac
Tritomia No. 313861

The 4 Per Cent. Butter Fat Bull

Reserve a bull calf from him out of a good cow now. We sell them young and do not keep them on hand.

Priced for the farmers

Herd Federal Tuberculin Tested

Frank A. Keen
West Chester, Pa.



CRYSTAL FARM'S
YOUNG HERD
SIRE

Ormsby Accrue Segis
was twice Grand Champion
in 1922

Combines the best lines of Segis and Ormsby breeding show type, large and consistent long time production.

SOME EXCELLENT
FRESH COWS
FOR SALE

Accredited Herd No. 20784

Charles J. Garrett
West Chester, Pa.

Ayrshires

Westtown School Farm

WESTTOWN, PA.

Our herd is headed by two splendid young bulls.

PENSHURST SANDY

Prize winner at National Dairy Show 1921. A son of Netherton Statesman Imported and grandson of The Champion of Scotland Brae Rising Sun.

BARON'S ITHAN OF
WESTTOWN

Son of Baron's Best of Bargenoch Imported, one of the ten highest producing bulls of the breed.

FOR SALE

Grandsons of Baron's Best or Bargenoch Imported from high producing officially tested cows.

Federal Tuberculin Tested

Not More But Better Cows

In these days of scarce and costly labor and high priced feed, it is absolutely necessary that farmers and dairymen give more attention to the kind of cows they keep than has ever been done before.

There are too many farmers who are neither in the dairy business or out of it, just worrying along with a bunch of poor, and in lots of cases, unhealthy cows, making a little milk of poor quality and of course getting a low price for the little they do make.

Many a man is working hard milking and taking care of sixteen or eighteen cows when four or five good cows, well fed and well cared for, would make him more net profit.

Did you ever stop to think that one ten thousand pound cow will make more net profit than five five-thousand pound cows?

Think it over and come and see me.

CHESTER H. CULLEN
West Grove, Pa.

Specialist in better, tuberculin tested cows.

Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider,
No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall,
No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record

9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat

Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE

Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal,
No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the Manor, No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records

10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat

Class G

12209.60 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat

Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler
UNIONVILLE, PA.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Cautionary Notice

T. E. Munce, director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, State of Pennsylvania, has sent out a cautionary notice in connection with the foot and mouth disease.

Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, states that "ever since the close of the world war we have been flanked on every side, except the north, with an increasing amount of foot and mouth disease and we have feared that at any time there might be an outbreak reported in this country. Great Britain has fought the disease continuously for more than four years. In June, 1922, an outbreak appeared in Jamaica and to date more than thirty thousand cattle have been involved. More recently it appeared in Guatemala. It is believed that the infection was carried there from Honduras.

Our danger increases as the disease draws nearer and nearer. Mexico would form a convenient bridge for carrying the infection from Guatemala and Honduras to our herds in the Southwest. Dr. L. E. Day and Dr. Howard L. Darby have been sent to Guatemala and Honduras to investigate the situation, and permission has been asked of the Mexican Government to send a Bureau representative into that country.

The department has not relinquished its precautions and it is hoped that the states are ready as the Bureau has urged repeatedly, to co-operate with it promptly in eradicating an outbreak of foot and mouth disease should one occur.

The 1908 and 1914 outbreaks of foot and mouth disease were introduced into Pennsylvania through cattle shipped from western markets and occurred during the shipping rush of the feeder-cattle season. Our cattle-shipping season is near at hand and it is extremely important for every person who comes in contact with livestock to be on the lookout for foot and mouth disease.

The prevalence of foot and mouth disease in Pennsylvania would, among other things, necessitate the destruction of thousands of valuable farm animals, the placing of embargoes, and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars of state funds.

Cattle, sheep or swine with sore mouths or feet should be immediately reported to a local veterinarian or the nearest agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry for investigation. It is better to report and cause the investigation of many suspected cases than to let one escape.

GARLIC

The season of garlic is with us. Great care must be exercised that the garlic odor be kept out of milk.

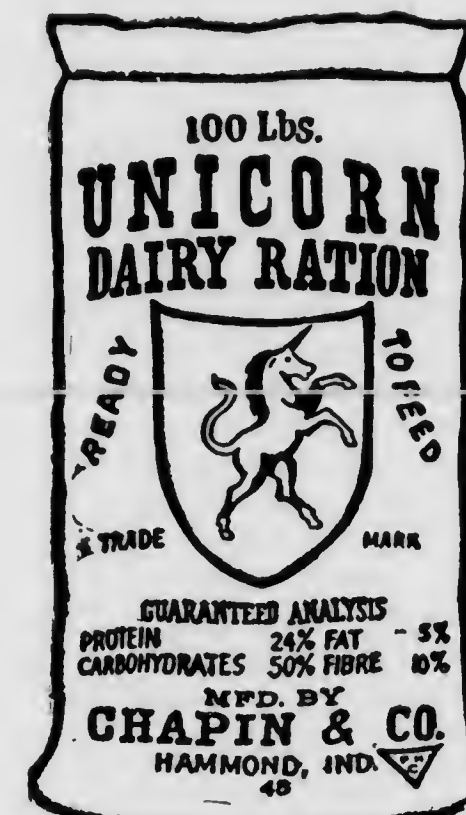
Consumers refuse to use milk so flavored and buyers of milk must reject it as they do not find it marketable.

That the milk producers of the Philadelphia Milk Shed are taking greater care of their milk is evidenced in the fact that at this time last year complaints had been received from buyers at 17 plants on account of garlic flavor. So far this season the association has had complaints from but 5.

Just a little care will eliminate the garlic flavor. Our markets demand a clean, wholesome milk, free from objectionable odors. To maintain a market the consumer must be furnished with the kind of milk that he will buy.

Plant Good Seed

It never pays to plant poor seed in order to save money. The very best seed obtainable should be planted at all times.



UNICORN

There is actual truth in the statement: "Unicorn-fed cows pay the largest net profit." A trial costs little and will prove much.

More Milk Every Day — For More Days

See your Feed Dealer today or write for information to

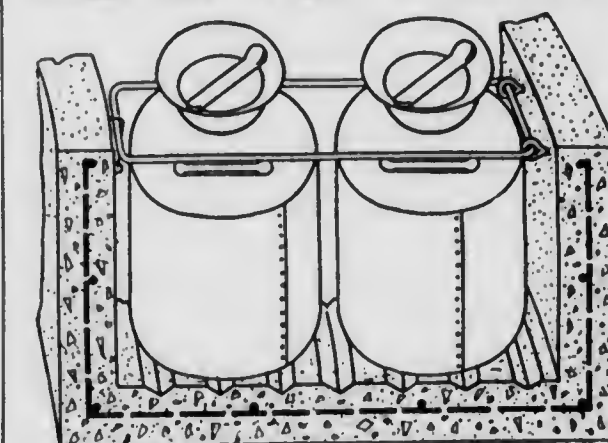
CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP YOUR MILK COOL

Plans for Tanks and Troughs
(Continued from page 7)

cans of convenient arm's reach. A device for holding the cans properly submerged when they do not contain enough milk (weight) to make them



Part section of concrete milk cooling tank, showing device for holding cans in the tank. The eye bolts should be placed in the wall about 21 inches from the bottom of the tank, depending upon style of can used.

submerge naturally, is shown in the accompanying sketch. This device keeps partly filled cans from overturning. Larger cooling tanks can be made by extending the length.

If a circulating water system is not used and water is cooled in stationary water tanks, or if ice is used in the water a proportionately large tank is necessary.

The Gypsum Industries will move its offices on May 1st to the American Fore Building, 844 Rush Street, Chicago. The change provides more office space to take care of expansion.

The Gypsum Industries is a service bureau maintained by gypsum producers and its work consists of research, promotion and advertising of gypsum products for agricultural purposes and for building uses on the farm.

It is a member of architectural and engineering organizations, including the American Society for Testing Materials, and maintains a research fellowship in the United States Bureau of Standards and five agricultural fellowships in state universities.

Agricultural and engineering departments are maintained for the benefit of the public and authentic information on the proper use and application of gypsum products is given without cost or obligation.

Literature on the various uses of gypsum in its many forms is sent free upon application to The Gypsum Industries, 844 Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Duro Water Systems

pump water from
Deep Well, Shallow Well,
Spring or Cistern

supplying fresh running water under pressure to the home, barn or wherever needed.

Operated with electricity or gas engine. Write for free booklet L. K. BENNETT 7214 Sellers Ave., Phila.



USE A THERMOMETER

An accurate thermometer is essential in the equipment of the dairy. It also has a variety of other uses on the farm. Its use eliminates guess work in determining correct temperatures in cooling milk.

Frequently water believed to be "cold as ice" is shown to be quite far from ice cold.

By the use of a thermometer and a little work the temperature of water for cooling milk may be lowered several degrees. Take the temperature of the water at the source and at the cooling tank. If there is any great variation, plan for some means for carrying the water more directly.

Observe the temperature of the milk. Often running the milk over the cooler at a slower rate will greatly reduce its temperature or if necessary the flow of water may be increased.

Close attention to the temperature of milk when it leaves the farm may save a can of sour milk and the cost of a thermometer saved many times over.

PLYMOUTH ROCK BREED BOOK

The American Barred Plymouth Rock Club has issued a very valuable little pamphlet, "The Barred Rock" which fully describes this variety and all its matings. A copy can be secured free by addressing L. T. Robinson (Secretary American Barred Rock Club), Union City, Michigan.

UNADILLA SILOS

Easy to Use

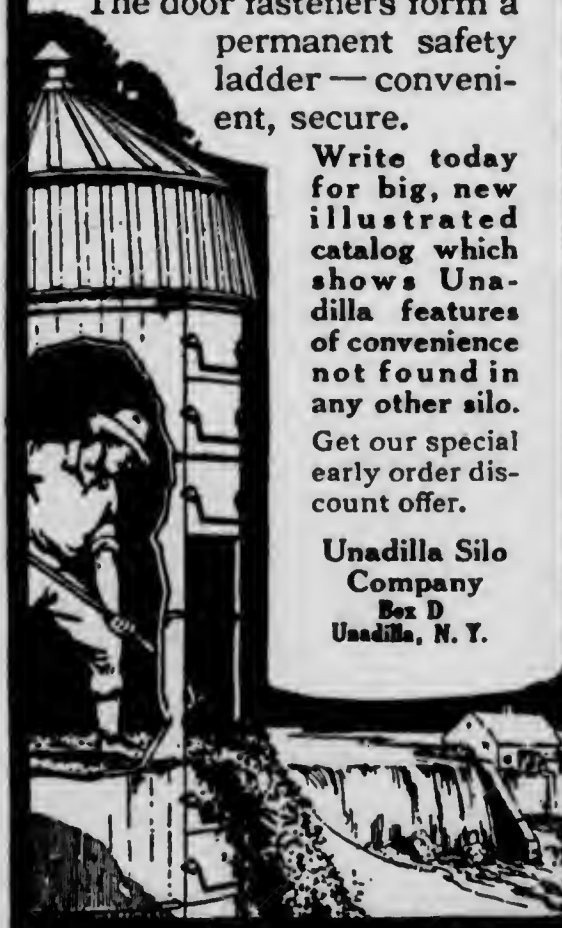
A Silo is in use twice daily for 6 or 7 months. Convenience and labor and time saving is important.

In a Unadilla, silage is shoved out at the door level. Gravity carries it "like water over a dam". The air and water-tight doors cannot stick. There is, therefore, no pitching of tons of silage overhead. The door fasteners form a permanent safety ladder — convenient, secure.

Write today for big, new illustrated catalog which shows Unadilla features of convenience not found in any other silo.

Get our special early order discount offer.

Unadilla Silo Company
Box D
Unadilla, N. Y.



MILK CANS RETINNED

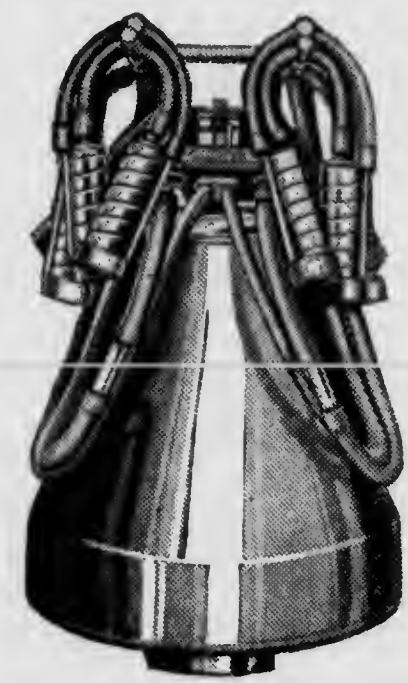
Don't throw away your old milk cans. We will re-tin them and make them as good as new for less than half the price of new cans.

Prompt Service Guaranteed. Write for prices.

Country Agents Wanted

Nicholas Swartz, 116-118 Broad St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A MONEY MAKER



If your neighbor milks twenty-four cows in the time that it takes you to milk eight, which of you will show the biggest milk check?

The dairy farmer who is still milking by hand is doing without the best money maker that ever came to the farm. The Perfection is backed by nine years successful experience. Let it pay for itself on monthly payments. Pipe line or portable electric. Write for catalog.

Perfection Manufacturing Co.

Factory and Main Office
2168 East Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minn.

Eastern Branch Office
448 South Clinton Street
Syracuse, N. Y.

PERFECTION MILKER

Farmers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia

Apply For Loans NOW

If you are intending to take out a mortgage loan during the next six months, send in your application before July, 1923—the sooner the better.

Federal Farm Loans are now made at the reduced interest rate—5½%. Loans run for 34½ years but may be paid at any time after five years. A cooperative profit sharing plan. Funds are available for first mortgage loans on improved farms operated by owners.

Inquire of the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association in your County, your County Agricultural Agent, or write to:

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore - Baltimore, Md.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

are certain

WITH CORRECT METHODS AND PROPER CULTURES

Long experience has proven that Liquid Cultures are the most active and potent but where necessary we also supply Cultures in vacuum powdered or tablet form

BUTTERMILK SOUR CREAM BUTTER CHEESE

Medical Bulgarian and Acidophilus
Powdered and Tablet—Brennet and Pepsin

Our expert services always available

THE DAIRY LABORATORIES

WASHINGTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE

Directors—H. C. Campbell, D. V. M., M. D. C. H. Kimberly, Ph.D., Ph.D.

NICE

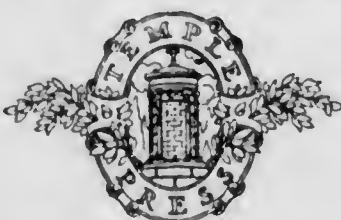
REG.
U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"

EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

LET US
DESIGN
YOUR
STATIONERY



PEDIGREE
CATALOGS
OUR
SPECIALTY

HORACE F. TEMPLE PRINTER

BELL PHONE NO. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

Reading Bone Fertilizer

Quality Service Satisfaction
Feeding the World: The American farmer's job. To do your utmost the land should be fed too. Stick to the old dependable when it comes to feeding the land—Reading Bone Fertilizer.

(This trade mark means quality)

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.



Write for booklet and further information.

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

In answering advertisements, mention The Review

May Prices Advance Basic Higher

(Continued from page 1)

Cost of production, conditions of supply and demand and the situation confronting not only the farmer but the consumer as well were seriously considered by the officers and executive committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association in making this plea for a higher price. Unusual as it is at this season of the year, it was believed that it was warranted, even though prices in other markets were holding unchanged or in one or two instances were taking a decline.

It was believed that the Philadelphia Selling Plan, covering the method of selling milk on an established basis and surplus basis would continue to hold the market, even at the higher price for basic milk on a stable basis, and was the chief factor in enabling the association to obtain, at this time, an increased price for milk for its producers.

April Milk Market Supply Shows Increase

(Continued from page 1)

ply makes increases and is usually accompanied with lowered prices.

Consumption has been holding up, however, and there is little excess storage butter.

Declines were irregular and inclined toward sharp drops, with intermittent periods of quiet firmness.

The month's decline shows a decline from 51 to 41 cents.

It is scarcely believed that butter prices will recede very greatly before the storage season. Already there is talk of putting butter in storage around 38 cents.

Imports are about over for the present season. Some foreign butter is in storage but is gradually being moved.

Retail prices have been declining slowly and consumption has been gradually increasing.

The market for condensed and evaporated milk has been without special feature. There has been no outstanding buying. Prices show a slight decline over the month. Sweetened condensed at the opening of the month was quoted at \$6.20 to \$6.25 and at the close \$6.00 to \$6.10 per case. Evaporated ranged from \$4.50 to \$4.65 at the opening and \$4.40 to \$4.50 per case at the close of the month.

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

The Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show Committee met several weeks ago for formal organization and to consider plans for the 1924 show.

An increase in the housing facilities will be required and sub-committees were named to consider this proposition. The committee will convene again in Harrisburg on June 4th.

The officers of the committee are Hon. F. P. Willis, Secretary of Agriculture, chairman; John M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, vice chairman and treasurer; R. H. Bell, Pennsylvania State College, secretary, and Miles Horst, assistant secretary.

Don't be like the farmer who was selling a cow and was asked "how much milk does she give?" Whereat he answered that "She is a good-natured cow and is willing to give all she has." Keep a record and know whether you ought to sell her to the butcher.

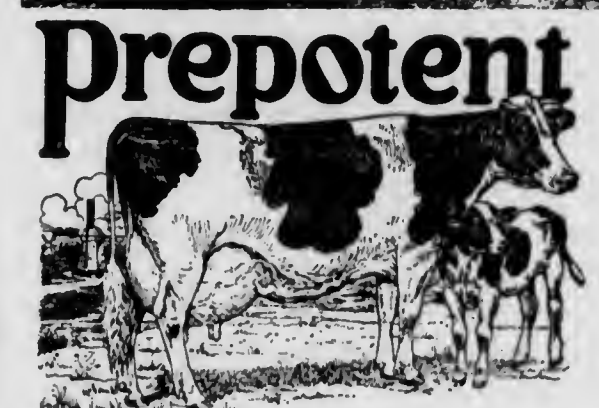
Green Mountain SILOS



Silage Like The Green Pastures
To even approach the food value of summer pasturage, the silage must be perfectly preserved in a silo that is as near air tight as manufacturing skill and correct design can produce.

The extreme care and extra operations used in fitting the heavy Green Mountain staves, sale-like doors and other details show their effect every winter in your milk check. Staves are dipped in creosote preservative, loops are extra heavy; wood ladder-rungs. Novel anchorage system. Write for booklet and special new prices on early orders.

Creamery Package Mfg. Co.
West St. Rutland, Vt.



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that prepotency, ability to "breed on" is one of the best reasons for Holsteins.

HOLSTEIN PREPOTENCY MEANS:

Influence of 2,000 years of Breeding for Great Size and Ruggedness combined with highest yield - Strong Healthy Calves - Assured improvement in grading up common cows with Holstein bulls.

Let Us Tell You the Story of the Holstein Cow.

EXTENSION SERVICE.
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS



Standard Tire Prices Smashed Again!
and some sensational cut. Think of it—two tires for almost the price of one and a FREE inner tube with each tire. No double trends or saved tires. Thousands of customers are getting maximum mileage out of these tires, and you, too, can get up to

10,000 MILES

Here's your opportunity—if you act at once. This is a special lot selected for this record-breaking sale. Order today—right now. They're going fast.

Compare These Amazing Reductions on Two Tires of Same Size

SIZE	1 TIRE	2 TIRE	SIZE	1 TIRE	2 TIRE
28x3	\$6.75	\$9.95	30x4	\$10.00	\$17.45
30x3	8.25	11.95	32x4	11.50	19.75
32x3	8.25	11.95	34x4	12.45	20.90
34x3	9.45	13.95	36x4	13.25	21.95

Prices on largest sizes quoted on request. Prices f.o.b. Chicago. Send no money! This offer subject to examination, by return mail, of your tire dealer, or by Parcel Post, and payment of C. O. D. charges, before tire is shipped. If not immediately satisfied, return same unused and your money will be promptly refunded. Specify standard size or choice. ORDER NOW.

ROCKWELL TIRE COMPANY
1806 S. Michigan Ave., Dept. 16D, Chicago, Ill.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

YORK VALLEY ASSOCIATION

During the month of March, 27 herds including 328 cows were on test in the York Valley Cow Testing Association. There were 41 cows producing over 40 lbs. of fat and 75 producing over 1000 lbs. of milk, while 19 cows produced over 50 lbs. of fat and 39 over 1200 lbs. of milk.

There were 10 profitable cows sold during the month and 15 unprofitable ones, while 71 cows in the 27 herds were dry.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month were as follows:

Owner	Name	Breed	Milk	Fat
John S. Murphy	Vale	Reg. Hol.	2356	3.8
John S. Murphy	Eliza Jane	Gr. Hol.	2492	3.5
John S. Murphy	Lady	Gr. Hol.	1795	4.5
C. E. Etnier	Floss	Reg. Hol.	2517	2.9
H. E. Robertson	Clothide	Reg. Hol.	2626	2.7
C. E. Etnier	Virginia	Reg. Hol.	1903	3.7
H. E. Robertson	Maida	Reg. Hol.	1886	3.6
John S. Murphy	Segis	Reg. Hol.	2103	3.1
C. E. Etnier	Mollie 2nd	Reg. Hol.	1838	3.3
Stewart Bros.	Cal. No. 2	Gr. Hol.	1352	4.3

CUMBERLAND COUNTY ASSOCIATION

A. A. Raudabaugh, Tester

The Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, 29 herds, with 299 cows in milk and 52 dry, reports the following for the month of March. Number of profitable cows sold, 30; unprofitable, 18; number of cows producing over 40 lbs. fat, 51; over 50 lbs. fat, 33. Cows producing over 1000 lbs. milk, 106; over 1200 lbs., 81.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month were as follows:

Owner	Name of Cow	Breed	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Lbs. Butterfat
David Gible	Pansy	R. H.	1983	4.21	83.7
I. V. Otto	Patty	R. H.	2064	4.01	82.7
David Gible	Martha	G. H.	1740	4.4	76.6
I. V. Otto	Virginia	R. H.	2322	32.1	74.5
E. H. Otto	Annie	R. H.	1656	4.4	72.9
A. P. Loudon	Shamy	R. H.	2157	3.155	68.2
David Gible	Grace	G. H.	2001	2.23	66.7
H. S. Wagner	Blackie	R. H.	2055	3.2	66.6
David Gible	Countess	R. H.	1632	4.02	65.7
A. N. Lehman	Pao	R. H.	1485	4.23	62.9

DAIRY MEETINGS

Several times during the early spring, the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the Inter-State Dairy Council, co-operating with local county extension bureaus have been giving locality-wide meetings at which some of the leading authorities on agriculture and dairying have appeared as speakers.

Large attendances have been the rule at these meetings and dairymen generally have spent very profitable and entertaining evenings.

Two of these meetings have been held recently. One at Downingtown, in Chester county, on April 30th, and the other in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa., on May first.

At the Downingtown meeting the speakers were: Hon. John H. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania; Prof. O. G. Schaefer, of Pennsylvania State College; H. D. Allebach, president Inter-State Dairy Council, and R. W. Balderston, secretary Inter-State Dairy Council.

At the Pottstown meeting, the same speakers made addresses, with the exception that Mr. C. I. Cohee, director of the Department of Quality Control of the Inter-State Dairy Council spoke in place of Mr. Balderston.

At both these meetings motion pictures were shown, including "Fair Acres," a popular Dairy Council film.

Miss Emily A. Gray, of the Dairy Council, presented a monologue, "Happy's Vanity Case," and there was a specialty feature presented by Dairy Council workers.

Usually these meetings are well advertised in local newspapers and by roadside posters. If any of our readers see such posters or advertisements, make it a point to attend the meeting. No admission is charged—your family is welcome—and you will spend a profitable and pleasant evening.

There are too many things to do on the farm that will pay, to make it worth while to work at tasks that won't pay. Keep accounts and know whether you are putting in time on a losing proposition.

"MILK AMONG FRIENDS"

If you are interested in knowing more of the "how" of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, obtain a copy of the April 7th issue of the Country Gentleman, in which Stuart O. Blythe tells a very interesting story of the organization, under the title "Milk Among Friends."

This story was written after a careful study of the milk situation and is the expression of an entirely disinterested party.

Start Grain Moth Battle

From now until the first of June every Pennsylvania farmer should make every effort to fight the anguonimo grain moth. The work to be done right now is to thoroughly clean out the barn of all refuse left by wheat storage. All chaff dust and loose grain should be swept out of the mow, rafters, nooks, corners and floors, and destroyed. Clean and fumigate the granaries, and if any grain is still on hand, fumigate it by using three pounds of carbon bisulphide to each 100 bushels. If the bin is partly empty, use five pounds per 1000 cubic feet of space.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of Inter-State Milk Producers Review, published monthly at West Chester, Pa.

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AUGUST A. MILLER

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of April, 1923.

W. H. Henderson

Notary Public

My commission expires March 27, 1927.

GLEN FOERD FARMS

High Producing AYRSHIRES have established
5 World's Champion Records

ACCREDITED HERD

Can you do better than to acquire a herd sire either out of a World's Champion or a Class Leader, sired by bulls, whose dams, in making immature World's Championship records, have an average of 15,278 lbs. milk; 650 lbs. butter fat, testing 4.25%, with a total production of nearly 25 tons milk and over a ton of butter fat.

53 Official Records average 12,490 lbs. milk and 505 lbs. fat

Command premium prices for milk by increasing milk and butter fat production with an AYRSHIRE bull.

BULLS AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY

TORRESDALE, PA.

N. Y. Division, P. R. R., ½ hour from Broad Street Station, frequent trains; farm near station. Also Lincoln Highway

FOR SALE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

From Dams with Large Cow Testing Records and from a Sire whose two nearest Dams, as Batters, averaged 23264 lbs. Milk and 1003 lbs. Butter in 365 Days

I. V. OTTO BOILING SPRINGS FARM CARLISLE, PA., R 6

Public Sales

We have purchased 122,000 pair U. S. Army Munson last shoes, sizes 5½ to 12 which was the entire surplus stock of one of the largest U. S. Government shoe contractors.

This shoe is guaranteed one hundred percent solid leather, color dark tan, bellows tongue, dirt and waterproof. The actual value of this shoe is \$6.00. Owing to this tremendous buy we can offer same to the public at \$2.95.

Send correct size. Pay postman on delivery or send money order. If shoes are not as represented we will cheerfully refund you your money promptly upon request.

National Bay State
Shoe Company

296 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Chester County and Eastern Holstein Breeders'

FALL SALE

OCTOBER 9, 1923

Opa for Eteries

A few weeks before this Regular Fall Sale, we will feature in the lot all our best registered Holstein bulls, sired by bulls, whose dams, in making immature World's Championship records, have an average of 15,278 lbs. milk; 650 lbs. butter fat, testing 4.25%, with a total production of nearly 25 tons milk and over a ton of butter fat.

This will be the biggest sale of the east.

Address

County Agent Wm. Vanberggrift or

F. C. Brinton, Jr.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Guernseys Bulls WANT HOME

Account having more young stock that can properly house this winter will sell quick for \$10 each. Your choice of three fine registered Guernsey Bull Calves. All Calves straight beautifully marked fawn and white and from Federal Accredited Herd. All calves sired by Brookmead's Royal Master of Riverview sires who is a brother of Langwater Steadfast that sold for \$25,000 at Langwater Farm Sale, Sept. 21, 1920. Act quick—Satisfaction guaranteed.

RIVERVIEW FARMS
SWARTHMORE, DELAWARE, CO., PA.
12 Miles from Philadelphia



PHILADELPHIA (Wood Stave)

SILOS

CENTURY (Cement Stave)

SILOS

OPENING ROOFS

(Full silo without refilling)

Cutters Feed Trucks

E. F. Schlachter Co.

105, 18th St., Phila.

Improve Milk Quality

Cool and aerate milk at one time—halt germ growth—remove odor.

GENUINE IMPROVED CHAMPION

stops waste and loss—saves its cost in one week. Write for Free Folder.

Champion Sheet Metal Co., Inc.

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Auctioneer

WYCOMBE, BUCKS CO., PA.

Sales Anywhere—Anytime



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A battery recharged here is one charged properly—for it is constantly under competent observation when it is "on the line" and exacting care is taken to prevent overcharging or any other injury.

Your battery lasts longest when we handle it.

OUR SERVICE is unbiased and dependable.

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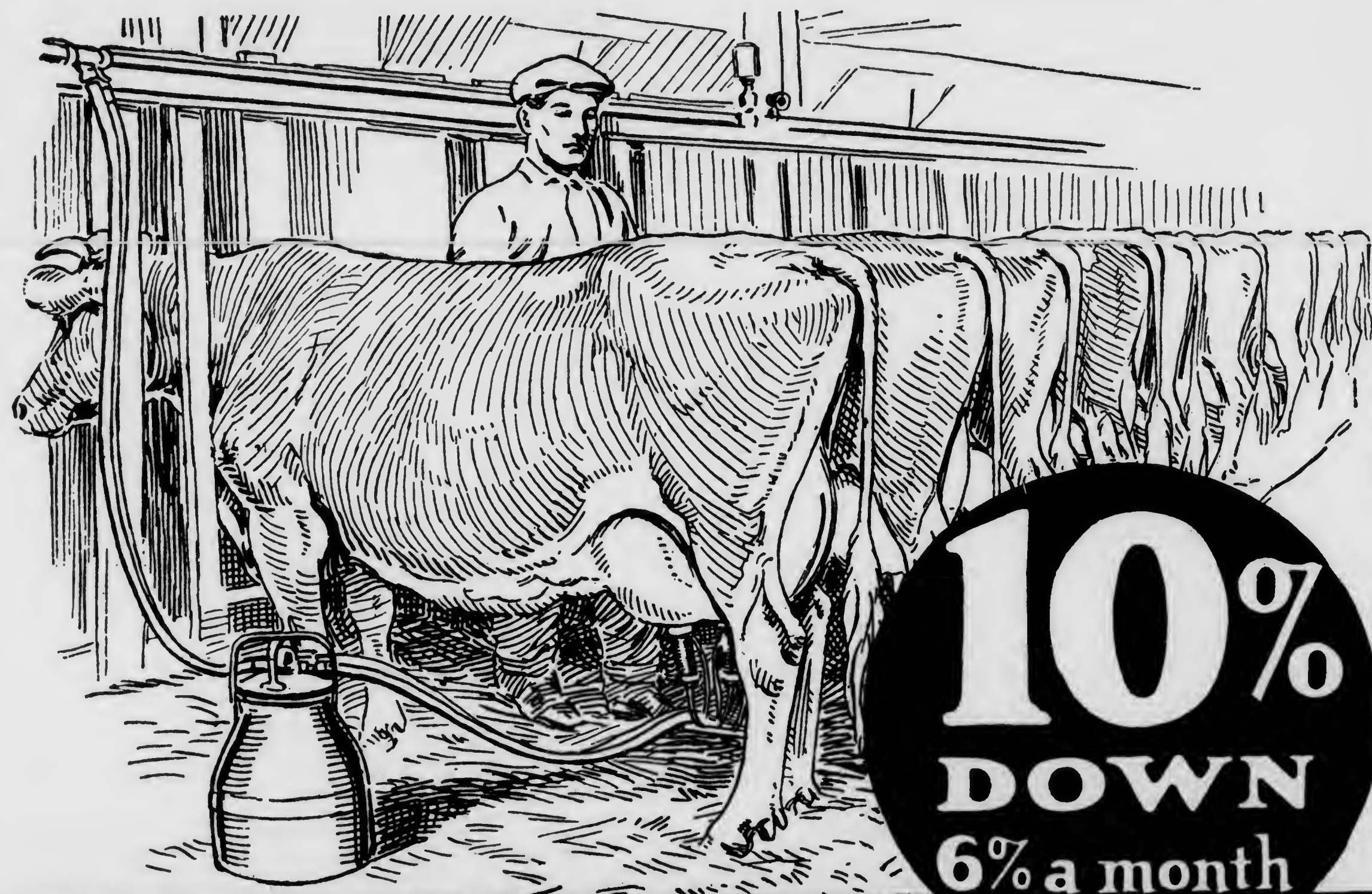
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WEST CHESTER, PA. COATESVILLE, PA.

Label

The original ear label, used by many Record Associations and best breeders. Will identify your live stock and aid you in keeping breeding and production records. Samples free.

C. N. DANA CO.,



If You are Milking 10 or More Cows By Hand You Are Paying for a De Laval Milker

There are now more than 10,000 De Laval Milkers in use, and their owners are almost unanimous in their agreement that the De Laval is better, faster, cleaner and cheaper than any other method of milking. With a herd of 10 or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself in the saving of time and labor, increased milk production which its uniform and stimulating action usually brings, and through the cleaner and improved quality of the milk.

The De Laval Separator Company

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165 Broadway

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You can buy a De Laval Milker on any terms you desire—for cash, on time, or on installments.

For 10% down you can start using a De Laval Milker, and 6% a month for 15 months pays for it.

On such extremely liberal terms you can get the use of a De Laval while it actually pays for itself. In many cases the saving in labor alone will more than meet the monthly installments as they come due.

Ask your De Laval Agent for complete information or write us now. Get your De Laval in now before your rush season, so that you will receive its full benefit when you need it most.

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE, 1923

NUMBER 2

MAY MILK CONDITIONS; SURPLUS LESS THAN USUAL

The normal seasonal surplus in the milk supply of the Philadelphia Milk Shed to be expected in May did not materialize. This tendency was apparent one month ago and has continued.

The best estimates place this surplus at only 20%, or ten per cent. below that of other years, and thirty per cent. below that of many milk producing areas. This indicates that our farmers are rapidly changing their dairies so as to make an average amount throughout the year.

which have been grazing for some time. If a general rain does not very soon come there will be a reduced hay crop as well as inefficient pastures throughout our whole "milk shed." Labor continues to be very difficult to obtain and of indifferent quality. Labor costs are, if anything, higher than one month ago.

Smaller Cities

The price advanced to the producer of May 1st has been reflected in the price to the consumer in almost all small

SUMMER FEEDING SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION

The pasture season is the most favorable, of all seasons of the year, for the economical production of milk. Few dairymen, however, treat their cows properly during this season, and as a result they do not receive the full benefit from these ideal conditions. Very often the cows are merely brought to the barn to be milked and not to be fed. Others are just given enough feed so they will stay in their stalls until they are tied. Too often no thought is given as to the amount of nutriment actually available for them in the grass consumed.

Grass, especially in the early season, is approximately nine-tenths water and one-tenth dry matter. It is rich in mineral matter and medium high in protein, but low in energy producing nutriment. The protein and mineral matter furnished by grass are of the highest quality. These combined

tures will be found economical and give good results.

600 lb corn and cob meal, 300 lb oats or bran, 100 lb C. S. meal; 700 lb corn and cob meal, 200 lb gluten feed, 100 lb C. S. meal; 300 lb hominy or corn meal, 200 lb oats, 100 lb bran; 200 lb corn meal, 100 lb gluten feed, 100 lb wheat bran; 300 lb corn and cob meal, 100 lb oats or bran, 100 lb 24% ready mixed; 300 lb corn and cob meal, 100 lb of 24% ready mixed.

Amounts to Feed

Grain should be fed at the rate of one pound of the mixture to each three or four pounds of milk produced, when the cows are first turned out to pasture, and the amount gradually reduced as the grass becomes more abundant and mature. After the cows have been on pasture for about four or five weeks, and providing there is abundant grass, grain can be withheld from Jerseys and Guernseys.



JEANETTE OF THE PRAIRIE, 2nd
Top Price Cow, National Guernsey Sale, Devon, Pa.
Consigned by W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa Bought by Mr. H. J. Haskell, Wilmington, Del.

The Philadelphia Selling Plan (the so-called "surplus plan") which has been largely responsible for this situation, must be given a large share of credit for making it possible to get an advance in basic price on May 1st. Our association has been able to reflect these increasing costs of productions more promptly than otherwise as can be seen by comparing May Philadelphia prices with those in neighboring territories.

Platform Conditions

The platform price at 3rd and Berks St. R. R. station has been 5 to 6 cents per quart. There has been quite a bit of trouble with small dealers who have never applied the "basic and surplus" plan to their purchases. These have asked farmers to "hold home" some days or have asked a number to discontinue shipping. All such dairies have been promptly placed with responsible buyers. Our "Inter-State" and other trucks are solving most of our troubles with "nearby" milk both in Philadelphia and other markets.

Production Conditions

Pastures are unusually short for this season throughout the southern sections

towns by June 1st. Only two isolated points remain to need some further attention. This comfortable situation has shown that the judgment of the Executive Committee on May 1st was sound. The supply and demand in all parts of the Inter-State territory is now so adjusted that there has been no serious difficulty at any point. President Allebach has held numerous explanation conferences at various points, all of which have helped to clear up some tangled situations. Manufacturers are uniformly paying full basic and surplus prices except a few who are paying a comparable flat price at some points.

There will be a further advance to the farmer of one-fourth cent per quart or 11½ cents per 100 lbs. on July 1st. This agreement was reached one month ago, and is effective without further conference unless market conditions warrant a change.

Consumption has been fairly good throughout May, though it is expected to increase in June, as the new price level is stabilized and warmer weather becomes general.



QUEEN PLYMOUTH OF LEHIGH
Top Price Cow, Cooper Sale Bought by O. W. Means, Elm Hill Farm, Brookfield, Mass.

qualities give it a superior power to stimulate the secretion of milk. Grass, however, does not furnish enough protein, energy, and dry matter to supply the required nutriment for this increased production. Consequently the cow must call on her own reserve to make up for this deficiency. This means that she will run down in flesh, unless other feed is being furnished. Such a condition, while not apt to show up in the milk pail immediately will result in a lower production during the late summer and the following winter.

Grass pasture, especially during the early season, should be supplemented with a limited quantity of hay and grain. Any of the following grain mix-

tures producing less than fifteen or sixteen pounds daily, and from Holsteins producing less than nineteen or twenty pounds. For cows producing more than this, good results can be expected by feeding a small amount of hay and one pound of grain to each five or six pounds of milk produced daily by Jerseys and Guernseys, while Holsteins should receive one pound of grain for each six or seven pounds of milk produced. If the hay fed is largely timothy it will be necessary to increase somewhat the amount of cottonseed meal or similar feed in the mixture.

Prepared by O. G. Schaefer, of the Pennsylvania State College, Department of Agricultural Extension.

WYCOMBE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

By F. W. TWINING

For sometime prior to, and during the period of the World War, it was the custom of a few neighbors of mine to submit prices paid for commodities; particularly feeding stuffs, to me, to turn over to R. W. Balderston, for comparison with those in other sections.

It soon became apparent that our local needs for more efficient buying were very great. Therefore, we made quite an extensive survey of the various agencies available, and finally decided to incorporate under the Enabling Act passed by the 1919 Session of the Legislature, and signed by Governor Sproul May 5, 1919.

It has always been the experience of former movements of this kind in our neighborhood that local dealers would refuse to quote to Farmer Groups who desired co-operative service, owing largely to the fact that not being properly organized, they were not trading as an individual unit, against which legal action could be taken if necessary, for indebtedness, etc.

Our association experienced no such difficulty. When local dealers found they could sell to a group of 40 farmers, properly financed, competition immediately became very keen between different dealers in making quotations to us.

Feed, fertilizer, oils, auto tires, hog tankage, chicken meat scrap, binder twine and spray materials have been the chief commodities bought by our association. Whenever possible orders have been given to local dealers.

Having observed the success of the Wycombe Co-operative Association, others have been formed in the county by farmers at Telford, Dublin, Newtown, Morrisville and one is now in process of forming at New Hope.

One of the primary objects of our Association being to co-operate with other associations, five of our directors went to Harrisburg to the State Farm Products Show Meetings, January, 1921, and presented to a meeting of Co-operative Associations, the proposition of forming a State Federation of the 181 various local associations that were then in existence in Pennsylvania. This number has now increased to 313.

The Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation was developed from interest shown at this meeting, to bring together those various local groups into a large unit.

About 7500 tons of fertilizer were contracted for by the State Federation and sold through the various local associations in the spring of 1922. In the Wycombe territory I know of men who were charged \$22.00 per ton for 16% acid phosphate by a local dealer, whereas our association's price was \$13.25 for the same grade of goods. Other men were charged \$45.00 per ton for 4-8-4 and 2-8-10 mixed goods, which the association sold for \$29.50 and \$30.00 respectively. These men were cash buyers and took goods from car door. The P. F. C. F. fertilizers were mixed according to specifications and in every formula met our State Chemist's requirements.

In addition to being able to effect a big saving in buying in carload lots, a still greater saving is made by buying feed on contract. That is contracting for a definite quantity of feed at grass prices to be delivered at stated intervals through the year.

Some of our dealers had adopted the practice of raising prices on goods

already on hand, whenever the market advanced, but on a declining market, not lowering prices until after disposal of goods on hand.

In one instance our association's members effected a saving of \$19.75 per ton on wheat middlings bought after a decline in price, of which they received the benefit, whereas the dealer having bought at a higher price, passed the same on to non-member buyers.

When our members have not had cash available for settlement of goods on arrival, they have found it much cheaper to borrow money from local banks and buy through the association, rather than to buy from dealers and give notes in payment.

We have had most excellent service from our local banks, who so far as I know have never refused a loan to one of our members who wished to purchase a larger supply of goods than his checking account would allow.

During 1922 while traveling for the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, I have had considerable opportunity of comparing prices in different localities, and have invariably found that in sections where there are Co-operative Associations, prices are materially lower, not only to association members, but to everyone in the locality as dealers also cut prices to meet the competition of the associations.

Personally, I believe there is a great future ahead of, and a great need for, Farmers Co-operative Buying and Selling Associations in this State, and I believe one just as important as the other. Since the Wycombe Co-operative Association was started the volume of business has about doubled each year over the previous year. This spring we have already sold five carloads of feed, twelve of fertilizer, three of seed potatoes and one of seed oats, a lot of grass seed and spray materials, and are still going strong.

I am giving you a brief history of the Wycombe Co-operative Association with which I am personally familiar, I venture to say that the same progress has been made in many of the other 313 co-operative associations now operating throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

DAIRY INTERESTS GET TOGETHER

At a meeting held at Chicago on May 3, 1923, composed of representatives of all the national associations of the dairy industry, there was a committee appointed to bring forward, at a later date, a plan to federate all such organizations into a council or round-table to speak for the dairy industry as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce speaks for "business." This action was taken after a full and free discussion of the question during the whole day. Many quite divergent views were expressed with regard to the form of such an amalgamation, but it was agreed by all that great good will come from such an effort if it can be practically worked out. Mr. Willits and Mr. Balderston were present from our organization. On the committee were appointed the following: Frank O. Lowden, chairman, E. T. Meredith, Charles L. Hill, M. D. Munn, J. D. Miller, Harry Hartke, M. S. Moscrip, N. H. Hull, E. M. Bailey, Walter L. Cherry, Prof. G. L. McKay.

PHILA. INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL

Miss Edith Howes, who has just completed a year's health program in Harrisburg and Lancaster public and parochial schools, in co-operation with other agencies, submits the inclosed report:

The "Banner Class" was presented with a large banner of blue felt, and the Duke Street School nutrition class, having the second best record, received a red felt banner for second place.

The excellent results of the health work in these two towns were the natural outcome of the very intensive educational campaign and the demonstration of the teachers and parents as individuals and through their organization of Parent-Teachers, gave invaluable aid in getting results. Miss Howes also conducted health work throughout the surrounding country, including Columbia, Lititz, and Ephrata, where nutrition classes were recently established or are soon to be established.

From the Dramatic Department of the Dairy Council comes a report of the work done during April, totaling the number of plays, movies, talks and other features. Since the report is typical of the work done by this department we are giving the figures here.

Total number of plays..... 26
Total number of talks..... 116
Total attendance at talks..... 13,964
Total attendance at plays..... 10,468
Total attendance at movies..... 400

Total number children reached..... 24,722

On Thursday and Friday, May 17 and 18, during the sessions of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society held at the Bellevue Stratford, Philadelphia, our Dramatic Department staged a performance on two successive days of a new play adapted by the Dairy Council from a play by the Colgate Co., called "Who Said Six Year Molars?" The Ferguson Public School furnished the children for the cast. The audience was composed of dentists from all parts of the state who were most enthusiastic over its educational value.

DAIRY COUNCIL WORK IN DORCHESTER COUNTY, MD.

The Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council have held a series of very interesting meetings and demonstrations in Dorchester county, Md.

Dorchester county is the most recent addition to the Philadelphia territory—they now having two receiving stations, owned by Harbisons, one located at Cambridge, Md., and the other at Hurler. Previous to their affiliation with the Inter-State Milk Producers Association very unsatisfactory marketing conditions were available to the farmers in that county. With the coming of the receiving stations, paying Philadelphia prices, a great incentive to the dairy business in that county was experienced. The Dairy Council was particularly anxious that they start their supplying milk for the liquid milk market in such a manner as would assure the buyers of a satisfactory supply. Nowhere in the Philadelphia territory has better co-operation on the part of the producer been experienced than in Dorchester county.

Evening demonstrations were given in milking, straining and cooling the milk, and in washing and caring for the utensils. These demonstrations were so arranged as to cover all sections of the county and were attended by 275 farmers who expect to produce milk for the new receiving stations. Later in the

evening meetings were held at which talks on production of clean milk were given and moving pictures dealing with the subject were shown. 400 farmers and their families attended these latter meetings.

The Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council feels that Dorchester county will be among the leading counties in producing milk of high quality and congratulates the farmers upon their enthusiasm and interest in the dairy business.

THE MILKY WAY

In winter time, to pail the cows,
We're up before the sun.
We clean and feed and milk again
Long after day is done.

In summer time we sweat and swear
And swat the pesky flies
From early morn till late at night.
It aint a life you'd prize.

And how to spend our idle hours,
Don't worry us whatever.
For days may come and days may go
But cows go on forever.

This life's a grind. But then, we're sure
Of steady compensation.
That squirts a little sunshine on
A gloomy situation.

One day last fall poor father phoned—
He sure did sound forlorn—
He said to me with husky voice
"The frost hez caught our corn."

Now you folks who are keeping cows,
I know, will all agree—
With silos waiting to be filled,
What's frost, to you and me?

Small grain may blight, the corn may freeze;
Despite our best endeavor.
For crops may come and crops may go
But cows go on forever.

My brother's fruit crop, just last fall,
Was left upon the trees.
The railroads couldn't haul the stuff
It had to stay and freeze.

To beat the game with hogs or steers
You've got to be darn clever.
For beef may drop and pork go down
While milk flows on forever.

You get good coin for spuds or hay
Shipped to a distant city.
But when you knock off all that freight
What's left? Gee, it's a pity.

I love the clover, red or white—
And blue alfalfa flowers.
When Bossy's fed enough of them—
By jingo—we get ours.

I'll stick to Bossy; bet your life!
Desert her? No sir!—Never!
For crops may come and crops may go
But she goes on forever.

—C. A. M.

The high school girl who wrote the essay on milk, saying that this product removed the least fertility from the farm of any dairy product, was undoubtedly right. But her next point was the best. She said, "Even in selling milk the dairymen sell more fertility than they need to." Think it over.

CARE OF DAIRY UTENSILS AFTER STERILIZATION

Proper sterilization of dairy utensils should destroy most of the bacteria, so that the resultant contamination of milk will be negligible. However, care must be taken that those bacteria which are left after sterilization do not increase in numbers to an appreciable degree.

The increase in bacteria on sterilized utensils may be inhibited in two ways; first, the utensils should be quickly dried, and second, they should be protected from contamination.

It has been found that bacteria multiply rapidly on utensils with moist surfaces. Ayers, Cook and Clemmer report in Department Bulletin 642 a series of experiments with milk cans. The bacteria counts are given in the following table.

Bacterial growth in cans covered before being dried.

Series	Bacteria per can	
	Freshly washed	24 hours after washing
1	960,000	847,000,000
2	618,000	2,612,000,000
3	137,000	336,000,000
4	91,000	428,000,000
5	99,600	320,000,000
6	5,570,000	748,000,000
7	305,000	138,000,000
Average	1,111,514	775,751,429

Thus, the bacteria count increased 700 times in 24 hours.

To secure dryness, utensils should be sterilized with steam or boiling water. They will then dry quickly from their own heat.

Utensils should be protected from flies and dust after sterilization. They should be set on a rack in a well-screened clean milk house, or left in the sterilizer until used. If left in the sterilizer, some means of ventilation must be provided, so that moisture will be carried off. Otherwise, condensation may take place on the utensils as they cool.

(Milk Inspector Letter No. 64, United States Department of Agriculture.)

PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

The committee to consider the formation of a permanent organization, growing out of the state wide conference of Pennsylvania Farm and Co-operative Marketing Associations, held in Harrisburg, Pa., February 20th and 21st, met in Harrisburg on March 22nd, discussed the proposition and proposed a plan of organization under the name of the Pennsylvania Council of Agricultural Associations.

A copy of the proposed plan of organization has been sent the various organizations in the state and a call issued for a meeting of representatives of such organizations to form a permanent organization.

The committee on organization consisted of C. J. Tyson, Flora Dale, Pa., representing the fruit interests; John A. McSparran, Furness, Pa., state grange; W. S. Wise, Pittsburgh, Pa., dairy industry; Mrs. F. B. Black, Garrett, Pa., farm women; R. L. Munce, Washington, Pa., live stock; S. Herbert Starkey, Bustleton, Pa., vegetables; Irving O. Hunt, Wyoming, Pa., poultry; M. H. McCallum, Wernersville, Pa., potatoes; F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, and John M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

AN INDIAN CALF CLUB THAT IS PRODUCING RESULTS

Forty years ago out of every hundred men "gainfully employed," forty-four were working on farms, while today only twenty-six men out of a hundred are bearing the burden that falls to agriculture.

This is due to many causes. In the first place, the farmer of today is more efficient. Fewer people are required to do the same work. Machinery has come in ever increasing quantity and variety to lessen farm labor. But a more potent reason is the growing tendency of the boy and girl to leave the farm for the allurements of city life.

The first of these reasons comes under the law of supply and demand and is a strictly economic proposition and in a way is out of our control, while the latter is due to lack of the farmer's foresight to make life on the farm interesting and agreeable for his children.

The formation of boy and girl club movements is the great constructive force now in effect in this country to make farm life so interesting and profitable to the younger generation that it will be content on the farm. Boy and Girl Calf Clubs fostered by banks in rural communities in particular, are making great headway, for the banks have recognized in the calf club the means, not only of keeping the children on the farm, but of actually improving the farm conditions and farm values of the locality.

The Merchants National Bank of Muncie, Indiana, has developed an outstanding example of the calf club idea in full and healthy operation. Its department of agriculture extension under the supervision of Chas. P. Koontz, Vice President, reports this year as the largest in the history of the club. The membership is now over 100. This club last year placed registered breeding animals permanently on seven farms and this year more than twenty farms will receive registered breeding calves through the agency of this club. At the Delaware County Fair last year one of the boys showed a herd of pure breeds whose first calf was purchased for the calf club four years ago. Another club boy last year purchased from the club fifteen head of steers, finished them, and sold them at the International at a handsome profit. This year they will have fifty dairy calves showing for the club, practically all of them registered in the name of the boy and girl members.

In order to encourage the placing of registered breeding calves with the boys and girls, they are offering the following premiums for each breed at the County Fair this year, the exhibitor to actually own his calf; First \$12.50, Second \$10.00, Third \$7.50, Fourth \$5.00, all others \$3.00. This class to compete with the regular breeder class for the champion prize. In this class the exhibitor must present a registry certificate in his or her own name or in the name of a partnership in which the boy or girl has a financial interest. In this Owners Breeders class the bank pays for the calf, taking the boy's or girl's note with security to be paid on or before August 15, 1923. If the calf is a son or daughter of a calf previously shown in the Calf Club premium in each case is one-third more.

It is to calf club work of this character that the National Dairy Exposition, which will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., this year, will look for its entries. Arrangements are now being made for the largest calf club exhibit ever shown at a National Dairy Show, and a committee of State Club Leaders, working with

The Bestov Calendar

Equipment to handle milk

from cow to consumer

BESTOV FARMERS' COOLER

Cools milk like the big plants do—with the highest efficiency and sanitation. Will not leak—guaranteed to withstand 150 lbs. water pressure.

Double waterway adjustments allow for circulating ice water or brine in lower tubes if desired. Will easily last a lifetime for they are made of copper and brass tinned.

It is cheaper to buy a Bestov cooler once than to buy lower priced coolers every year or so. Made in 3 sizes.

Get Catalog and Prices!

Cherry-Bassett-Winner Company

Bell Phone Locust 1018

1918 Market Street PHILADELPHIA

Next to Stanley Theatre

the Exposition management, has just prepared the schedule of club activities. In addition to the usual judging contest, classes for individual calves owned by club members, and demonstrations by club teams, there will be state exhibits showing groups of calves. The detailed announcement and rules for Club work will soon be issued from the Exposition office.

SOME REAL PRODUCERS

Lassie of Rising Sun 92893, A. R. 12981
Lassie of Rising Sun 92893 has recently completed a record of 14038.2 pounds of milk and 777.26 pounds of butter fat, which qualifies her for sixth place in Class E. Her average test for the year was 5.54 per cent.

She is owned by Circle W Farm, the Guernsey breeding establishment of Walter C. White, at Gates Mill, Ohio. This herd is also the home of Katherine's Trixie 100396, that holds third place in class F.

Lassie of Rising Sun 92893 is a daughter of Dick's Lassie 49619, that has recently completed with a record of 13677.5 pounds of milk and 745.34 pounds of butter fat in class A. She is thus one of the Lassie family that has been assembled at Circle W Farm, most of which were bred in Van Wert county Ohio, by Samuel Hertel and other breeders. Her sire is Cattie's Royal Laddie 29024, a son of Langwater Royal 14253.

Merry Rose Maid 105929, A. R. 13048

Another cow that has made a good record in both the single and double letter divisions of her class is Merry Rose Maid 105929, that has produced 13138.4 pounds of milk and 740.00 pounds

of butter fat with a test of 5.63 per cent. This record entitles her to second place in class GG, and to fifth place in class G. She is owned by S. M. Shoemaker, Eccleston, Maryland.

The record of this cow is approximately twenty pounds of butter fat behind that of the present leader in class GG and G, Norman's Missaukee Red Rose 89724.

She is a daughter of Merry May Day 49520, that has two Advanced Registry daughters. Her dam is King's Rose of Guernsey Home Farm 57744, that also has a creditable class D record.

Merry Rose Maid 105929 is the dam of two calves, the latter of which she carried for 267 days of her test period. At the end of this time, she weighed over 900 pounds.

Convent's Duvalerie's Yvonne 82012, A. R. 13059

A record of 13020.8 pounds of milk and 733.77 pounds of butter fat, with an average test of 5.64 per cent., entitles Convent's Duvalerie's Yvonne 82012 to third place in class CC. She is owned by and was bred by Paul V. Moore, Convent, New Jersey. She was one of the first two animals that was bred at Convent Farm.

In 1916, when the foundation of the present herd was laid, no herd sire was kept, but two of the best cows were bred to Ithen Daisy's May King of Langwater 17349, owned by J. L. Hope. One of the resulting calves was Convent's Duvalerie's Yvonne 82012. Her dam was Imp. Duvalerie II of Les Houards 58649, that also had two records, one of which was 13673.5 pounds of milk and 712.59 pounds of butter fat, in class A.

INTER STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Editorial



ILLNESS OF OUR EDITOR

Mr. Miller had a sudden attack of sickness on May 21st while at Harrisburg, in the interest of two important dairy bills on which the members of the Legislature needed some authoritative information. He was able to get home, where he was confined to bed for about a week. He is much improved and has called at the office for a few minutes. A complete rest will undoubtedly soon result in a permanent recovery. His physician attributes this attack to over work. Mr. Miller has been carrying a heavy load of work for the Association and Dairy Council in addition to the regular duties incidental to editing and publishing this paper. He will evidently need to be relieved of some duties for the future. Neither he or the officers realized how much of a responsibility he was carrying. It had been a gradual accumulation.

The contribution which Mr. Miller has been making to the success of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association can only be fully appreciated by those in close touch with it. His quiet, orderly ways and unobtrusive habits do not bring him into prominence. It has been his province to work through the printed page or as an investigator and collaborator with others who have been regularly in the lime-light. In his temporary absence some of his intimate co-workers take this opportunity of expressing a sense of obligation to him for his work and a hope for his speedy permanent recovery. The passage of filled milk legislation in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and in the United States Congress was very materially aided by his efficient publicity work.

Mr. Miller has been responsible for the comparative data on markets and costs that has been made public on the occasion of every recent price change,

and we have been often complimented on the value of this page of the Review devoted to price information, which is a unique feature of this paper, instituted by Mr. Miller.

We know that readers will recognize that this issue is produced by amateur volunteers who have been called in. Under the circumstances, we crave your patience with our inexperience, and trust that Mr. Miller will be at his desk in time to edit our next issue of the Review.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS

We wish to impress upon our members and subscribers to the Milk Producers Review that it is very important that they make use of the advertising columns of this paper. It is not only important that you use our space when you have something to sell, but equally important that when you wish to buy, that you give some consideration to the people who are paying us perfectly good money for space in this paper.

If your hired man has quit and you need some one to milk the cows, why not write to some of the firms whose milkers ads are in this paper. Whenever you are in need of any additional equipment or supplies whether it be a pure bred bull, new milk cooler or a silo, be sure to give our advertisers the first chance. They are supporting our paper, let us in turn support them. If we don't carry the advertisement of the things you wish to buy let us know and we will put you in touch with reliable firms.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

May has been a banner month for our membership drive. Our field men have secured over 500 new members with an average of about 8 cows each.

One of our men secured 21 new members in one day and 17 was next highest without a single man declining to join after a thorough explanation of advantages of the "Inter-State" to milk producers. We appreciate the co-operation of our members in assisting our field men when working in their territory and hope this good feeling will continue. We hope every member will endeavor to secure at least one new member during the next month and we will be only too glad to forward you a blank contract if you will drop us a postal making request for same. The strength of our organization depends upon our membership. Our membership is now almost 18,000. Help make it 20,000 by the time of our next annual meeting.

INTER-STATE DAY AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

It has been suggested that we have an "Inter-State Day" at the National Dairy Show October next, at Syracuse. We will appreciate any thought you have to offer in regard to making this day a great success. We are planning for a special train and it will be necessary to know how many are going, in order to secure proper accommodations. Write this office and let us know as far in advance as possible. This will be a wonderful opportunity and no one should miss it who is in position to attend. Definite plans will be announced in a later issue of the Review.

FARMERS BULLETIN NO. 1315

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin entitled "Cleaning Milking Machines." Every producer of milk using a milking machine should secure a copy of this pamphlet by writing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DIRECTORS MEETING

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association was held May 28, with every member of the board present. In addition there were numerous visitors from within and without the association membership. Among them were President Harry and Secretary Heaps of the Maryland State Dairy-men's Association.

The main topic discussed was the question of the present status of co-operative feed buying in the Inter-State Milk Producers Association territory. Mr. Taylor, of the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets told of the various co-operative purchasing organizations in our part of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harry told of the work of the Agricultural Corporation of Maryland; Dr. App told of the various farmers purchasing agencies in New Jersey, and Mr. Donovan told of the co-operative purchases of the Farm Bureau and the Eastern States Farmers Exchange in Delaware.

The members were very much interested in the information given them as well as in the report of our treasurer, Mr. Brinton, of a trip recently made by him to Peoria, Ill., to inspect the mixing and assembling plant of the American Milling Company, which is mixing large quantities of open formula feeds for co-operative associations operating in New York, New England, Michigan, Maryland and other states.

Reports from various sections indicated that last year by buying early in car lots the co-operative organizations had been able to effect a saving of as much as \$10.00 per ton to the farmer in his mixed feed purchases.

It was pointed out that this was probably more than the normal saving, due to the great advance in feed prices during the winter.

It was decided that the board was ready to go on record as favoring such co-operative purchase of feeds as is safely financed and soundly managed by those in charge. It was agreed that the Association itself in its corporate capacity should not engage in this enterprise, and that our locals be advised not to take up this work officially. It was felt to be a sounder policy for our members when they are interested in such co-operative purchasing, to join with existing co-operative purchasing associations or to assist in the formation of such, joining forces with such other agricultural interests as are desirous of purchasing feeds, fertilizers, spray materials, etc.

Many of our members, it was found, are now regularly increasing the net revenue from their farms through the saving to be made in co-operative purchases. No one of our members can afford to overlook any of the "leaks" in these days of keen competition for the markets.

If New York farmers can purchase feeds as much as \$3.00 per ton less than some of our farmers, it means that our farmers are handicapped by that much for our prices cannot be expected to be permanently above the "world's markets" for milk of equal quality. It is expected that the New York farmers will purchase 75,000 tons of feed co-operatively this coming summer.

Another topic for discussion was the market situation. Directors' reports were in general, quiet, reassuring as to the stabilization of the recent price advance. All reported labor shortages. The expected May "flush" in production has not been experienced.

Our new members, we are told, are much pleased with the results of the check butter fat testing conducted by the Association. Some little misunderstanding will, in the future, be cleared up by having all test reports cover a whole month's milk, giving the test of composite sample of each half of the month and average of the two. The secretary reported on the care and interest of our editor, Mr. Miller, in watching the progress of legislation at Harrisburg. Much sympathy was expressed for him in his sudden illness, which was probably aggravated by his persistent devotion to the interests of the Association. A resolution of affection was unanimously passed to be forwarded to Mr. Miller. Report was made of the program of the Dairy Council for entertaining the World's Dairy Congress at Philadelphia on October 4th. President Allebach proposed an "Inter-State Day" at the National Dairy Show which will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., October 6 to 13, with special trains going and coming, so that our members may have the very best time possible at a minimum cost.

DAYS ARE NUMBERED FOR FILLED MILK PRODUCTS

The ninety days of grace allowed wholesalers and retailers for the removal of all filled milks from the market in Pennsylvania will expire on June 19.

Director James Foust of the food bureau, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, issues a last warning to the trade that anyone found guilty of manufacturing, or selling, or exchanging filled milk after the time specified, will be prosecuted to the full limit of the law.

A dozen or more states have now passed a law similar in effect to the Pennsylvania measure and in support of the Voigt (Federal) Filled Milk Act. As in the case of the Federal law, each of these state laws declares filled milk to be an adulterated article of food, injurious to the health of the public, and that its sale constitutes a fraud upon the consumer.

Under the caption, "Goodbye, Coconut Cow," the Missouri Board of Agriculture made the following interesting comment upon the passage of the law in that state:

"Many people do not understand that filled milk is not a form of evaporated or condensed milk. Filled milk is made from skim milk and coconut oil. It has about the same relation to evaporated or condensed milk as oleomargarine has to butter.

"Filled milk is a product that is lacking in the vitamin element, so essential to the growth of the young and the health of the adult. Too often this filled milk is sold for condensed milk and when it is used for infant feeding the helpless consumer is imposed upon.

"Through the manufacturers of filled milks buying large quantities of whole milk, separating the cream or butter fat, and substituting coconut oil, our farmers and dairymen are called upon to compete with the South Sea Islanders, who pick these coconuts and are only required to wear a breech clout."

A companion measure to the Pennsylvania filled milk law, a bill regulating the sale of skim milk, is now under consideration in the Legislature. Its purpose is to further protect the public health. It limits the size of the can in which skim milk in condensed or concentrated form may be offered for sale and requires that the can shall be plainly marked as containing "skim milk, unfit for infants."

LATEST MARKET PRICES

Under the Philadelphia Selling Plan, the average volume of milk shipped during October, November and December, establishes shippers' basic quantity or classification as to basic and surplus milk shipped during the first nine months in the following year.

Basic and surplus prices are now in effect. All milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal in amount to the basic amount will be paid for as Class I surplus. Milk in excess of double the amount of basic milk will be paid for as Class II surplus.

Quotations are based on 8 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down.

MAY BASIC MILK PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Grade B Market Milk

From these prices one cent per 46 quarts or one cent per 100 pounds to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 46 quarts, contributed by the buyer, is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign, advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. The commission of 2 cents per hundred pounds from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the Association as heretofore.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lbs.	Price per quart cents
8.05	3.32	7.15
8.1	3.36	7.2
8.15	3.4	7.25
8.2	3.44	7.3
8.25	3.48	7.35
8.3	3.52	7.4
8.35	3.56	7.45
8.4	3.6	7.5
8.45	3.64	7.55
8.5	3.68	7.6
8.55	3.72	7.65
8.6	3.76	7.7
8.65	3.8	7.75
8.7	3.84	7.8
8.75	3.88	7.85
8.8	3.92	7.9
8.85	3.96	7.95
8.9	4.0	8.0
8.95	4.04	8.05
9.0	4.08	8.1
9.05	4.12	8.15
9.1	4.16	8.2
9.15	4.2	8.25
9.2	4.24	8.3
9.25	4.28	8.35
9.3	4.32	8.4
9.35	4.36	8.45
9.4	4.4	8.5
9.45	4.44	8.55
9.5	4.48	8.6
9.55	4.52	8.65
9.6	4.56	8.7
9.65	4.6	8.75
9.7	4.64	8.8
9.75	4.68	8.85
9.8	4.72	8.9
9.85	4.76	8.95
9.9	4.8	9.0
9.95	4.84	9.05
10.0	4.88	9.1

When the milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 8 cents per quart

MAY SURPLUS PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Test per cent.	Class I For amount of surplus equal to basic quantity	Class II For all surplus in excess of Class I
8.05	\$1.62	3.05
8.1	1.64	3.08
8.15	1.66	3.11
8.2	1.68	3.15
8.25	1.70	3.2
8.3	1.72	3.25
8.35	1.74	3.3
8.4	1.76	3.35
8.45	1.78	3.4
8.5	1.80	3.45
8.55	1.82	3.5
8.6	1.84	3.55
8.65	1.86	3.6
8.7	1.88	3.65
8.75	1.90	3.7
8.8	1.92	3.75
8.85	1.94	3.8
8.9	1.96	3.85
8.95	1.98	3.9
9.0	2.00	3.95
9.05	2.02	4.0
9.1	2.04	4.05
9.15	2.06	4.1
9.2	2.08	4.15
9.25	2.10	4.2
9.3	2.12	4.25
9.35	2.14	4.3
9.4	2.16	4.35
9.45	2.18	4.4
9.5	2.20	4.45
9.55	2.22	4.5
9.6	2.24	4.55
9.65	2.26	4.6
9.7	2.28	4.65
9.75	2.30	4.7
9.8	2.32	4.75
9.85	2.34	4.8
9.9	2.36	4.85
9.95	2.38	4.9
10.0	2.40	4.95
	2.42	5.0

Class I prices are based on 120 per cent. of the average monthly or semi-monthly price of solid packed 92 score creamery butter, New York City. Class II prices are based on average monthly prices of solid packed 92 score creamery butter, New York City.

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES

4% milk at all country receiving points

Month	Class I	Class II	Class III
January	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.80
February	1.78	1.80	1.82
March	1.80	1.82	1.84
April	1.82	1.84	1.86
May	1.84	1.86	1.88
June	1.86	1.88	1.90
July	1.88	1.90	1.92
August	1.90	1.92	1.94
September	1.92	1.94	1.96
October	1.94	1.96	1.98
November	1.96	1.98	2.00
December	1.98	2.00	2.02

JUNE BASIC PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lbs.	Price per quart cents
8.05	3.32	7.15
8.1	3.36	7.2
8.15	3.4	7.25
8.2	3.44	7.3
8.25	3.48	7.35
8.3	3.52	7.4
8.35	3.56	7.45
8.4	3.6	7.5
8.45	3.64	7.55
8.5	3.68	7.6
8.55	3.72	7.65
8.6	3.76	7.7
8.65	3.8	7.75
8.7	3.84	7.8
8.75	3.88	7.85
8.8	3.92	7.9
8.85	3.96	7.95
8.9	4.0	8.0
8.95	4.04	8.05
9.0	4.08	8.1
9.05	4.12	8.15
9.1	4.16	8.2
9.15	4.2	8.25
9.2	4.24	8.3
9.25	4.28	8.35
9.3	4.32	8.4
9.35	4.36	8.45
9.4	4.4	8.5
9.45	4.44	8.55
9.5	4.48	8.6
9.55	4.52	8.65
9.6	4.56	8.7
9.65	4.6	8.75
9.7	4.64	8.8
9.75	4.68	8.85
9.8	4.72	8.9
9.85	4.76	8.95
9.9	4.8	9.0
9.95	4.84	9.05
10.0	4.88	9.1

SELLING PLAN

Under the Philadelphia Selling Plan, the average volume of milk shipped during October, November and December, establishes shippers' basic quantity or classification as to basic and surplus milk shipped during the first nine months in the following year.

Basic and surplus prices are now in effect. All milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal in amount to the basic amount will be paid for as Class I surplus. Milk in excess of double the amount of basic milk will be paid for as Class II surplus.

Quotations are based on 8 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down.

MAY BASIC PRICES

COUNTRY RECEIVING STATIONS

Grade B Market Milk

These prices include a deduction of one cent per 100 pounds, which amount, together with one cent per 100 pounds, contributed by the buyer, is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign, advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. The commission of 2 cents per hundred pounds from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the Association as heretofore.

Quotations are for railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangement.	Freight on 100 lbs. milk	Price per 100 lbs. milk
1 to 10 incl.	2.88	\$2.88
11 to 20	2.93	2.93
21 to 30	2.98	2.98
31 to 40	3.03	3.03
41 to 50	3.08	3.08
51 to 60	3.13	3.13
61 to 70	3.18	3.18
71 to 80	3.23	3.23
81 to 90	3.28	3.28
91 to 100	3.33	3.33
101 to 110	3.38	3.38
111 to 120	3.43	3.43
121 to 130	3.48	3.48
131 to 140	3.53	3.53
141 to 150	3.58	3.58
151 to 160	3.63	3.63
161 to 170	3.68	3.68
171 to 180	3.73	3.73
181 to 190	3.78	3.78
191 to 200	3.83	3.83
201 to 210	3.88	3.88
211 to 220	3.93	3.93
221 to 230	3.98	3.98
231 to 240	4.03	4.03
241 to 250	4.08	4.08
251 to 260	4.13	4.13
261 to 270	4.18	4.18
271 to 280	4.23	4.23
281 to 290	4.28	4.28
291 to 300	4.33	4.33

MAY SURPLUS PRICES

Per 100 pounds at all receiving stations

Class I	Class II
For amount of surplus equal to basic quantity	For all surplus in excess of Class I
Test	Test
\$1.62	3.05
1.64	3.10
1.66	3.15
1.68	3.20
1.70	3.25
1.72	3.30
1.74	3.35
1.76	3.40
1.78	3.45
1.80	3.50
1.82	3.55
1.84	3.60
1.86	3.65

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FIRST COMMENCEMENT OF NUTRITION CLASSES

The gala day for the nutrition classes of the public schools of Philadelphia occurred June 2nd when all came to the William Penn High School for graduation exercises.

About 1200 of the 1600 children enrolled in these classes were present. Special trolley cars, omnibuses and milk trucks were used for transportation.

And when the large milk truck of Supplee-Wills-Jones Co. with about 75 children and their teachers and nurses aboard swung into the narrow street beside the school building (which had never been designed for the "bigness" with which we do things today) excitement reigned. Cries of "Oh" and "Steady" sounded; but above all, thinking of safety for his alive load the driver's voice was heard "brace yourselves for the jolt off the pavement" again the team was in motion and with shrieks of laughter from the children they were ready to dismount.

Dr. Walter S. Cornell, Chief of the Department of Medical Inspection of the school presided in his very happy manner and the children were soon at ease.

Also on the platform was Dr. Oliver P. Cornman, Assistant Superintendent of Philadelphia Schools and Dr. Dorothy Child, who has direct supervision of the nutrition work of the schools.

As the roll of graduates was called 112 responded holding up their charts which gave proof of the work done with resulting gains.

Then all who had gained in weight were called and over 900 stood, all wearing red badges of joy across the chest with the word "gainer."

The room was decorated with about 140 posters made by the children of these classes—prizes had been offered for the best of these by the Dairy Council.

Two banners carrying the words "HEALTH CHAMPIONS" were also awarded. One to the nutrition class showing the best results went to the Wayne School with 13 graduates.

The other to the Jackson School, Open Window Class showing best all-around work and gains.

"The Jolly Jester" Health Clown and ventriloquist—from the American Child Health Association, New York, then entertained a very responsive audience.

"The six best doctors anywhere,
And no one will deny it,
Are Sunshine, Water, Rest and Air
Exercise and Diet."

The ushers for this occasion were a splendid group of Frankford High School girls who hold the city record for the best physical condition of pupils according to the records of the Division of Medical Inspection of Public Schools, every girl being in perfect health.

The music was furnished by the orchestra of the Campbell-Lyon School.

The nutrition classes in the public schools now number 62, of which seven are special classes, with teachers maintained by the Board of Education. Fifty-five are health instruction classes conducted by the school nurses. More than 1600 children are enrolled and as the children usually graduate in one-half year's time, some three thousand children are encouraged each year to achieve good health, through the practice of good health habits, proper food, rest, fresh air, exercise and the correction of physical defects are the basis of the work, and the children usually know more than their parents about the laws of health.

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council has donated 400 quarts of milk daily for this demonstration work; the Junior Red Cross contributes \$5000 for other food and materials.

Horace Harper, of the Dairy Council, managed the transportation of this large group of children from all parts of the city to the school and return without a single delay or accident.

NATIONAL GUERNSEY SALE AVERAGE IS \$1211

Members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association found it very convenient to attend the National Guernsey consignment sale on May 17, since it was held at Devon, near Philadelphia. The attendance was large and the cattle well selected and carefully fitted.

The average price received, \$1211, shows that the animals were appreciated. The highest price was \$10,000, paid by J. C. Penney, New York, for the bull Long Water Valor, consigned by John S. Ames. The highest priced cow was Jeanette of the Prairie 2nd, consigned by W. W. March and bought by H. J. Haskell, of Wilmington, Delaware, for \$9,000. (See page 1.)

THE COOPER JERSEY SALE

This year the fine weather of May 30th drew a large crowd to the 49th annual sale of imported and home bred Jerseys by Mr. T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa. Particular importance was attached to this sale because it contained so many of Mr. Cooper's own breeding and much was foundation stock.

Bidding was spirited and the average of the sale high. Sales were made to breeders from California, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and from Canada, while many promising and valuable animals were purchased by well-known breeders from nearby territory. Two of Mr. Cooper's own herd sires, You'll Do's Handsome Raleigh 172340 and You'll Do's Victor 163146 brought \$6,300 and \$6,000, respectively, being sold to Mr. Underwood, Wis., and Mr. P. J. Fleming, Canada.

An imported cow, Queen Plymouth of Lehigh 504624 was bought by Dr. Means for \$4,400 (see page 1.) A heifer calf, Raleigh's Sweet Dairylike 566116, was sold to Mr. Fleming for \$1250.

BEDFORD CO. PRODUCERS BUY THOROUGHbred JERSEY BULLS

Six Oregon Jersey bulls of the famous St. Mawes line of breeding have been purchased by the Bedford Jersey Bull Association of Bedford, Pennsylvania. These bulls are very closely related to a number of the greatest producing cows of the breed and are from the herds of Lynn and Nedrow of Perrydale, Oregon, and George F. Biersdorf of Cornelius, Oregon. The average butter fat production of dams and paternal grand dams of these bulls is more than 800 pounds of butterfat.

Mr. Frank Lynn of Lynn and Nedrow, accompanied the bulls on the long trip from the Pacific coast and made personal delivery to the purchaser on the arrival in Bedford on Thursday, May 31. The Bedford Jersey Bull Association was recently organized through the efforts of L. H. Mollenauer, County Agent. The members of the Association plan to soon purchase a considerable number of registered Jersey females and to develop a Jersey breeding center in Bedford county.

Farmers Will Stick

Co-operative marketing, modern anti-toxin for the crop-moving ills of the farmers, has triumphed again in the face of a crisis which threatened every farmer in the country. After a picturesque campaign of national significance the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, largest co-operative marketing association in the world, which carries its own brand in trade channels, has successfully emerged with greater financial strength and crop control than ever; and the great California organization which has been the beacon light through years of struggle on the part of lesser co-operatives, has weathered the greatest storm in its history.

In winning this fight for the farmers of the country a larger niche has been carved in the hall of fame for Ralph P. Merritt, new managing director of the Sun-Maid institution, whose previous record includes the successful reorganization of the Rice Growers Association of California.

Failure of the Sun-Maid, it was freely predicted, would have meant disaster to many other organizations founded on similar lines throughout the country. Efforts to organize producers of other commodities would have been greatly discouraged, it is said, and disintegration of the raisin association would have meant serious embarrassment to other institutions accustomed to pointing to Sun-Maid success. Workers would have faced the same sneer that they have always had to meet: "Farmers will not stick together in their hour of adversity."

The reorganization campaign of the Sun-Maid association occupied approximately six weeks, during the course of which practically all other business in the San Joaquin Valley ceased; and business men from every walk of life joined with their farmer friends in support of the institution which has meant unbroken and unprecedented prosperity to central California for eleven consecutive years.

The big drive for contracts, representing 85 per cent. of the total acreage of raisin grapes in California, went skyrocketing over the top on May 5, the last night of the campaign—and the San Joaquin Valley went mad with joy. Not since the signing of the armistice have such scenes of public jubilation been enacted. Starting from Fresno, metropolis of the valley, groups of cheering merry-makers journeyed to practically all of the surrounding towns, taking their brass bands along with them, and until long after midnight the celebration continued.

The campaign of reorganization came as the only alternative to a complete dissolution of the association. Affairs within the company had been unsteady for some time. Inability to provide for lean years during the times of plenty, coupled with increasing crops to be marketed, found the association without sufficient capital to properly handle its growing business. In addition to this the existing contract between the company and the growers guaranteed a payment of four and a quarter cents per pound on delivery of the crop. Without funds enough to even carry on the manufacturing end of the business the association could not begin to meet these payments. Demand notes were issued in lieu of cash; but these outstanding notes could have wrecked the company at any time. Clearly it was a case of not only re-financing, but of obtaining a new contract with the growers under which no greater advance payment would be guar-



We will soon take the exclusive output of a number of
feed mills that make feeds to our formula. This is one of the mills.

Buy Co-operatively

The greatest combination of buying power in the farmer's interest has recently been made.

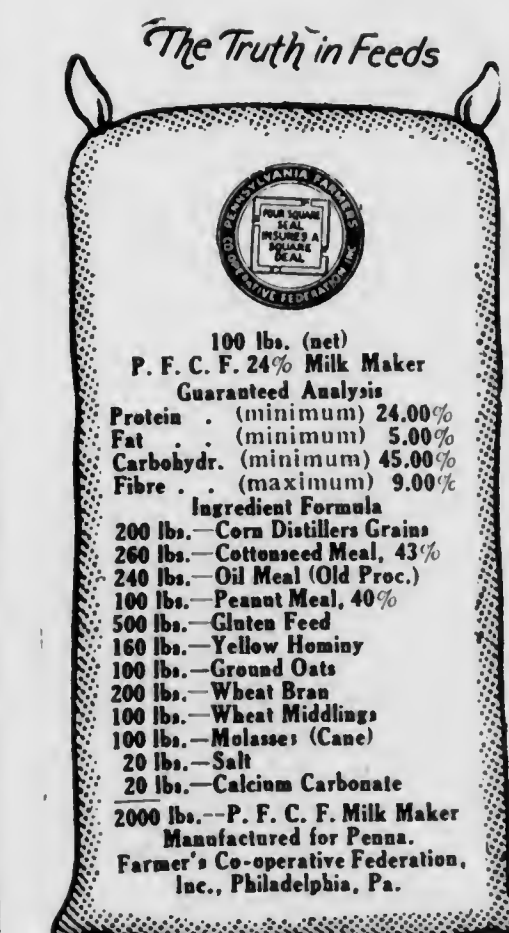
The "G. L. F." of New York State, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and the Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, have pooled their buying requirements and are now using their tremendous buying power to secure the lowest possible prices on "Public Formula Feeds" and all the highest grade feed ingredients for their 50,000 farmer members.

This is the greatest economic advance made in a responsible way in the farmer's interest. It enables the farmer to get better quality and fresher feed at practically wholesale prices, without increasing his burden to pay for his supplies in lump sum.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

If your local association or grange cannot give you full details of this proposition, write
J. N. Rosenberger, Sec'y-Treas.

The Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation,
Heed Bldg., Philadelphia



anteed than could ordinarily be supplied by the banks or other financial interests, depending on market conditions.

To successfully conduct the double campaign at once seemed almost impossible, but to stage one without the other was useless, in as much as both had to be accomplished. Accordingly the two big campaigns were launched simultaneously under the leadership of managing director Ralph P. Merritt. The plan called for the raising, through the sale of preferred stock, of \$2,500,000 by public subscription, and for the voluntary substitution on the part of the growers of a new contract in place of the existing agreement. From the very first, the effort to secure the necessary amount of money seemed sure of success. Practically every business interest in the San Joaquin Valley proffered its help, and subscriptions totaling over half a million dollars were quickly raised in San Francisco and Los Angeles, the amount of their contributions aggregating less than one per cent. of the total volume of business done annually in the

San Joaquin Valley by these two cities. But the drive for contracts was not so promising. The new contract was distinctly a disappointment to many growers who had accustomed themselves to the one-sided benefits of the guaranteed first-payment boomers. Not to have a guarantee under the new contract was not so good. There were payments to be met on land, as well as all the multitudinous obligations to which the human race is heir. There were plenty of objections and there was plenty of opposition.

According to those familiar with such campaigns, it would have been difficult to have selected a harder time for conducting the drive. The declining market, the reduction in land values the personal financial obligations of the growers, everything was lined up for failure except the spirit of the spirit of the people themselves. From one end of the raisin belt to the other the word went forth concerning the campaign: "It's going to win—it's got to." and from one end of the valley to the other the

answer reverberated back on the night of May 5th that the fight had been won.

In a statement for publication prepared on the following day, managing director Merritt said: "The people of the raisin belt have thundered this message of hope to the four corners of the world—"Farmers WILL stick together in their hour of need!"

Future plans for the raisin association call for the formation of a subsidiary manufacturing corporation and the election of an advisory board to consist of one member from each of approximately thirty districts, each member to be elected by the growers of his own district. The purpose of the advisory board will be to put matters of policy and responsibility for decisions of association problems as near as possible in the hands of the members themselves.

Milk for Health

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"



OCTOBER 9th

Up to date consignors are
Allamuchy & Tranquillity Farms,
Mr. Allinson, Bell Farm,
Brentwood, Bennett & Latzer,
Bloomingdale Farms,
Mr. Cook, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Crozer,
Forsgate Farms, Mr. Garrett,
Dr. Hogg, Mr. H. Jones,
Mr. Keen, Mr. Kerrick,
Loyalsock Farms, Miller Bros.
Mr. Styer, Mr. R. Smith
Rancocas Farms,
Mr. Reynolds, Md.,
Robertson Farms,
Winterthur Farms,
Woodrow & James

For further information address
Agricultural Extension Office
West Chester, Pa.

Holsteins

M. L. JONES
Westtown, Pa.

SENIOR HERD SIRE
King Fairview Aaggie
Colantha, 230913

Five near dams and sister averaged 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days.
His daughters were first in most every class entered the past two years at the Chester Co. Fair.

First in every class entered at the Holstein Field Day Show, October 28, 1922.

The few heifers that have freshened so far have been high testers.

Buy a Young Bull

From this great sire and increase the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR YOUNG STOCK

Herd Under Federal Supervision

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARMS

Senior Sire

King Valdessa Pontiac
Tritomia No. 313861

The 4 Per Cent. Butter Fat Bull

Reserve a bull calf from him out of a good cow now. We sell them young and do not keep them on hand.

Priced for the farmers

Herd Federal Tuberculin Tested

Frank A. Keen
West Chester, Pa.

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

King Pietertje
Ormsby Piebe 17th
No. 294184

His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O. Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Approved Cows Taken for Service

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Ayrshires

Westtown School Farm

WESTTOWN, PA.

Our herd is headed by two splendid young bulls.

PENSHURST SANDY

Prize winner at National Dairy Show 1921. A son of Netherlon Statesman Imported and grandson of The Champion of Scotland Brae Rising Sun.

BARON'S ITHAN OF WESTTOWN

Son of Baron's Best of Bagenoch Imported, one of the ten highest producing bulls of the breed.

FOR SALE

Grandsons of Baron's Best of Bagenoch Imported from high producing officially tested cows.

Federal Tuberculin Tested

Holstein Milk



Vitality!

CRYSTAL FARM'S YOUNG HERD SIRE

Ormsby Accrue Segis
was twice Grand Champion in 1922

His calves are coming now. Get a bull calf from him, which combines the best lines of Ormsby and King Segis breeding, with show type and large and consistent long time production.

A few more cows to spare.

Remember this is an Accredited Herd

Charles J. Garrett
West Chester, Pa.

Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider, No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall, No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record

9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat

Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE

Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal, No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the Manor, No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records

10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat

Class G

12209.60 lbs. milk, 503.87 lbs. fat

Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler
UNIONVILLE, PA.

Not More But Better Cows

In these days of scarce and costly labor and high priced feed, it is absolutely necessary that farmers and dairymen give more attention to the kind of cows they keep than has ever been done before.

There are too many farmers who are neither in the dairy business or out of it, just worrying along with a bunch of poor, and in lots of cases, unhealthy cows, making a little milk of poor quality and of course getting a low price for the little they do make.

Many a man is working hard milking and taking care of sixteen or eighteen cows when four or five good cows, well fed and well cared for, would make him more net profit.

Did you ever stop to think that one ten thousand pound cow will make more net profit than five five-thousand pound cows?

Think it over and come and see me.

CHESTER H. CULLEN
West Grove, Pa.

Specialist in better, tuberculin tested cows.

THE CHESTER COUNTY HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN BREEDERS ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE TOUR

On May 24th the Chester County Holstein Friesian Breeders Association had their annual automobile tour. With about thirty-five automobiles in line they left the Farm Bureau office in West Chester, bound for the well known farm of M. L. Jones near Westtown. Here was inspected the herd of Mr. Jones, consisting of about 175 head of pure bred Black and Whites. These large, straight cows grazing on the blue grass meadows did not seem to realize the favorable comment they were the cause of, as these dairymen passed around the pastures picking out good types of dairy cows here and there through the herd.

Mr. Jones now and then would draw attention to a certain individual and say in his usual modest manner, "I don't know but that is a fair type of cow isn't she?" As a matter of fact, Mr. Jones is a real good judge of dairy cows. In his house are many cups won by this herd in prizes at county fairs and cattle shows. One secret in the high standard of this herd is the fact, that from young calves to mature cows they get a bountiful lot of feed in one form or another. If more farmers would pay more attention to the feeding of their young stock, they would realize in after years their efforts were well spent.

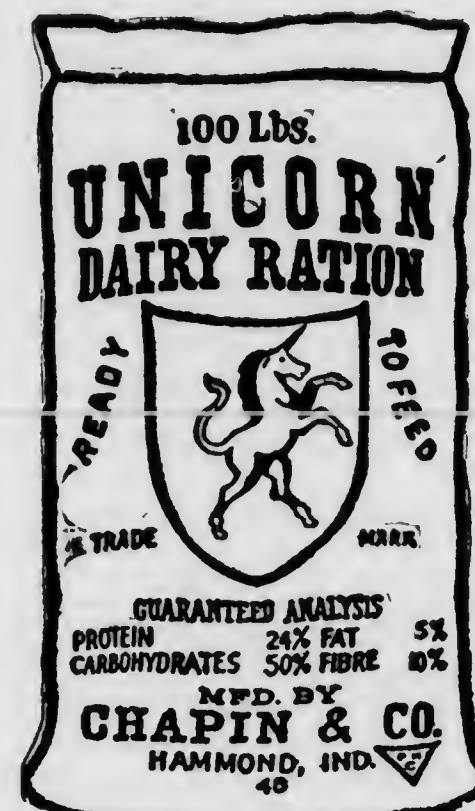
From Westtown the party headed southward toward Upland, where Mr. John P. Crozer was awaiting to welcome them to his estate along the Chester creek, the same stream that ran through Mr. Jones' farm but 15 miles farther south. The large chime clock towering above the building said 12 o'clock, but being an hour slower than West Chester time, the party was ready for the lunch they had been invited to partake of. Those that had expected a lunch found instead a most elaborate dinner. All cares were forgotten and happiness reigned supreme.

After dinner while the party were seated under the elm trees surrounding this historical old homestead, the business meeting was called to order by F. C. Brinton, Jr., vice president, in the absence of Mr. Walton, the president of the association, and Howard Jones, secretary. After a few discussions and routine business affairs settled, the audience was eager to hear the two well known speakers of the afternoon, Miss Myrtle Barger, of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, well known to many of those present, gave in her usual charming manner a most interesting and instructive talk on "Dairying in Foreign Lands." While she talked on her subject for half an hour, the only regret expressed by the audience was that it was too short a talk.

Dr. Dick, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a scientific treatise on the broad subject of "Animal Industry," bringing out several points that were new to most present.

After a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Crozer for his hospitality, the party was much interested in inspecting this herd which, under judicious management and years of breeding, ranks as one of the best in Pennsylvania. Some of the cows in this herd having milked a hundred pounds a day this spring.

It having been a beautiful day for such a trip and all the events so interesting, all those fortunate enough to have been on this little tour were more than glad that their cows at home were Holsteins.



See your Feed Dealer today or write for information to

UNICORN

The ideal ration to feed with pasture is:

200 lbs. Unicorn Dairy Ration
100 lbs. Corn Meal or Hominy
100 lbs. Crushed or Ground Oats

This combination pays you \$4 in milk for each \$1 you spend for feed; and keeps the cow in good condition.

More Profit Every Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & COMPANY 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

The Inter-State has added to its testing staff during May, A. S. Jackson, of Coatesville, Pa., a recent student at State College. We are glad to have Mr. Jackson's services as the field men find their work very greatly in demand.

The Dairy Council has accepted the resignation of Miss Emily Gray, of the Quality Control Department to take effect July 1st. The Council releases Miss Gray reluctantly as her work has been very satisfactory and many of our members will remember her demonstrations of "American Girl Beauty Products." We gather from reports that she contemplates devoting her time in the near future to a practical demonstration of "home making." Her vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Thedora Campbell, Metuchen, N. J., who is about to graduate from the New York State Agricultural College.

The Council will also employ on July 1st, Miss Mary Mumford, of Philadelphia. Miss Mumford will collaborate with all the Dairy Councils in the collection and dissemination of information with regard to the results of Dairy Council work.

The Association has accepted the resignation of Miss Elizabeth Williams, of the office staff, to take effect about June 10th. Miss Williams will be much missed as she has acquired a very thorough knowledge of the work of the office and has most efficiently performed the duties assigned to her. Miss Mame Hibberd, of Concordville, will take her place.

Miss Mary McTag, of Kennett Square, has been employed to take care of the additional work entailed by the enlargement of the testing department.

THAT'S EASY

Teacher (seriously)—"Do you know who is the laziest person in this room?" Percy (innocently)—"I dunno."

Teacher—"You ought to. Who is it, when everybody else is industriously studying, sits and watches the rest or looks out of the window?"

Percy (brightening)—"Why, you, Miss Jones."—New York Sun.

Drink milk, everybody.

Advertise Your Farm and Your Products

Thousands of customers pass the average farm daily, and the progressive farmer is taking advantage of the situation.

My Farm Gate Signs and Bulletin Boards

Are just the things. Send for descriptive circular

F. A. DOYLE, West Chester, Pa.

GRANGERS TO GIVE STATE COLLEGE GIRLS' DORMITORY

A large residence hall for women students to cost approximately \$250,000, will be erected next year by the Pennsylvania State Grange on the campus of the Pennsylvania State College. Immediate steps are to be taken that will allow every one of the more than a thousand Grange organizations of the state to participate in this movement which has been decided upon by a special committee appointed at the last Grange convention at Williamsport. There are over 100,000 Grangers in the state and it is hoped to have the entire fund in hand by April, 1924, so that construction on the Grange Memorial can be started at that time.

During a visit to the college last week members of the committee learned that two girls were refused admission last fall for every one that was admitted, largely because of limited dormitory facilities. They had been empowered by the State Grange organization to select the type of building and immediately determined that the Grange would supply the head-house of a projected group of residences for women students. The committee is composed of P. H. Dewey, Gaines, chairman; M. B. Orr, Mercer, Mrs. Howard VanKirk, Washington, Mrs. Louise Pillet, Wysox and R. G. Bressler of the agricultural school faculty.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FARMERS DAY

Thursday, June 14, is Farmers Day at the College. This is the day following commencement. There will be numerous demonstrations, lectures and

exhibits covering many important lines of farming. The College dairy herd and equipment will be on exhibition. Come to the College and see demonstrations of the many ways in which it is serving the State. An auction sale of pure bred dairy bulls will be held in the afternoon.

WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA PLAN TO WELCOME DAIRYMEN

Representatives of various branches of the dairy industry, doing business in and about Washington, D. C., met a few days ago to form an Entertainment Committee to welcome the delegates to the World's Dairy Congress. The Inter-State Milk Producers Association was represented by F. P. Willits, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture. The Congress will hold its opening sessions at Washington on October 2 and 3, adjourn for October 4 to Philadelphia, Pa., and continue from October 5 to 10 in co-operation with the Seventeenth Annual National Dairy Exposition at Syracuse, N. Y. The meeting was held at the Raleigh Hotel and was presided by a luncheon attended by President H. E. Van Norman and five of the Executive Committee members of the World's Dairy Congress Association. I. W. Weld, of Washington, Secretary of the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, was elected temporary chairman of the conference and was later authorized to appoint the entertainment committee.

Mr. Willits told of the elaborate plans which Philadelphia is making to receive and entertain the delegates on October 4 enroute from Washington to Syracuse. Complete details will appear in a later issue of the Review.

Backed By Nine Years Success



TEN years ago dairymen dreamed of the day when the milking machine would be perfected and hand milking would be obsolete. Today this dream has come true in thousands of dairies all over the country.

The Perfection has been in successful operation in some of them for nine years already. Let it pay for itself on monthly payments. Pipe line or portable electric. Write for catalog.

Perfection Manufacturing Co.

Factory and Main Office
2168 East Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minn.

Eastern Branch Office
448 South Clinton Street
Syracuse, N. Y.

PERFECTION MILKER

Farmers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia

Apply For Loans NOW



If you are intending to take out a mortgage loan during the next six months, send in your application before July, 1923—the sooner the better.

Federal Farm Loans are now made at the reduced interest rate—5½%. Loans run for 34½ years but may be paid at any time after five years. A cooperative profit sharing plan. Funds are available for first mortgage loans on improved farms operated by owners.

Inquire of the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association in your County, your County Agricultural Agent, or write to

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore - Baltimore, Md.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

are certain

WITH CORRECT METHODS AND PROPER CULTURES

Long experience has proven that Liquid Cultures are the most active and potent but where necessary we also supply Cultures in vacuum powdered or tablet form BUTTERMILK SOUR CREAM BUTTER CHEESE

Medical Bulgarian and Acidophilus
Powdered and Tablet—Rennet and Pepsin
Our expert service is always available

THE DAIRY LABORATORIES

WASHINGTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE
Directors—H. C. Campbell, D. V. M., M. D. C. H. Kimberly, Ph.D., Ph.D.

NICE

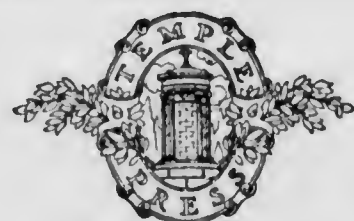
THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"

EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

LET US
DESIGN
YOUR
STATIONERY



PEDIGREE
CATALOGS
OUR
SPECIALTY

HORACE F. TEMPLE PRINTER

BELL PHONE NO. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

Reading Bone Fertilizer

Quality Service Satisfaction
Feeding the World: The American farmer's job. To do your utmost the land should be fed too. Stick to the old dependable when it comes to feeding the land—Reading Bone Fertilizer.

(This trade mark means quality)

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.



Write for booklet and further information.

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

REID'S

MILK COOLER

Milk not cooled over a Reid Cooler is likely not properly cooled. Get a Reid and save sour milk losses. By far the best cooler; most easily cleaned. We have added a farmer's heavy pressure cooler, tubular type, to our line. Write for prices or ask your dealer.

A. H. Reid Creamery and Dairy Supply Co.
66th St. and Haverford
Rox B Philadelphia, Pa.

THOSE FIELD MEN

The worth of our field force has been proven many times over since the additional men were added. Perhaps at no time has their worth been shown more strikingly than quite recently, when in certain territories supplying some of the smaller cities that failed to raise the price of milk May 1st, part of our force made a systematic drive for membership, thoroughly organizing those territories. The gratifying result has been to give the farmers in those sections an increased price and the association an added strength.

The popularity of the testing work is shown in the numbers who have joined the association since the present system was inaugurated in order to get the benefit of the testing service. Some of our men have at times missed getting samples of all the members, due to sample bottles having been broken, or the labels lost. Members occasionally change dealers without notifying our office and in various other ways, members are occasionally missed. We have had many letters from members so affected, requesting that we be sure and test their samples next time.

It is very gratifying to find that a large proportion of the dealers in our territory are using the proper methods of testing and are doing good work. Some of the work has been found to be only fair and some not more than half fair. Usually the best work has been found where some supervision has been made heretofore, from time to time, by association representatives. We believe that even where dealers do use the best methods and employ the highest class testers, the latter will do better work if put on their mettle by frequent visits from farmer representatives.

Our men have found innumerable individual cases in bringing about proper solution of many problems of our members. Their services are available during certain parts of each month for assistance in any locality needing more time than is practicable for local men to give.

We can not express too much thanks to our directors and various prominent men in different localities who have given their assistance and advice to our men in carrying on their organization work.

If there are any members who are paying commissions and who have not received report of test, they will confer a great favor by writing the office just where and to whom they are selling. We will give such matters our earliest possible attention.

MARYLAND STATE UNIVERSITY DEDICATES NEW DAIRY BUILDING

The "corner stone" exercises at College Park, Maryland, on May 26, in celebration of the new dairy building being built for the Maryland State University, were attended by representatives of the various dairy interests of the state. Among these were Secretary R. W. Balderston and numerous members of the "Inter-State"; Mr. H. D. Harry, president of the Maryland State Dairy-men's Association, presided. The speakers were: A. R. Marvel, director of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association; I. W. Heaps, secretary of Maryland State Dairy-men's Association; J. G. Thompson, vice president and treasurer of Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association, and L. A. Rogers, of Dairy Division of United States Department of Agriculture.

Green Mountain SILOS



Silage Like The Green Pastures

To even approach the food value of summer pasture, the silage must be perfectly preserved in a silo that is as near air tight as manufacturing skill and correct design can produce. The extreme care and extra operations used in fitting the heavy Green Mountain staves, safe-like doors and other details show their effect over winter in your milk check. Staves are dried in creosote preservative; hoops are extra heavy; wood ladder-runs. Novel anchorage system. Write for booklet and special new prices on early orders. Creamery Package Mfg. Co., West Chester, O.

Net Profit!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that net profit—income over labor and feed costs—determines the value of a dairy herd.

Holstein Herds Assure Net Profit—

through large, economical production of milk and butter-fat, regular crop of healthy calves, greater salvage value from animals after milking days are ended.

Holsteins Will Increase Your Net Profit

Let Us Tell You the Story of the Holstein Cow.

EXTENSION SERVICE,

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America

230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

Properly Reproved

A Southern preacher said to his congregation: "My brethren, when de fust man, Adam, was created he was made ob wet clay an' set agin de fireplace to dry."

Up rose a colored brother. "Den if Adam was de fust man, who made dat fireplace, pahson?"

"Sit down, sah!" cried the preacher. "Sich doggone questions as dat would upset any system ob theology."—Boston Transcript.

1923 CAREFUL CROSSING

CAMPAIGN

The Pennsylvania Railroad is conducting another "careful Crossing Campaign" in co-operation with other railroads this season. Everyone should co-operate in this good work. Human lives are too precious to be crushed out by the hundreds and thousands when in almost all cases a little care would avoid serious accidents.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION FACTS AND FIGURES

Seventeen associations for April report 5410 cows tested, 774 cows giving more than 40 lbs. of fat and 954 cows more than 1000 lbs. of milk as follows:

Name of Association	Tester	Cows tested	Fat 40 lbs.	Milk 1000 lbs.
Avondale-West Grove	C. E. McDonald	445	85	77
Butler County	A. C. Troutman	350	67	62
Cumberland County	A. A. Randabaugh	285	73	104
Coventry	L. R. Shingle	380	42	55
East Snyder	W. A. Markley	219	5	25
First Union	L. K. Shoemaker	246	31	32
Franklin County	I. P. Stauffer	300	26	45
Great Bend-Montrose	W. B. Jones	356	35	58
Middle Bucks	W. Wilkinson	322	52	74
Oswayo Valley	H. Hermanson	320	15	17
Sharpsville-Orangeville	H. S. Service	376	61	55
Somerset County	Glenn Falls	253	58	58
Sullivan County	T. A. Doyle	235	33	44
Torrey Berlin	R. M. Dwyer	287	55	74
Uwchlands	W. H. Shengle	285	26	28
West Chester	Allen Goodman	480	87	122
Westfield	B. A. Koeckert	271	23	24

In addition to the above facts 285 of the cows gave more than 50 lbs. of fat and 513 cows more than 1200 lbs. of milk. Butler county leads with 39 cows above 50 lbs. fat and Cumberland county with 70 above 1200 lbs. milk. Fifty-four cows are reported on official test, 37 unprofitable cows were sold during the month and two registered bulls purchased. The Inter-State Milk Producers Association emphatically endorses the selling of unprofitable cows.

YORK VALLEY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

During the month of April 342 cows were on test in the York Valley Cow Testing Association. Of this number 50 produced over 40 lbs. of fat and 75 over 1000 lbs. of milk, while 20 produced over 50 lbs. of fat and 39 over 1200 lbs. of milk. Nine cows are on official test and 6 unprofitable cows were sold.

The ten highest cows in butterfat for the month of April are as follows:

Owner	Name	Breed	Milk	Test	Fat
C. E. Etnier	Virginia	Reg. Hol.	2235	4.0	89.4
John S. Murphy	Eliza Jane	Gr. Hol.	2163	3.9	84.4
H. E. Robertson	Maida	Reg. Hol.	3210	2.6	83.5
C. E. Etnier	Floss	Reg. Hol.	2205	3.5	77.2
John S. Murphy	Lady	Reg. Hol.	1608	4.8	77.2
H. E. Robertson	Clohide	Reg. Hol.	2424	3.0	72.7
John S. Murphy	Vale	Reg. Hol.	1950	3.7	72.1
C. E. Etnier	Pansy	Reg. Hol.	2031	3.5	71.1
John S. Murphy	Segis	Reg. Hol.	1845	3.2	59.0
E. S. Gross	Dolly	Gr. Guer.	1041	5.5	57.3

CUMBERLAND COUNTY ASSOCIATION

A. A. Raudabaugh, Tester

The Cumberland County Cow Testing Association 29 herds, with 299 cows in milk and 35 dry, reports the following for the month of May:

Number of profitable cows sold, none; unprofitable, 8; pure bred bulls purchased, 1; number of cows producing over 40 lbs. fat, 73; over 50 lbs. fat, 31; cows producing over 1000 lbs. milk, 111; over 1200 lbs., 63. The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	Name of Cow	Breed	Milk	Test	Fat
Ivo V. Otto	Becky	Reg. Hol.	1932	3.9	75.3
A. N. Lehman	Spot	Reg. Hol.	1683	4.19	70.5
W. W. Peffer	Rosalinda	Reg. Hol.	1728	4.0	69.1
Joseph Conrad	Spot	Gr. Hol.	1905	3.5	66.7
W. H. Wertz	Ideal	Reg. Hol.	1959	3.4	66.7
Ivo V. Otto	Margaret	Reg. Hol.	2040	3.23	65.8
A. P. London	Shamy	Reg. Hol.	2460	2.64	65.0
W. H. Wertz	Dutch	Reg. Hol.	1917	3.33	64.0
A. N. Lehman	Pet	Reg. Hol.	1545	4.1	63.3
E. H. Otto	Annie	Reg. Hol.	1905	3.2	61.0

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

A meeting of great significance to the dairy industry was held May 14 th at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York, in the form of a dinner given to Col. W. E. Skinner, general manager of the National Dairy Association. About 450 men and women, representing every organized branch of dairying, were in attendance. President Allebach and secretary Balderston represented the Inter-State Milk Producers Association. Never before has such a mobilization of a district's agricultural interests taken place and never before has the National Dairy Exposition, in whose interests the meeting was called, received such substantial pledges of support.

The meeting was called to order by W. W. Ward, acting president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ward introduced Mayor Walrath of the city who pledged the support of the city of Syracuse and guaranteed adequate hospitality to the visitors in October. Acting Governor George R. Lunn promised the co-operation of every interest of the State of New York. He was fol-

lowed by Chancellor Flint of Syracuse University who pledged the support of that institution in working with the city and the state for the success of the exposition.

Colonel Skinner who followed, drew attention to the fact that the value of our dairy products in 1921, totaling \$2,409,600,000, was but little less than the total amount of gold mined in the last seven years. He emphasized the fact that the dairy products of 1921 exceeded in value that of corn, the king of crops, which was \$1,300,000,000 in that year. He pointed out the advantages that come to the state or district holding the National Dairy Exposition. Since 1919 and 1920 owing to the advertising and interest created in dairying in the Northwest through the exposition held at St. Paul-Minneapolis, 56,000 head of dairy cattle had been imported into North Dakota alone. South Dakota imported 20,000 dairy cattle since that time, and other states of the region are making similar advancement.

Many dairy notables attended the meeting and voiced their interest and pledged their support to the National Dairy Exposition: Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture, was toastmaster.

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53 Official Records average 12,490 lbs. milk and 505 lbs. fat

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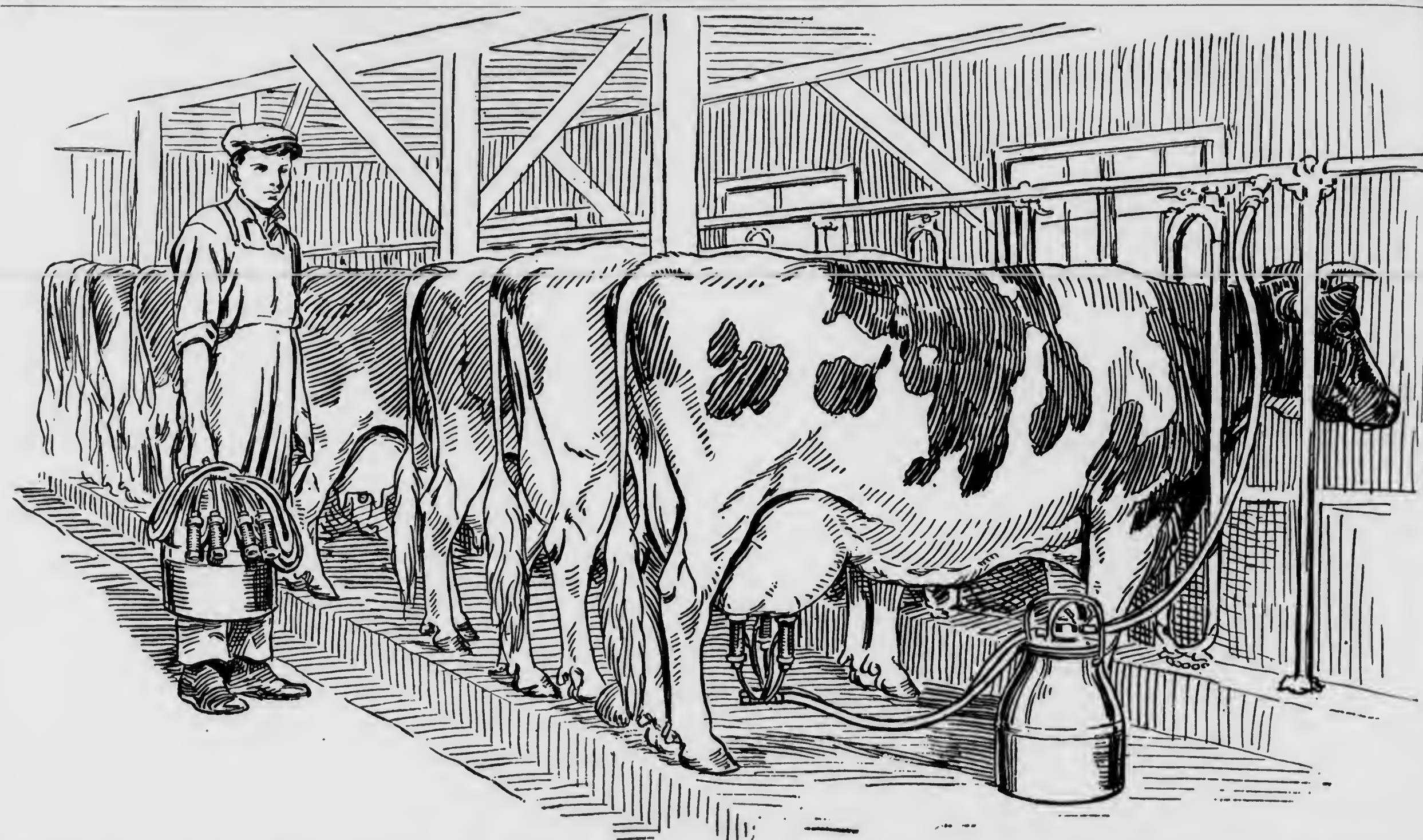
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If you are milking ten or more cows, you can't afford to be without a De Laval Milker. You can buy one on such easy terms that it will pay for itself by the time the last installment of the payment becomes due.

Figure what it will mean to do your milking in at least one-half the time you now do it. It may mean the saving of one or more men; it may mean extra hours in the field; it may mean that only one man need stop for milking, where all must help now; it may mean that the milking can be done by young boys or older men who are not able to milk many cows by hand now, yet who can handle a De Laval just as well as any one; it may mean that the women folks won't have to help with the milking; and it may mean that twice as many cows can be handled with the same help. Any one of these advantages alone may easily pay for a De Laval in a year's time—they have done so for many.

Consider also that the regular and stimu-

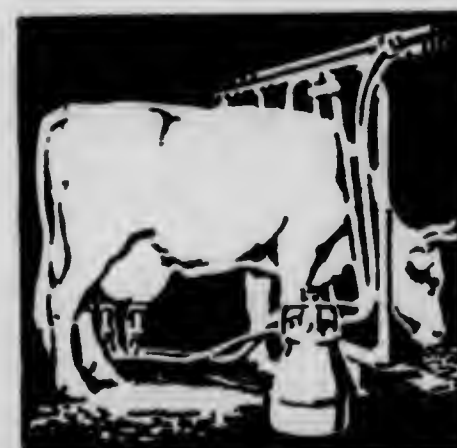
lating, yet soothing, action of the De Laval Milker usually increases milk production, and you have another reason for owning a De Laval. This increase varies, of course; but many De Laval owners state that it has increased their yield of milk ten per cent, and a few who have kept careful records have said it has increased their production as high as twenty per cent, with the same cows and care. The extra milk thus obtained by many De Laval owners has helped materially in paying for their milker.

Add to this the fact that it is possible to produce a higher quality of milk, which often commands more money, and you have another reason for owning a De Laval.

Why not join the army of satisfied De Laval Milker users—there are now over 10,000 in use—especially when you can buy a De Laval on such easy terms that it will pay for itself? See your De Laval Agent or write for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company
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Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Milker and Cream Separator



Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY, 1923

NUMBER 3

THE TESTING SERVICE

By F. M. TWINING

The method of procedure which has been adopted by the Inter-State Milk Producers Association in carrying out the enlarged field work as proposed at our annual meeting, December, 1922, is to divide our territory into geographic units, assigning to each one of our field men a certain number of receiving stations, and making him responsible for

milk at that particular station; (g) Irregularities, if any, and the general conditions found.

Most of the smaller dealers who generally do not have facilities of their own for testing, employ a commercial laboratory to make the tests for them. Usually two tests are made on each dairy each month, days being selected

and Bedford counties, Pennsylvania. A. Wayne Jackson, employed about June 1st, 1923, has part of Lancaster and Chester counties, Pennsylvania, and is to be used as a substitute tester to relieve some of the more experienced men for other work. F. M. Twining, who has worked for the association on part time since it was started and on full

time since March, 1922, has the testing of all milk shipped direct to Philadelphia. The samples of which are taken at the various railroad terminals and the testing done in the newly equipped association laboratory.

Each one of our men has provided himself with one of

adhere to the sides of the sample bottles at time of making tests, which gave the farmer a lower test than the real butter fat content of his milk.

Much glassware was found to be inaccurate, although I do not recall a single instance where this inaccuracy cheated the dealer. Some operators were found who did not know the first principles of the right method of operation of test for correct results. This was due not merely to lack of experience, for plenty of operators were found aged with so-called years of experience who did not know and never had known what the Babcock test was about. One fellow in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, who was doing and had been doing for some time, testing (?) for



INTER-STATE FIELD MEN
Kinsey Cook Twining Dunning Jackson
Zollers Reynolds

the testing and very largely for the contact work in that territory. Furnished with a list of all Inter-State members who appear on our records as shipping to a receiving station one of our men arrives at that receiving station in the morning in time to take a number of samples of fresh milk of individual dairies, from the weigh tank, for the purpose of comparing tests of milk just as it is delivered to receiving station with composite samples that have been taken by the receiving station man. (The composite samples are samples representing proportionate amounts of milk from each day's shipment for 15 day periods.)

He then tests the composite samples of the milk of all the association members and records them on an especially designed form which is forwarded to our office to be copied on post cards and mailed to each member.

He fills out a questionnaire covering: (a) The methods of sampling; (b) Whether or not tester is licensed; (c) Whether or not glassware has been stamped by State Bureau of Standards, proving its accuracy; (d) Whether or not the weigh scales are properly balanced, and work properly, using test weight to determine their accuracy; (e) Whether or not milk leaks from outlet of weigh tank; (f) The price paid for

at random and the average of the two days being used as a basis of payment for the entire month's shipment.

There are at present seven men employed in this testing service, all of whom have successfully passed examinations in Babcock testing and hold licenses, one in New Jersey, two in Maryland and four in Pennsylvania. Their names and their territories follow:

I, Ralph Zollers, who has been with the association since September, 1922, has been assigned part of Montgomery, Chester and Lancaster counties and all of Adams and York counties, Pennsylvania. Charles C. Cook, who was employed about February 1st, 1923, has all of the State of New Jersey and Delaware. H. D. Kinsey, who was also employed about February 1st, 1923, has all of Bucks, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton counties, and parts of Montgomery and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania. Clayton Reynolds, employed about March 1st, 1923, has part of Lancaster and Chester counties, all of Delaware county in Pennsylvania, and all of the State of Maryland. Ernest C. Dunning, employed about March 15th, 1923, has Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin, Perry, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Blair,

the various makes of light type automobiles and is paid on a mileage basis for operating same. Testing outfits have been provided for all men, equipped with all necessary paraphernalia, such as sample carriers and bottles, test bottle holders with test bottles and pipettes, both stamped by the State Bureau of Standards; water baths for regulating temperature of fat columns, speed indicators for centrifugal machines, etc.

During the early days of the Inter-State some occasional testing was done for members at various receiving stations in our territory. At that time there were no state laws to govern the method of operation of the Babcock test in any state in our territory excepting New Jersey. At that time some dealers were found who were doing very good work, but the general conditions found were far from satisfactory.

Numerous operators were found who were not careful in thorough mixing of samples for testing, allowing cream to

about seventy-five farmers said: "How in the devil would I know how to test milk, they gave me the job here and told me to go ahead and test. I never had any chance to learn."

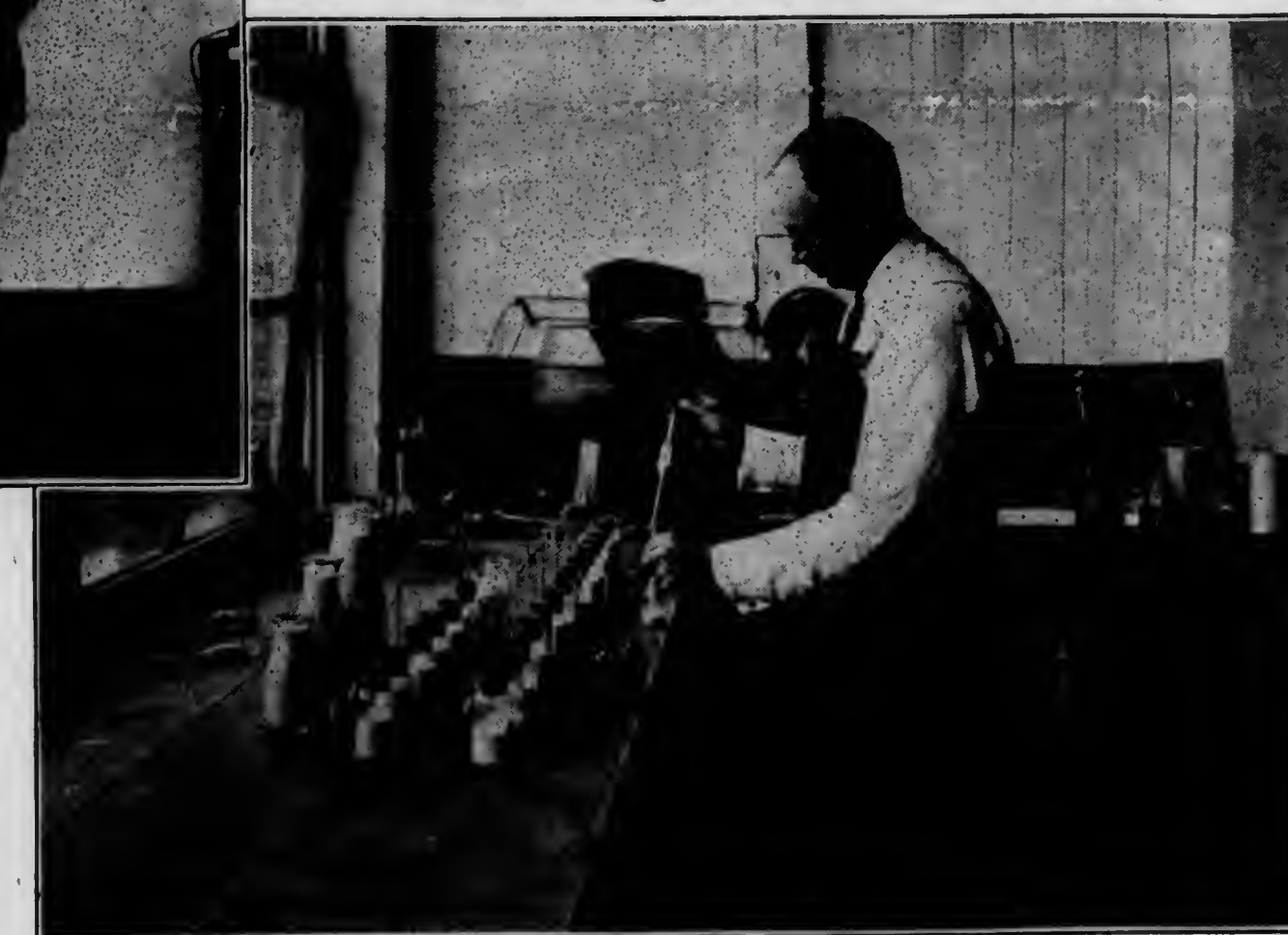
As a result of the conditions found, our officers took immediate action and insisted on having laws passed in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to regulate the operation of the Babcock Test, so that when not done properly a fine may be imposed on guilty operators and permits may be revoked from dealers who persist in unfair practices. The most important provisions of the laws which have been passed in the various states cover:

(1) The proper method of sampling and keeping said samples ten (10) days after having been tested so that retest may be made.

(2) Posting in a conspicuous place in the receiving station the results of test immediately after run.

(Continued on page 7)

Frank Twining at work in Inter-State Laboratory



GUERNSEY FIELD DAY

By Wm. Vandergrift, County Agent of Chester County, Pennsylvania

The first annual Guernsey Field Day for Chester county was held Saturday, June 23rd, at Whitford Farm. The owners, Miss Martha Thomas, a member of the State Legislature, and Mrs. Lardner Howell, entertained their neighbors, The Eastern Guernsey Breeders Association, and the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. There was an exhibit of the outstanding animals from the nearby Guernsey breeders. Mr. Lowell Gable, Paoli, exhibited a fine bull and two heifers. Dr. Rosengarten, Malvern, exhibited a nice cow and three heifers. Frank Graham Thomson, Brookmead, exhibited a whole family which was an example of an ideal which every breeder should strive to reach in his work. M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, exhibited three very fine animals. George Thomas, 3rd, Whitford, exhibited a fine cow and two heifers. Other exhibitors were: J. Gibson McIlvaine, Downingtown, five animals; A. S. Graybill, Whitford, one animal; Walter McIlvaine, Downingtown, five animals; H. G. Haskell, Hill Girt Farm, Cossart, exhibited Jeannette of the Prairie, champion at the National Dairy Show, 1922, which was a real treat to all of the Guernsey breeders. Whitford Farm exhibited all of their matrons which they have on semi-official test and their daughters which showed nicely the foundation that their splendid herd is built on.

At 11 o'clock the meeting of the Eastern Guernsey Breeders Association was called to order by the President, E. F. Gill, of New Jersey. Maris Hollingsworth, secretary, gave briefly a summary of their last meeting. M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, spoke earnestly about the need of putting on an extension man for the Eastern Guernsey Breeders Association. He cited the splendid work which had been done in other sections by field men for other associations. He stated that repeatedly members had received letters from county agents and other people, with inquiries and that they had no real head to center their requests for cattle, etc. One suggestion for financing this would be assessing all females \$1.00 per head for three years.

Mr. Robinson stated that the plans for the Guernsey show at the Delaware State Fair were coming along nicely,

that a premium list of \$2000 was already an assured thing, that he was sure that the members of the Eastern Guernsey Breeders Association had thus far given such splendid co-operation that it was no doubt in his mind but what it would be a splendid show.

The president then called on Miss Thomas, stating that she was the only woman member of the agricultural committee in Pennsylvania's State Legislature. Miss Thomas stated that after the members of the committee found that she actually owned a farm and operated it, that she was asked a good many questions in regard to different agricul-



Secretary of Agriculture Willits and some of his friends at Guernsey Field Day. Left to right they are: Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania; Miss Martha G. Thomas, member of the Legislature from Chester county; David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., and the cow, Queen of Whitford, one of the foundation cows of Whitford Farms.

tural bills that came up. She stated particularly that she was interested in eradication of tuberculosis. After a few remarks she introduced Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willits. Mr. Willits stated that it was a well known fact that tuberculosis in cattle was one of the greatest causes of tuberculosis in human beings. Ten per cent. of all the deaths caused by diseases in children is the result of milk being sold from cows infected with tuberculosis.

The Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has planned a state-wide program for dealing with tuberculosis in animals. Two plans have been formulated: One, the official plan, and the other, the unofficial plan. Under the former plan indemnities will be paid only when the owners of condemned herds sign up under the plan. Their herds will be examined and tuberculin tested as follows:

- (1) Individual herds will be examined by State and Federal agents.
- (2) Individual herds will also come under the supervision of accredited

culin test their herds, may avail themselves of the unofficial plan. Since funds will not permit the increasing of the bureau's field forces, it will be necessary for the counties desiring to further the work to provide money for the indemnities and testing, through the act approved April 18, 1923, or by local subscription. The county agent for the bureau will then outline the county's program for the year.

In addition to Mercer county, Lower Merion township in Montgomery county is qualifying as an "accredited area," according to Mr. Willits' talk. He then asked what Chester county was going to do about the question, and said that it is estimated that it would cost \$780,000 to finance the proposition here.

After a few more remarks by other members, the meeting adjourned to inspect the show of cattle, which was followed by a nice luncheon served to all the guests on the lawn.

At 1:30 there was a boys' judging contest which was entered into by 69 boys and girls from the southeastern part of Pennsylvania. This was one of the interesting parts of the field day. There was considerable interest shown by all of those present in the work of the youngsters. The highest score of the day was made by Claude Bryan, of Perkaspie, Pa., Bucks county, and the second was Leebert Logan, London Grove; 3rd, Ira Hicks, West Chester; 4th, Ed. Wilson, Glen Loch. Two heifer calves were offered as prizes for the boy or girl receiving the first and second highest scores. Practically all of the boys and girls showed up well in their scoring which indicates that they appreciate and know how to judge animals of good dairy type.

Following the boys' and girls' judging contest the class of bulls, cows and heifers were judged by Lewis Merryman, of Maryland. A nice ribbon was given by Whitford Farm for winners in each of these classes.

Mr. Lowell Gable, Champion Bull.
Mr. Morris T. Phillips, Champion Heifer.

Mr. F. Graham Thomson, Champion Cow, Langwater Actress out of Stars and Stripes.

JUNE MILK MARKET CONDITIONS Increase in Consumption of Milk in U.S. Reported

Surplus Declines at End of Month; Advance of 1/4c Per Quart to Producers

The usual flow of surplus milk during June is gradually declining due to two very important factors. The continuance of the extremely dry weather throughout the territory and the working out of the Philadelphia Selling Plan, which is equalizing production of milk in the Inter-State territory.

The platform price during the early part of June was from 6 to 6 1/2 cents per quart and later reached the full basic price of 8c. The surplus of approximately 25% during the early part of the month dropped to 18% during the later part.

The milk market conditions generally

speaking in the Philadelphia territory are very satisfactory as the Review goes to press.

Beginning July first an advance of 1/4c per quart is effective for basic milk, making the price F. O. B. Philadelphia 8 1/4c per quart or \$3.84 per hundred pounds. The receiving station price in 50-60 mile zone is \$3.25 per hundred for 4% milk. The basic quantity in July is 110% of average amount sold during October, November and December, as per regular Philadelphia Selling Plan.

There is no second surplus price during July, all milk being sold at either basic or first surplus price.

An increase in the consumption of milk in the United States Department of Agriculture, due in part to the better quality now delivered to the consumer and also in part to increased knowledge on the part of the consuming public regarding the value of milk as a food. Before methods of handling milk had been so well worked out, it was not possible to deliver to the city consumer a uniform product of high quality. This is now possible; and in many cities the consumption of milk per capita is greater than in some rural districts.

During the last four or five years educational campaigns have been conducted in these campaigns because of the consumption of milk. Health officials, schools, and various agencies have assisted in these campaigns because of the

belief that it was to the advantage of the people that a larger quantity be used. Surveys showed that in many districts the amount of milk consumed was inadequate, and as a result of this educational work the consumption in several large cities has been increased as much as 10 to 20 per cent, and the increase maintained. The average consumption of milk in the cities of this country is a little less than a pint a day for each person, while for the whole country the per capita consumption was increased from 42 gallons a year in 1914 to 49 gallons in 1921.

Similar campaigns are being conducted in rural districts, and it is probable that during the coming years the consumption of milk will continue to increase materially throughout the country.

WHEAT GROWERS CO-OPERATE

Oklahoma Farmers Have the Largest Organization of its Kind in the Country

The Dairymen's Great National Show Coming East

By C. I. Collier

Oklahoma has just started to harvest her 1923 wheat crop.

And, by the way, did you know that the wheat grown and harvested on every third acre of wheat land in the Sooner state will be marketed through the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association?

Co-operation in Oklahoma has grown. The wheat growers have completely ironed out their differences during the past year and there now is one gigantic marketing agency composed of more than 8,000 thinking farmers who have signed up to stick together and market their wheat on a co-operative business-like basis. All members of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., have been released in favor of the larger body and due to the fact that

the Farmers' Union has not attempted a wheat pool, the wheat farmer has gone into business for himself.

The Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association is decidedly different from most farmers' organizations. The members are wise ones. They admit they know nothing of marketing and of markets, sales, traffic, accounting, publicity or organization. For that very reason they hired experts in their particular lines to manage the business they themselves owned. The real power lies in the board of directors. Ten actual wheat farmers who are members of the organization are elected annually to the board of directors by the members. The eleventh is chosen by the president of the state board of agriculture to represent the public at large. The directors work out the plans for the betterment of the organization and direct the big affairs.

Oklahoma wheat farmers have not been fed up on false propaganda. They have been sold the co-operative marketing idea, and in marketing their 1923 crop, are not going to be disappointed if they do not get a price considerably above the market price.

The proposition of co-operation has been sold to Oklahoma farmers without any misrepresentation, and therefore the Oklahoma producers of wheat are willing to work on a far-sighted program of co-operation. Though they may not get for their 1923 crop as much as the country elevator would be willing to pay them, they know that they are working toward a scheme of co-operation which eventually will place the producer of wheat on a more independent footing than he has been theretofore.

But if present indications mean anything it is plainly evident that members will realize a nice profit over the average country elevator price.

The offices of the organization are located in Enid. They are complete in every detail and it is a really "big business" organization manned by experts and using the most modern methods in every detail of the work.

John Manley is state secretary-treasurer and is in charge of the state offices and organization work. C. E. Munn is in charge of the sales department, marketing all wheat on a supply and demand basis. C. L. Lockwood, traffic manager, directs the hundreds of cars of wheat from the country elevators to their final destination. R. L. Burel, ex-

Wheat pooled by the organization has been shipped to foreign lands. Two boat loads were sold to a buyer in Genoa, Italy, and four boat loads to Antwerp, Belgium.

More than 180 elevators in the state handle wheat of the organization and 15 of this number are exclusive member concerns owned by the members at that particular point who organized locally and purchased their own plant. A half million bushel terminal elevator at Fort Worth, Texas, is completely controlled by the organization this year, having been leased. Arrangements have been made for other storage facilities and a 500,000 bushel terminal elevator to be located in Oklahoma is one of the projects planned by the organization for

The National Dairy Show for the first time in several years, will be held in the eastern section of the United States. The State Fair Grounds at Syracuse, New York, will house the National Dairy Show this year from October 5th to 13th inclusive. This offers an opportunity to visit the show this year as it probably will be a number of years before it is held in this section of the country again.

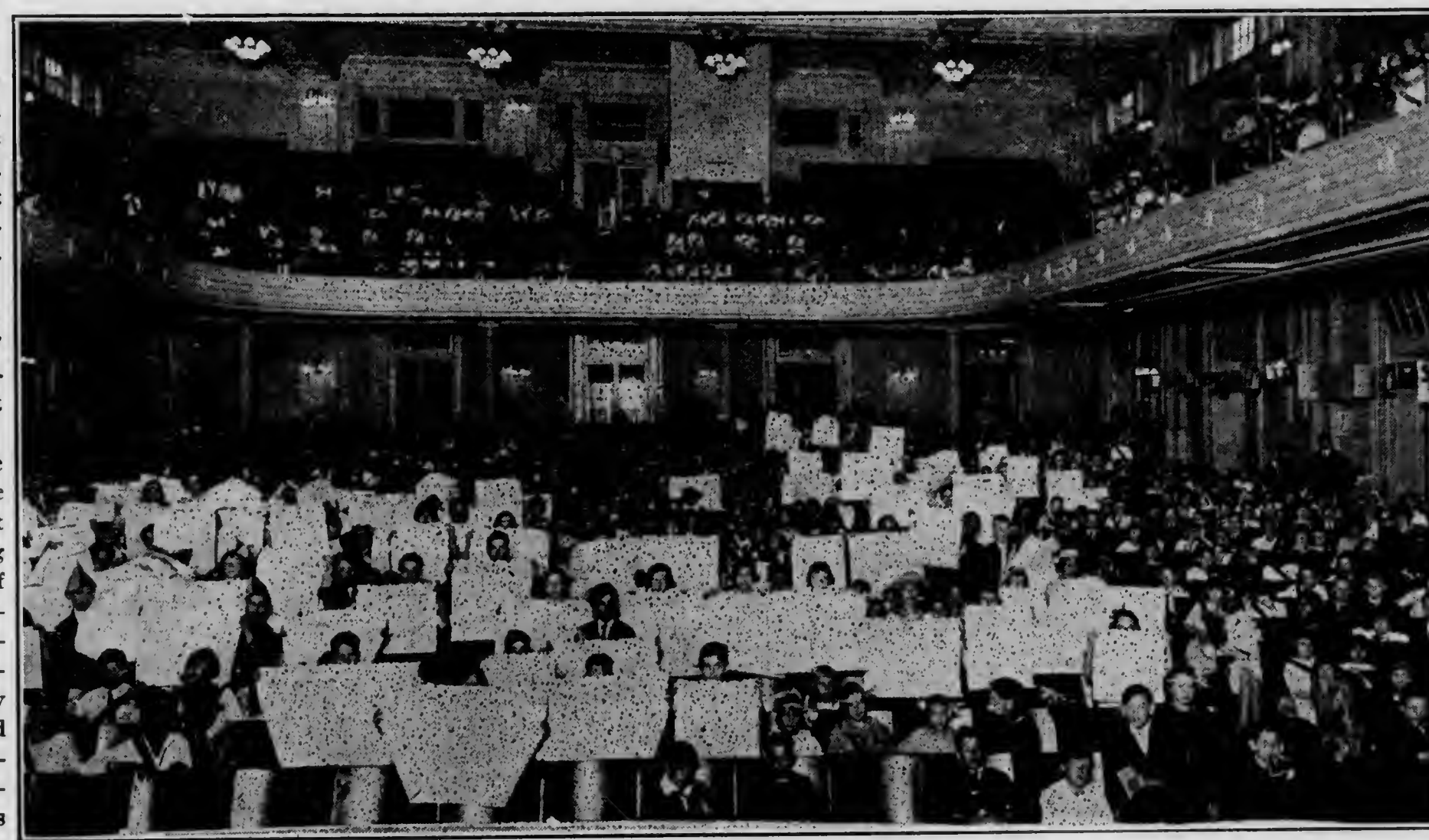
This great show, supported and run by the dairy farmers of the United States, offers an unexcelled opportunity in educational and entertaining features. One may expect to see there the queens of various dairy breeds gathered from almost every state in the Union and judged by men of international reputation. To study these great animals at close range and to sit in the arena while the famous judges place them in their respective positions in their classes is in itself worth the trip to Syracuse.

The whole show, however, is not given over to the famous registered cows of the various breeds. There also, one may see the great grade cows that have produced milk in enormous quantities; to see the improvement brought about by the use of pure bred sires of high producing ability on grade cows.

Boys' and girls' calf clubs occupy an important position in the National Dairy Show. There we see the younger generation of dairymen showing their calves in a manner that would do credit to older and more experienced exhibitors.

Entertainment features of all kinds are found in abundance. Marching clubs of dairy farmers from the various counties headed by their bands provide additional attraction as they march about the grounds viewing the wonders thereon.

Dairy farmers who journeyed from the eastern part of the United States to St. Paul last year to visit the National Dairy Show felt well repaid for their time and expense in making this long trip. This year we have it close by and it is hoped that every dairy farmer will avail himself of the opportunity to attend. Various organizations will endeavor to attend in a body. The Inter-State Milk Producers Association, having a large membership in this particular territory, will go to the National Dairy Show on special trains leaving Philadelphia on the evening of October 9th, arriving in Syracuse early on the morning of the 10th. Wednesday, October 10th will be known as Inter-State Day at the National Dairy Show.



Graduation exercises of the nutrition classes of Philadelphia, Wm. Penn High School, June 2nd, 1923. Over 1500 undernourished children in all parts of Philadelphia have been, during the past year, in special classes where they have been taught proper health habits and been given special mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunches of milk and crackers. The Dairy Council has contributed largely to this work, both in milk and the time of its nutrition experts and acted as transportation agent in getting the classes together for these final exercises. The children are holding up some of their weight charts which show how they have gotten up to normal weight and so "graduated."

centive accountant, keeps the accounts of the organization and in this department each farmer-member has an account in pounds of wheat as well as in dollars and cents. J. Paul Gleason edits the semi-monthly paper which is mailed to members keeping them in close touch with the organization and its activities.

The organization has just closed its first year of actual operation. Three and one-quarter million bushels of wheat were handled and members already have received 85 cents per bushel on basis No. 1 wheat and still have the final payment coming. It is said that this will bring the association average to the average price paid by the country elevators of Oklahoma. This is considered excellent for the first year.

Total of \$2,500,000 has already been paid out to members. More than 8,000 members have been added to the organization since the last harvest. Acreage signed up in the organization is near the 850,000 mark and officials declare it will be but a short time until the million mark is passed.

Members will be paid 1 cent per bushel each month after August 1 for wheat stored on their farms after that time. This was not done on the 1922 crop on account of the small volume of business. It is estimated ten million bushels will be handled this year. Aaron Sapiro, noted California marketing attorney and originator of the co-operative marketing plan now used so successfully, recently declared that out of the 12 associations now operating the Oklahoma organization was the largest and most successful.

Members of the Organization in Oklahoma are proud of it. They have a right to be. It is owned and manned by them and they realize it. In speaking of the organization they speak of "our organization" and in speaking of their paper they speak of "our paper." It is this splendid man to man co-operative spirit that has made the association the success it is—they know it—and for that reason are proud to be known as one of the members.

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Editorial



MR. MILLER IMPROVING

Steadily Gaining Strength and Hopes to be Back at His Desk Soon

Mr. A. A. Miller, editor and advertising manager of the Inter-State Milk Producers Review, has been able to come into the office on several occasions since publishing the last issue, but is not yet able to take up his work. All who have been associated with Mr. Miller during his connection with the Inter-State Milk Producers Association are more than glad he is on the road to recovery.

It is often hard to appreciate the efforts of a loyal associate until his services are for some reason or another cut off. This is especially true in regard to Mr. Miller's connections with the Review.

Those who are endeavoring to fill our editor's place temporarily fully realize his value and sincerely hope our readers will bear with us for another issue, and their co-operation will be appreciated.

INTER-STATE DAY AT THE DAIRY SHOW

Wednesday, October 10th, has been reserved at the National Dairy Show as Inter-State Day. It is the hope of the offices of the organization that a very large delegation from our territory can be gotten up to attend this show in a body. This will be possible if some real effort is put forth by the leading men in each county, urging all the dairy-men to attend.

Special arrangements are being made with the railroad companies whereby one or more special trains, to be known as Inter-State Specials, will run from Philadelphia and other central points in the territory directly to Syracuse. A reduced rate will be given so that the trip can be made at a very reasonable

price. It is the plan to have sleeping cars leave Philadelphia or other entraining points to be announced later, on Tuesday evening, October 9th, arriving in Syracuse early in the morning of the 10th, the return trip leaving Syracuse the night of the 10th and arriving back at the entraining points early in the morning of the 11th.

If it is found that a considerable number desire to stay more than one day at the Dairy Show arrangements will be made whereby certain sections of the special trains will return from Syracuse Thursday evening, October 11th and arriving at the entraining points early on the morning of the 12th. This will afford two full days at the dairy show. In the event that this arrangement is desired it will be possible for those making the trip on the specials to sleep in the pullman cars thus avoiding the difficult task of securing hotel accommodations in Syracuse.

It is urged that a committee be appointed in each county to persuade as many dairymen as possible to make this trip. It is not too early to begin to plan for the National Dairy Show.

ONE CAUSE OF THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

(Reprinted from The Philadelphia Inquirer)
"The shortage of farm hands will cause 800,000 acres of farm land to remain idle in Pennsylvania this summer. This comes from the State Commissioner of Labor and Industry and must be accepted as authoritative. The report covers only fifty-five of the sixty-seven counties in the territory in which are to be found 9000 vacant farms. The total amount of tillable land lying idle is estimated to be 10 per cent. of the total agricultural acreage of Pennsylvania.

What a wonderful difference it would make to the householders of the State if these 800,000 acres were being cultivated! Needless to say, there is a shortage in almost every line of industry, but it is doubtful if it is felt quite as much in other fields as in agriculture. The natural result is higher prices for the products of the farm. This is particularly felt by housewives who find difficulty in making ends meet. To add to the burden, it is next to impossible to obtain domestic servants, the shortage in that field being even more acute than in industrial establishments.

It is difficult to get city men to go on the farms in normal times, and now, with mills and factories going at full tilt, it has become a practical impossibility. Men say that they cannot afford to work on the farms, and as a consequence we must pay more for farm products.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Editorials like the above show that the city people are beginning to realize that they must pay a sufficient price for agricultural products, such as vegetables, milk and meat, if our farmers are going to stay in business. If the farmer will keep a record of what his costs are so he may know at the end of the year which were profitable and which unprofitable crops or lines of activity, and will also co-operate with his fellow farmers in marketing all his products, it will go a long way toward solving many of the serious economic problems of the country which may seem to some to be remotely connected with agricultural districts. Every price comparison of recent times has shown the connection between successful marketing and a fair return for the product.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

Filled milk was supposed to be very dead after the passage of the Voigt Bill by Congress, and of prohibiting measures by many of the large consuming States, such as Penna., N. Y., N. J. It was thought that it was so dead that even its ghost would not resume to plague us. But some folks seem to lie awake nights to see how to evade the spirit if not the letter of many of our laws.

The ink was hardly dry on the Governor's signature to the Penna. Filled Milk law, before two scheming manufacturers were in the field with evaporated skimmed milk labelled with fanciful trade names and advertisers to the trade to take the place of Filled Milk as a substitute for genuine evaporated Whole Milk.

A supplement to the filled milk bill was therefore introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature late in the session and was passed very quickly by the Senate and finally by the House. This bill met with a lot of organized opposition which opposed its passage all along the line. As this goes to press the bill has not been signed by the Governor, but since the Department of Agriculture made the bill a department measure, we confidently hope that the Governor will feel it right and proper to back up the people of Pennsylvania in this fight to protect the integrity of dairy products and to prevent fraud and to protect the health of the people of Pennsylvania.

The State Department of Agriculture thru Agent Simmers of the Bureau of Foods has now brought suit against some manufacturers of some so-called "Cream-Cheese" that was found to be a combination of skimmed milk, cottage cheese and vegetable oil. What next?

RECORDS BROKEN

In the June issue of the Review we reported a record of 21 new members secured by one of our field men canvassing from farm to farm. As the July issue goes to press we have two men tied on a new high record of 24 new members in a single day's canvassing. 20,000 members before the time of our annual meeting will be reached if this good work continues. It is very important that every producer of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed become a member of the Inter-State. Let us again urge each member to secure at least one new member. If one out of every nine secures a new member we will go over the top. Your neighbor is securing the great benefit of this organization and he or she should join. Don't wait for our field men but try hard to get just one. Think what it will mean to every producer if we can have a 100% membership.

Friends, this is your organization, and your efforts in co-operation with the officers is needed every day.

A better organization, a better product, a greater per capita consumption, and above all a fair price to all, the producer, the distributor and consumer, is the aim of the Inter-State.

Prepare now to attend the annual meeting, December 3, in Philadelphia. It will surpass any previous meeting of the kind ever held. Come and meet your fellow producer, meet the men to whom you are selling your product; see the large milk plants and ice cream factories. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity. The get together banquet is the crowning feature of the first day and it will be necessary to make your reservations early.

T. B. WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

The dairy farmers of Pennsylvania will watch with great interest the development of the tuberculosis eradication work in Pennsylvania under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry during the next two years.

The Bureau now has an assured income for all its work from the surpluses of the operation of the State "dog law." While it is impossible to estimate the amount of this fund applicable to the work of tuberculosis eradication, it will, perhaps, be as much as \$300,000 for two years. There would have been a substantial increase in this amount if the Senate had passed the amendment to the original act, turning over for the uses of the Bureau the enforcement of the dog law in first and second class cities (Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton). In these municipalities the law is now enforced by various animal saving societies which are allowed by the city governments to share very substantially in the surpluses or profits incidental to the operation of the law, the money being expended in their general activities. Representatives of these societies influenced a sufficient number of members to vote against the bill to kill it by a majority of one. This bill had already passed the House by a substantial majority. It would seem too bad that the Bureau of Animal Industry should have its usefulness curtailed in any way, and it would have been particularly appropriate for the great cities of the State to have contributed equally with the country districts and the smaller cities in the support of the work of tuberculosis eradication among dairy cattle, inasmuch as the consumers of these cities will have equal benefit in a greater efficiency and safety in our milk production for city markets.

But in spite of this handicap the Bureau will doubtless be able to do a large amount of very effective work. Already it is beset with requests for tuberculin tests to the number, we understand, to some seven or eight times the number on file one year ago. Interest in so-called "area work" is also growing. Crawford county is contemplating following the footsteps of Mercer county which has already entered upon a county-wide campaign. This kind of work will likely be made more effective and popular by the act of the recent Legislature, granting to County Commissioners the right to appropriate county funds to help in tuberculosis eradication within the county.

THE SCORE GOES UP

Thousand pound butterfat producers in the dairy world are coming about as fast as home runs in the sport world. The latest cow to produce over a thousand pounds of butterfat is a Holstein by the name of Irene Segis Pontiac, owned by the Palo Alto Stock Farm, at Palo Alto, California. Her record, according to the Advanced Registry office, is 30,022.3 pounds of milk and 1,017.24 pounds of fat, equal to 1,271.55 pounds of butter. Irene is the sixty-eighth Holstein to produce 1,000 pounds of fat. Only 90 cows of all breeds have equaled this production.

In her highest month Irene Segis Pontiac produced 114,239 pounds of butterfat and in her lowest month she produced 63,467 pounds of fat. She freshened at the age of five years five months.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

SELLING PLAN

Under the Philadelphia Selling Plan, the average volume of milk shipped during October, November and December, establishes shippers basic quantity or classification as to basic and surplus milk shipped during the first nine months in the following year.

Basic and surplus prices are now in effect. All milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal in amount to the basic amount will be paid for as Class I surplus. Milk in excess of double the amount of basic milk will be paid for as Class II surplus. Quotations are based on 1 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down.

JUNE BASIC MILK PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Grade B Market Milk

From these prices one cent per 46 quarts or one cent per 100 pounds to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 46 quarts, contributed by the buyer, is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign, advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. The commission of 2 cents per hundred pounds from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the Association as heretofore.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lbs.	Price per quart cents	Price per 100 lbs. milk
8.05	3.82	7.1	\$2.80
8.00	3.84	7.15	2.82
7.95	3.86	7.2	2.84
7.90	3.88	7.25	2.86
7.85	3.90	7.3	2.88
7.80	3.92	7.35	2.90
7.75	3.94	7.4	2.92
7.70	3.96	7.45	2.94
7.65	3.98	7.5	2.96
7.60	4.00	7.55	2.98
7.55	4.02	7.6	3.00
7.50	4.04	7.65	3.02
7.45	4.06	7.7	3.04
7.40	4.08	7.75	3.06
7.35	4.10	7.8	3.08
7.30	4.12	7.85	3.10
7.25	4.14	7.9	3.12
7.20	4.16	7.95	3.14
7.15	4.18	8.0	3.16
7.10	4.20	8.05	3.18
7.05	4.22	8.1	3.20
7.00	4.24	8.15	3.22
6.95	4.26	8.2	3.24
6.90	4.28	8.25	3.26
6.85	4.30	8.3	3.28
6.80	4.32	8.35	3.30
6.75	4.34	8.4	3.32
6.70	4.36	8.45	3.34
6.65	4.38	8.5	3.36
6.60	4.40	8.55	3.38
6.55	4.42	8.6	3.40
6.50	4.44	8.65	3.42
6.45	4.46	8.7	3.44
6.40	4.48	8.75	3.46
6.35	4.50	8.8	3.48
6.30	4.52	8.85	3.50
6.25	4.54	8.9	3.52
6.20	4.56	8.95	3.54
6.15	4.58	9.0	3.56
6.10	4.60	9.05	3.58
6.05	4.62	9.1	3.60
6.00	4.64	9.15	3.62
5.95	4.66	9.2	3.64
5.90	4.68	9.25	3.66
5.85	4.70	9.3	3.68
5.80	4.72	9.35	3.70
5.75	4.74	9.4	3.72
5.70	4.76	9.45	3.74
5.65	4.78	9.5	3.76
5.60	4.80	9.55	3.78
5.55	4.82	9.6	3.80
5.50	4.84	9.65	3.82
5.45	4.86	9.7	3.84
5.40	4.88	9.75	3.86
5.35	4.90	9.8	3.88
5.30	4.92	9.85	3.90
5.25	4.94	9.9	3.92
5.20	4.96	9.95	3.94
5.15	4.98	10.0	3.96
5.10	5.00	10.05	3.98
5.05	5.02	10.1	3.99
5.00	5.04	10.15	4.00
4.95	5.06	10.2	4.01
4.90	5.08	10.25	4.02
4.85	5.10	10.3	4.03
4.80	5.12	10.35	4.04
4.75	5.14	10.4	4.05
4.70	5.16	10.45	4.06
4.65	5.18	10.5	4.07
4.60	5.20	10.55	4.08
4.55	5.22	10.6	4.09
4.50	5.24	10.65	4.10
4.45	5.26	10.7	4.11
4.40	5.28	10.75	4.12
4.35	5.30	10.8	4.13
4.30	5.32	10.85	4.14
4.25	5.34	10.9	4.15
4.20	5.36	10.95	4.16
4.15	5.38	11.0	4.17
4.10	5.40	11.05	4.18
4.05	5.42	11.1	4.19
4.00	5.44	11.15	4.20
3.95	5.46	11.2	4.21
3.90	5.48	11.25	4.22
3.85	5.50	11.3	4.23
3.80	5.52	11.35	4.24
3.75	5.54	11.4	4.25
3.70	5.56	11.45	4.26
3.65	5.58	11.5	4.27
3.60	5.60	11.55	4.28
3.55	5.62	11.6	4.29
3.50	5.64	11.65	4.30
3.45	5.66	11.7	4.31
3.40	5.68	11.75	4.32
3.35	5.70	11.8	4.33
3.30	5.72	11.85	4.34
3.25	5.74	11.9	4.35
3.20	5.76	11.95	4.36
3.15	5.78	12.0	4.37
3.10	5.80	12.05	4.38
3.05	5.82	12.1	4.39
3.00	5.84	12.15	4.40
2.95	5.86	12.2	4.41
2.90	5.88	12.25	4.42
2.85	5.90	12.3	4.43
2.80	5.92	12.35	4.44
2.75	5.94	12.4	4.45
2.70	5.96	12.45	4.46
2.65	5.98	12.5	4.47
2.60	6.00	12.55	4.48
2.55	6.02	12.6	4.49
2.50	6.04	12.65	4.50
2.45	6.06	12.7	4.51
2.40	6.08	12.75	4.52
2.35	6.10	12.8	4.53
2.30	6.12	12.85	4.54
2.25	6.14	12.9	4.55
2.20	6.16	12.95	4.56
2.15	6.18	13.0	4.57
2.10	6.20	13.05	4.58
2.05	6.22	13.1	4.59
2.00	6.24	13.15	4.60
1.95	6.26	13.2	4.61
1.90	6.28	13.25	4.62
1.85	6.30	13.3	4.63
1.80	6.32	13.35	4.64
1.75	6.34	13.4	4.65
1.70	6.36	13.45	4.66
1.65	6.38	13.5	4.67
1.60	6.40	13.55	4.68
1.55	6.42	13.6	4.69
1.50	6.44	13.65	4.70
1.45	6.46	13.7	4.71
1.40	6.48	13.75	4.72
1.35	6.50	13.8	4.73
1.30	6.52	13.85	4.74
1.25	6.54	13.9	4.75
1.20	6.56	13.95	4.76
1.15	6.58	14.0	4.77
1.10	6.60	14.05	4.78
1.05	6.62	14.1	4.79
1.00	6.64	14.15	4.80
0.95	6.66	14.2	4.81
0.90	6.68	14.25	4.82
0.85	6.70	14.3	4.83
0.80	6.72	14.35	4.84
0.75	6.74	14.4	4.85
0.70	6.76	14.45	4.86
0.65	6.78	14.5	4.87
0.60	6.80	14.55	4.88
0.55	6.82	14.6	4.89
0.50	6.84	14.65	4.90
0.45	6.86	14.7	4.91
0.40	6.88	14.75	4.92
0.35	6.90	14.8	4.93
0.30	6.92	14.85	4.94
0.25	6.94	14.9	4.95
0.20	6.96	14.95	4.96
0.15	6.98	15.0	4.97
0.10	7.00	15.05	4.98
0.05	7.02	15.1	4.99
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Fecundity!



Fecundity, the ability to produce strong, healthy calves regularly, is essential to a profitable dairy cow.

FECUNDITY IN HOLSTEINS MEANS:

Full value from prepotent sires --

Assurance of regular herd increases year after year -- Extra profit from sale of surplus stock --

Regular freshenings and consequent increased milk production for the whole herd -- Larger annual net profits.

Let Us Tell You About Holsteins.

EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

Public Sales

We have purchased 122,000 pair U. S. Army Munson last shoes, sizes 5½ to 12 which was the entire surplus stock of one of the largest U. S. Government shoe contractors.

This shoe is guaranteed one hundred percent solid leather, color dark tan, bellows tongue, dirt and water-proof. The actual value of this shoe is \$6.00. Owing to this tremendous buy we can offer same to the public at \$2.95.

Send correct size. Pay postman on delivery or send money order. If shoes are not as represented we will cheerfully refund you your money promptly upon request.

National Bay State Shoe Company

296 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MILK CANS RETINNED

Don't throw away your old milk cans. We will re-tin them and make them as good as new for less than half the price of new cans.

Prompt Service Guaranteed.

Country Agents Wanted

Nicholas Swartz, 116-118 Broad St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALE

Five registered Guernsey Heifer calves, 2 months to 6 months of age.

ASA MOORE

MULLICA HILL NEW JERSEY
Rural Phone 28D

Guernseys Bulls WANT HOME

Account having more young stock than can properly house this winter will sell quick for \$150 each. Your choice of three fine registered Guernsey Bull Calves. All Calves straight beautifully marked fawn and white and from Federal Accredited Herd. All calves sired by Brookmead's Royal Master of Riverview 50363 who is a brother of Langwater Steadfast, that sold for \$25,000 at Langwater Farm Sale, Sept. 21, 1920. Act quick—Satisfaction guaranteed.

RIVERVIEW FARMS

SWARTHEMERE, DELAWARE, CO., PA.
12 Miles from Philadelphia

Leading breeders recommend Carbola

Much easier to use and gives better results

The following letter shows why so many people are using Carbola instead of whitewash and disinfectants in their poultry houses, barns and dairy buildings:

PLINTSTONE FARM
Shorthorn Cattle, Belgian Horses,
Berkshire Swine
Dalton, Massachusetts

Carbola Chemical Co.,
Long Island City, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

We have used Carbola entirely in our cattle barns, pigpens and horse barns for the last four years. We find it more lasting than whitewash, easier to apply, more easily prepared and have had no trouble with it faking off. It gives the building a nice, sweet smell, and we believe is a good germicide. We keep a supply on hand and use it all the time.

LEE BOYCE, Manager.

It takes but a few seconds to mix the Carbola powder with water and have it ready to use as a white paint and powerful disinfectant.

Carbola is far superior to whitewash. Absolutely no waiting or straining nor clogging of sprayer, and what is more important, it does not peel or flake off.

Powerful disinfectant is right in the paint powder—one operation instead of two. Gives much better results at less cost. Used for many years by leading farms.

Carbola is carried by most hardware, feed and seed, and poultry supply dealers. Get it from your local dealer, or order direct. Prompt shipment. 10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage. 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered; 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered; 200 lbs. (200 gals.) \$18.00 delivered. Satisfaction or money back. Try Carbola! Address: Carbola Chemical Co., 309 Ely Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

STATE COLLEGE FARMERS' DAY A GREAT SUCCESS

One of the most successful gatherings of farmers ever held at State College took place at the agricultural school there on June 14th. Hundreds of farmers motored to the college for the day and received valuable hints on the latest agricultural methods unearthed through research at the experiment station.

Members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association were prominent among those upon the grounds. Among them were J. H. Bennett, Lebanon county; L. K. Yoder, Reedsville, Pa.; Mr. Wallace, Sinking Valley, Pa.; Emlen Faucett, Concordville, Pa.; H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pa.; R. W. Balderston, Media, Pa.

The new college beef cattle barn was the center of attraction, beginning with its official dedication and opening on the evening of Wednesday, June 13. The college prize livestock, all pure bred animals, was on exhibition in show condition, and brought many favorable comments from the visitors.

Speakers at the barn dedication emphasized the opportunity for Pennsylvania farmers undertaking the feeding of beef animals as a special or side life. Increased costs of production in the west make terms more even for Pennsylvania feeders than they have ever been before, and the prediction was made that the near future will see a great increase in beef raising in the Keystone State.

The new barn is said to be the best of its kind in the east. It is capable of housing 65 head of cattle and sheds are to be added for the accommodation of the hundred or more steers used by the college each winter in comparative feeding tests. It is of brick and stucco construction and is similar in appearance to the adjoining model dairy barn.

SUPPLEMENTS FOR HOME GROWN GRAIN

By Prof. A. A. Borland of Penna. State College

At a recent meeting of representatives from the co-operative farmers organizations and the agricultural colleges of the New England and Eastern States it was suggested that a high protein supplement for home grown feeds be formulated for use of the Farmers Co-operative Federations in the foregoing states. A certain amount of this high protein supplement could then be mixed directly with home grown feeds such as corn meal and cob meal, ground oats, etc. This plan would remove the necessity for a farmer's purchasing a considerable number of high protein feeds some of which might not be available at his local feed store at certain periods of the year. The following mixture was formulated tentatively to be submitted to those in the New England and Eastern States who would be directly interested, especially the heads of the various dairy and animal husbandry departments. If it meets with their approval the mixture is to be prepared in the same way as those already being handled by the G. L. F., the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, the Pennsylvania Farmers Co-operative Federation and other organizations of like nature.

As you will note in the following tables the proposed mixture contains at least 32% protein over 5% fat and less than 8% crude fibre. A farmer who

wants to make up a 24% protein mixture could take 200 lbs. of this supplement and put with it 100 lbs. of corn and cob meal. He would then have a mixture analyzing about 24% protein. If he were to take 100 lbs. home grown supplement and put with it 100 lbs. corn and cob meal he would have a mixture that would analyze about 20% protein. If he were to take 100 lbs. of the supplement and add to it 200 lbs. of corn and cob meal he would have a mixture that would contain about 16% crude protein.

This high protein supplement for home grown feed would cost \$52.84 delivered at Philadelphia. A farmer would make up a 24% protein mixture for \$44.60 by using two parts of the supplement to one part of corn and cob meal as about suggested. The 20% protein mixture would cost him only \$40.40 per ton and the 16% protein mixture would cost \$36.40 per ton. Prices based on those of April 16, 1923.

It would seem that this high protein supplement would find much favor with farmers in such sections of the country as have considerable amounts of corn, oats, barley, etc., which they would want to work into their dairy mixture.

Editor's note—We think this proposition is a good one and would like to hear what our readers have to say about it.

FEED	% of Total Mix	Protein Lbs.	Fat Lbs.	Fibre Lbs.	Cost Ton	Cost for Amt. Used
Cotton Seed Meal.....	20	43 860	8 160	10 200	\$49.00	\$9.80
Linsed Meal.....	15	30 450	6 90	8 120	36.00	5.40
Distillers D. G.....	10	30 300	12 120	12 120	42.50	4.25
Gluten Meal.....	20	45 900	1.5 30	2 40	42.00	8.40
Peanut Meal.....	5	41 205	10 50	16 80	55.00	2.80
Soy Bean Meal.....	8	38 304	4 32	6 48	49.00	3.92
Wheat Bran.....	15	14 210	4 60	11 165	28.50	4.27
Molasses.....	5	4 20			14.50	.73
Salt.....	1				18.00	.18
Calcium Carbonate	1				9.00	.09
	100	32.49	5.42	7.73		\$39.79
					Bags	2.75
					Mill cost	3.50
					Freight Philadelphia	6.50

Price April 16, 1923, delivered Philadelphia \$52.84

24% Protein Final Mix		
200 lbs. supplement.....	64	5.28
100 lbs. corn and cob (85c) bushel.....	8	1.41
grinding 20 cwt.		
300 lbs. mixture contains.....	72 lbs. protein	6.69
100 lbs. mixture contains.....	24 lbs. protein	2.23
		Ton \$44.60

20% Protein Final Mix		
100 lbs. supplement.....	32	2.64
100 lbs. corn and cob meal.....	8	1.41
200 lbs. mixture contains.....	40 lbs. protein	4.05
100 lbs. mixture contains.....	20 lbs. protein	2.02
		Ton \$40.40

16% Protein Final Mix		
100 lbs. supplement.....	32	2.64
200 lbs. corn and cob meal.....	16	2.82
300 lbs. mixture contains.....	48 lbs. protein	5.46
100 lbs. mixture contains.....	16 lbs. protein	1.82
		Ton \$36.40

NEW LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA MILK PLANTS IS AVAILABLE

A list of all milk plants operating on a butter fat basis in Pennsylvania at the present time, has recently been prepared by the State Department of Agriculture in response to numerous requests that are made for such a list.

The names of the 570 stations or plants that comprise the list have been arranged alphabetically for the entire state, and are so marked as to indicate the particular products handled by each. Copies of this directory may be obtained by writing direct to the Department of Agriculture, at Harrisburg, Pa.

STIR YOUR MILK

By Robert F. Brinton

A great many dairymen find from time to time that the butter fat test of their milk which they ship to town is very low and they are unable to account for the variation. It would be well for them to consider that when other persons are handling their milk it is not always wise to leave the best part of the milk (the cream) on the top of the can, where it may be a temptation to dishonest employees, or be the first to jump out of the can if by chance the lids are ill-fitting and the cans are jostled about by careless handling. The best way to take care of the cream is to stir it thoroughly in with the milk before it leaves the farm. The people who buy your milk will not object to this procedure and it will be cheap insurance for your milk. Even if you haul only a short distance it will pay you to stir like the one take this precaution.

Few farmers realize that in addition to this use be used to excellent the milk. The cooler which is members, is an excellent device where milk must be cooled in a very short time, providing that it is kept thoroughly clean and the milk cooled in some place away from stable odors and dust. If on the other hand the dairyman is careless in the manner of cleaning the cooler and permits it to become full of grease in all the cracks and corners, he will have more sour milk returned to him than if he did not use it. When using a stirrer all one needs to do is to put the milk cans in a spring or tank of cold water and run the stirrer up and down a few times in each can.

On the writer's farm very satisfactory results have been obtained by treating the evening milk in this manner. The cans are put into the water tank just as soon as they have enough milk in them to make them sink to the bottom and the balance of the milk is poured in while standing in the water. When milking is finished the stirrer is used in each can. After a couple of hours the cans are given another "once over" and nothing more is done to them until loading time the next morning when they are stirred again before shipping them to town.

The Testing Service

(Continued from page 1)

(3) Using only such glassware as has been tested and found correct by the State Bureau of Standards.

(4) The licensing of operators of Babcock Test. To obtain such license, applicant must first prove his proficiency by successfully passing an examination given by the State Agricultural College.

(5) Imposing fines for violations. It has been rather interesting to observe the various conditions that have been reported by our men. Generally the best conditions have been found where some work of this kind has been done heretofore.

One receiving station man is now under \$6000 bond awaiting his trial at next term of court. He had apparently kept names of farmers who had discontinued bringing milk to his receiving station on the list of patrons, and as checks were always given to him to hand



This big Mill located in the grain belt on 13 railroads mixes feeds for Dairymen who buy co-operatively.

When you Buy P. F. C. F. Rations

The tag on every Bag

gives P. F. C. F. Formulas

Dairymen who feed P. F. C. F. Rations know what they are feeding, as the tag on every bag gives the exact number of pounds of every ingredient that goes into each ton of P. F. C. F. Rations.

WHY POOL ORDERS WITHOUT A STATED PRICE?

Pooling could not be conducted successfully on any other basis. Pooling without a stated price permits the buying of the different ingredients that go into P. F. C. F. Rations when the supply is greater than the demand.

You take no chances on P. F. C. F. Rations. The quality is the best. The formulas are public, nothing is concealed. You can figure the exact cost. The P. F. C. F. furnishes you a cooperative buying plan. It gives you facts on feed markets, and helps you buy, taking care of the details.

J. N. Rosinberger
Sey. Pres.

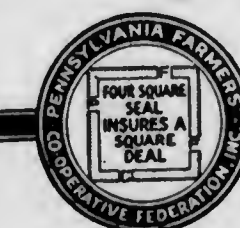
Write for free booklet, "Saving Money on Feeds"

Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Inc.

Offices: Heed Building

Philadelphia, Penna.

A Co-operative Purchasing Association



Buying Quality Supplies for Farmers

out, he forged the names of the ones in whose favor the checks were drawn and collected the money himself. It is believed he took weight enough off of each remaining patron to make up the correct total weight, making the farmer the loser by his dishonesty, and not the dealer, as is usually the case.

One firm has been found who by their incorrect method of reading the fat column, have been getting 1% lower readings than by the correct method, making 4c per hundred pounds of milk in their favor.

Totally incorrect methods have been found in use by several different firms, all of which we are determined to have corrected eventually, although we realize that it is going to take considerable time in some territories still poorly organized.

Numerous cases have been reported where dealers were not paying correct Inter-State Milk Producers Association prices, which had not been noticed by local members.

Even at places where correct methods are used and every apparent precaution taken to obey the law and every indication shown to give the farmer a square deal, we have found large numbers of mistakes made and have helped our members in having them rectified.

After the advanced price for May had been announced, it was found that some territories were too poorly organized to get the advanced price and as those territories were likely to jeopardize the whole situation, our testing work was temporarily suspended and our whole testing force used to increase our membership in those sections. Officers felt that it was of utmost importance that our price be maintained, although they were reluctant to forego the testing work for even a short period.

This campaign for membership revealed the very gratifying fact that at the double cost there were hundreds in our territory who were ready, even anxious to join our association to get the benefits that go with membership. About

1000 new members have been signed since May first, 1923.

We hope that before the snow again falls, to have increased our membership to at least 20,000, so that we may increase the efficiency of and enlarge the work we are in, not only for greater service but to back our leaders with the greatest possible bargaining power which is enhanced in direct proportion to the nearer we approach 100% membership.

We do not want our members to assume that having more field men, we do not still need their individual services. Wherever possible get your neighbors to join "You can get more business if you go after it." The business of the association is your business. Having merely produced milk, the world's greatest food commodity you have not finished your job until you have also provided for the sale of that commodity to the very best possible advantage.

The one agency in the Philadelphia Milk Shed which is working in the in-

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

The best time to buy cows for fall and winter use is in July and August. Now is also the time to arrange for replacing dairies that are for any reason not giving satisfaction.

We are in a position to furnish several carloads of Federal tested grade Guernseys, also some Jerseys and Holsteins of high quality. There is also a carload of very fine grade Guernseys and a herd of seventeen head registered Guernseys.

Chester H. Cullen

West Grove, Pa.

Specialist in Better Cows

Holsteins

M. L. JONES Westtown, Pa.

SENIOR HERD SIRE

King Fairview Aaggie
Colantha, 230913

Five near dams and sister averaged 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days.

His daughters were first in most every class entered the past two years at the Chester Co. Fair.

First in every class entered at the Holstein Field Day Show, October 28, 1922.

The few heifers that have freshened so far have been high testers.

Buy a Young Bull

From this great sire and increase the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR YOUNG STOCK

Herd Under Federal Supervision

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARMS

Senior Sire

King Valdessa Pontiac
Tritomia No. 313861

The 4 Per Cent. Butter Fat Bull

Reserve a bull calf from him out of a good cow now. We sell them young and do not keep them on hand.

Priced for the farmers

Herd Federal Tuberculin Tested

Frank A. Keen

West Chester, Pa.

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

King Pietertje
Ormsby Piebe 17th
No. 294184

His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O. Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Approved Cows Taken for Service

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Ayrshires

Westtown School Farm

WESTTOWN, PA.

Our herd is headed by two splendid young bulls.

PENSHURST SANDY

Prize winner at National Dairy Show 1921. A son of Netherton Statesman Imported and grandson of The Champion of Scotland Brae Rising Sun.

BARON'S ITHAN OF
WESTTOWN

Son of Baron's Best of Bargenoch Imported, one of the ten highest producing bulls of the breed.

FOR SALE

Grandsons of Baron's Best or Bargenoch Imported from high producing officially tested cows.

Federal Tuberculin Tested

Holstein Milk



Vitality!

CRYSTAL FARM'S
YOUNG HERD
SIRE

Ormsby Accrue Segis
was twice Grand Champion
in 1922

His calves are coming now. Get a bull calf from him, which combines the best lines of Ormsby and King Segis breeding, with show type and large and consistent long time production.

A few more cows to spare.

Remember this is an
Accredited Herd

Charles J. Garrett

West Chester, Pa.

Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider,
No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall,
No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record
9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat

Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE

Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal,
No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the
Manor, No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records
10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat

Class G

12209.60 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat

Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above
bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood
Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler

UNIONVILLE, PA.

Boost Your Sales

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FOR SALE

Write

The Milk Producers
Review

Boyertown Building
1211-13 Arch Street
Philadelphia

FOR SPECIAL OFFER

Uncle Sam and the Dairy Cow

By H. E. Van Norman

The United States has reached a point where the production and consumption of dairy products are almost equal, as is indicated by the fact that its exports and imports of dairy products nearly balance. For several years we have been exporting large quantities of condensed milk, chiefly to the war-stricken areas and we have always imported considerable foreign cheese; so a more careful distribution of our productions would not eliminate our foreign trade in dairy products even though our production and consumption actually attained a balance. The elimination of our foreign trade in condensed milk would have no effect on our cheese importation; it would simply throw the balance of trade from the export to the import side of the sheet.

In estimating the balance of trade, the United States Department of Agriculture reduces butter, cheese and condensed milk to terms of whole milk. This will be recognized as the old process of reaching a common denominator. In 1922 our import balance in the case of cheese amounted to about 415,665,000 pounds of milk equivalent. In the same year we had an export balance in the case of condensed milk amounting to about 455,508,000 pounds of milk equivalent. The difference left 39,843,000 pounds of milk equivalent in favor of exports. This amount was increased by 41,587,000 pounds of milk equivalent through our exportation of butter. So, taking butter, cheese and condensed milk together, the export balance for 1922 amounted to about 81,430,000 pounds of milk equivalent.

How small this amount is may be learned by a glance at the statistics gathered in the five-year period, 1909 to 1913 inclusive. For these five years, our annual export balance averaged 342,096,000 pounds of milk equivalent. Our export balance in condensed milk has been decreased with the decline of foreign relief work. We may have some idea of how far the decrease may go from the figures of the years 1909 to 1913. In that period our condensed milk export balance averaged annually less than 36,000,000 pounds of milk equivalent. In 1919 our export balance in the case of condensed milk amounted to almost 2,091,000,000 pounds of milk equivalent. That year—our biggest year for foreign commerce in dairy products—we had an export balance of nearly 2,645,000,000 pounds of milk equivalent. It speaks volumes for the healthy condition of our dairy industry that it was able to withstand the strain of the drop in export balance of 2,563,600,000 pounds of milk equivalent in so short a period as from 1919 to 1922.

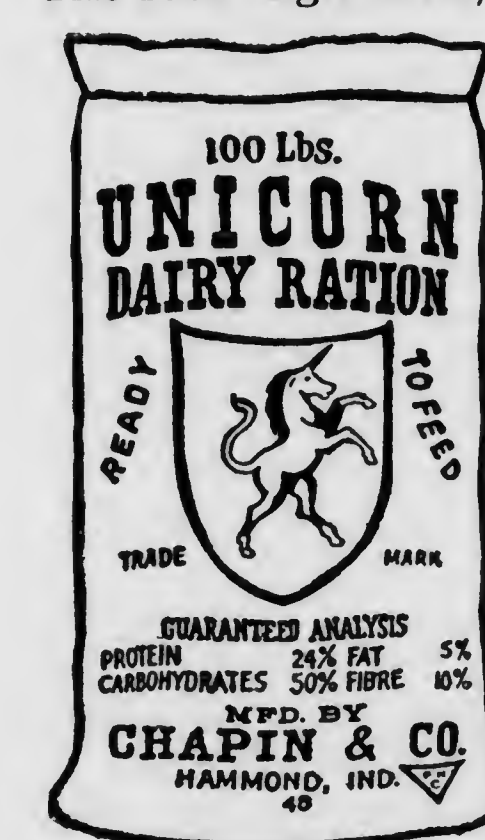
The fact is that our dairy industry is in a healthy condition and it is kept so by our people's growing appreciation of dairy products. The fact that our consumption of dairy products to-day almost equals our production indicates a tremendously rapid growth in appreciation. In 1899 we produced about 7,700,000,000 gallons of milk. In 1919 we produced almost 10,500,000,000 gallons of milk. In 1921, we produced almost 11,500,000,000 gallons. While the figures have not yet been completely totaled by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is already known that last year's production of milk was greatly in advance of the 1921 figure. Yet the market reports show that, on March 1, the creamery butter in storage amount-

Mr. Murphy Gets \$3.68 for \$1

IN the York County (Pa.) Cow Testing Association, for March, four of the ten highest cows—standing in first, second, third and eighth places—were owned by John S. Murphy.

For the months of February and April, Mr. Murphy's entire herd led all herds in the association in average fat production.

The four high cows, with records of 89, 87, 80, and 65 lbs.



fat, were fed Unicorn Dairy Ration, costing \$2.60 and corn-meal, costing \$1.80. The 80-to-20 lbs. mixture cost \$2.44 per 100.

Total feed bill for four cows for 31 days was \$60.51. Proceeds from 8,746 lbs. of milk, at \$2.55, were \$223.02.

This is a return of \$3.68 for \$1.00.

The high net profit per cow and high return per dollar invested in feed is not an unusual showing for Unicorn.

Thousands of Unicorn-fed cows from Wisconsin to Maine are showing just such profitable returns.

Ask your feed dealer for Unicorn. If he has none—write us for name of nearest dealer who carries it.

More Profit Per Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street

Chicago, Illinois

ed to less than 9,000,000 pounds. On March 1, 1922, it amounted to more than 22,500,000 pounds. The figures for cheese are not so favorable. On Mar. 1, we had nearly 21,000,000 pounds of cheese in storage against 15,000,000 lbs. for March 1, 1922.

While our foreign business in butter and cheese does not reach a great volume, our domestic markets are constantly influenced by the conditions that obtain in the world markets. The foreign business which we do carry on in dairy products also frequently has an importance out of all proportion to its size in the stabilizing of our domestic conditions. A few weeks ago, when our cheese market was particularly slow, an opening for cheese occurred in England. Our owners of stored cheese immediately 'unloaded' as much as they could on the English market. The deficit was caused by the failure of New Zealand, where the creameries are equipped to manufacture either butter or cheese, to pay the usual attention to cheese. That the American merchants grasped the opportunity just in the nick of time is evidenced by a cablegram from the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner, stationed at London, recently received by our Department of Agriculture, stating that the American

cheese now on storage in England amounts to 14,000 boxes, against about 31,000 boxes a year ago, and that the Australian cheese on storage amounted to 31,000 crates, against a trifle more than 73,000 crates a year ago; but that Australia had 122,000 crates of cheese afloat and bound for England, about 11,000 crates more than she had on the water at this time last year. If we had needed to unload butter on the English market, we would not have the same fortune; for the cablegram states that England has in storage 423,000 boxes of Australian butter, an increase of 33,000 for the year.

It is noteworthy that, in spite of increased production, the United States is shipping less butter today proportionally than it did in the five-year period before the war. Last year, the exports of butter amounted to less than 2,000,000 pounds more than the imports. In the five-year period, the export balance was nearly 2,500,000 pounds. In the case of cheese, we exported 5,000,000 pounds and imported 46,500,000 pounds in 1922. In the five-year period before the War, we exported 5,140,000 pounds of cheese and imported 41,200,000 pounds. So, our butter and cheese situation is pretty nearly where it was before the outbreak of hostilities.

Now that the relief work in Russia and elsewhere has virtually ceased, it will be interesting to note what becomes of our condensed milk exports.

One reason why we can stand big losses in our foreign dairy products trade and why butter is not accumulating in the store-houses, though the creameries report the manufacture of 60,000,000 pounds more in 1922 than in the previous year, is the growing taste for dairy products among our people. In 1890, the annual per capita consumption of milk amounted to 22 gallons. In 1920, it amounted to 43 gallons—an increase of nearly 100 percent. In 30 years. From 1920 to 1921, the consumption leaped to 49 gallons—an increase of 14 per cent. in a single year. At that rate, consumption would double in 7 years.

While the American dairyman is finding a tremendously important market at home, a new group of dairy nations is rising to grasp the international markets. Equipped with a large proportion of American machinery and to a very great extent directed by graduates of American agricultural colleges, New Zealand, Australia, Argentine Republic and Canada, are proving themselves mighty competitors of the historic dairy countries of Europe.

GLEN FOERD FARMS

High Producing AYRSHIRES have established 5 World's Champion Records

ACCREDITED HERD

Can you do better than to acquire a herd sire either out of a World's Champion or a Class Leader, sired by bulls, whose dams, in making immature World's Championship records, have an average of 15,278 lbs. milk; 650 lbs. butter fat, testing 4.25%, with a total production of nearly 25 tons milk and over a ton of butter fat.

53 Official Records average 12,490 lbs. milk and 505 lbs. fat

Command premium prices for milk by increasing milk and butter fat production with an AYRSHIRE bull.

BULLS AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY

TORRESDALE, PA.

N. Y. Division, P. R. R., ½ hour from Broad Street Station, frequent trains; farm near station. Also Lincoln Highway

Farmers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia

Apply For Loans NOW

If you are intending to take out a mortgage loan during the next six months, send in your application before July, 1923—the sooner the better.

Federal Farm Loans are now made at the reduced interest rate—5½%. Loans run for 3½ years but may be paid at any time after five years. A cooperative profit sharing plan. Funds are available for first mortgage loans on improved farms operated by owners.

Inquire of the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association in your County, your County Agricultural Agent, or write to

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore - Baltimore, Md.

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Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
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Reading Bone Fertilizer

Quality Service Satisfaction
Feeding the World: The American farmer's job. To do your utmost the land should be fed too. Stick to the old dependable when it comes to feeding the land—Reading Bone Fertilizer.

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Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer. Write for booklet and further information.

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.



REID'S MILK COOLER

Milk not cooled over a Reid Cooler is likely not properly cooled. Get a Reid and save sour milk losses. By far the best cooler, most easily cleaned. We have added a farmer's heavy pressure cooler, tubular type, to our line. Write for prices or ask your dealer.
A. H. Reid Creamery and Dairy Supply Co.
6th St. and Haverford Avenue
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Wanted

Two or three single men to work in modern cow barn. Must be good dry-hand milkers. Wages \$60 to \$70 per month and board. Permanent job and chance for advancement.

Winterthur Farms
Winterthur, Del.

Impressions of the Big Holstein Ass'n Meeting

By Frank A. Keen, West Chester, Pa.
One of the Delegates from Penna.

The 38th Annual Convention of the National Holstein Friesian Association was held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 6th, 1923.

The meeting was characterized by a fine spirit of harmony and good feeling. About 300 breeders were present with a total of 84 delegates from almost every state in the Union.

All officers and directors were unanimously re-elected, Judge Peasley, of Connecticut for a three-year term to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Davidson, of Abington.

Probably the most important business accomplished at the meeting was the motion for President Lowden to appoint a committee to consider the whole question of the rules and office practice of the offices of the secretary and superintendent of advanced registry and of the re-codifying of the by-laws. The resolutions and amendments for the convention which included the proposal to abolish the 7-day test, the change in the fees for registration and the matter of registering animals, this committee was asked to study and report on, in 1924.

After a timely discussion and close vote, Richmond, Va., was selected as the place to hold the convention in 1923.

The type committee received commendation on all sides for the models of the perfect mature cow and bull which President Lowden warned us of the closeness between type and production with the statement "final approval of that type depends upon the records at the pail of succeeding generations of cows which most nearly conform to the type."

The advertising campaign started last year will undoubtedly be continued, for the plan of the extension service calling for a larger program of work, including the advertising of Holstein products, was approved by the convention.

At the banquet in the evening a new motion picture (two reel) showing the results of cow testing association work and the use of a pure bred bull was shown for the first time. This picture with characters and a plot is available through the Extension Service to anyone who can make good use of it.

A mock trial of a scrub bull was staged by members of the Association, which has also been prepared for distribution by the Extension Service.

The vastness of the Holstein Friesian Association of America may be summarized by the following statistics taken from the reports of the secretary and treasurer.

Registrations of Holstein cattle were 113,772 in 1922 of which 83,141 were females and 30,631 males. This brings the total registrations to 1,112,518 at the end of the thirty-eighth year.

In the year 1922, 1726 new members were added to the association, making a total membership of 22,014.

The cash receipts last year totaled \$445,458.96, and the disbursements amounted to \$442,646.51.

A spirit of optimism for the future just over \$600 with 17 bulls and the top price was \$4100 with eleven good different animals bringing \$1000 or over.

A spirit of optimism for the future of the breed with the Holstein cow on a firm foundation financially seems to be felt by most of the large breeders throughout the country.



More and Cheaper Silage—Less Labor

THE "powerful compression" Automatic feed of the 1923 Papec takes the place of an extra man at the feeding table. It handles heavy corn and crooked stalks. It will cut your silo-filling cost and enable you to fill with a smaller crew.

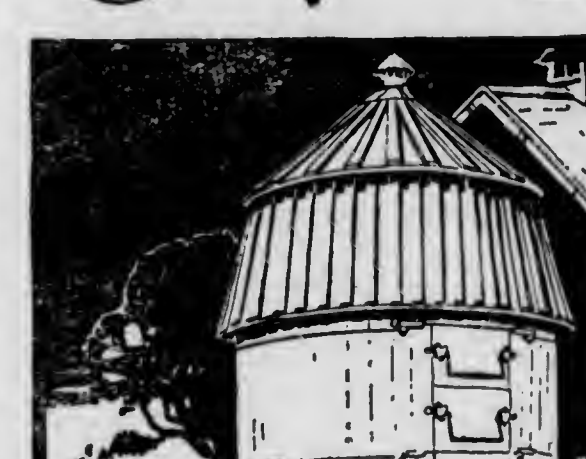
No more heaving and pushing—no more "riding the bundles" with the Papec—use your extra man to throw bundles from the wagon—you won't need him at the feed table.

You can buy this improved cutter, backed by the Papec guarantee, at a price in line with farm products. Simple design, tremendous production and specialized machinery makes this possible. Ask your dealer to quote you on the size you need.

Catalog FREE

Our 1923 catalog fully describes and pictures the best Ensilage Cutter ever built. Tells how the Papec will pay for itself in from one to two seasons. Labor-saving features on smallest size cutter same as on the big cutters. Write for catalog today. A postal note may be the means of saving you hundreds of dollars.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
193 Main Street
Shortsville, N. Y.



UNADILLA SILOS

THE gambrel roof of Unadilla Silos insures a full silo when silage settles.

The filling door is at the top which permits the full use of the extra space offered by the gambrel roof.

Silage settles from 15 to 20 per cent. You pay for a certain capacity silo. You get it with a Unadilla Silo and a Unadilla Gambrel Roof.

Write for big new Unadilla Catalogue and learn how early orders earn extra discounts.

Unadilla Silo Company
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.

STATISTICS ON DAIRYING

From U. S. Department of Agriculture and U. S. Census

The tables of dairy statistics given below were submitted to the recent Plan and Scope Conference of the industry in Chicago and created considerable interest. We are re-printing them for the benefit of those who may not have the data in convenient form.

Some of the figures given are not exact for present conditions, for there have been changes since the compilation of the data.

Data on American Dairy Industry

Number of Dairy Cows.....	25,061,000
Number of Dairy Cattle (estimated).....	32,800,000
Value of Dairy Cattle (estimated).....	\$2,000,000,000
Milk Production in 1921.....	98,862,276,000 lbs.
Value of Milk Products on Farms (estimated).....	\$2,500,000,000
Whole Milk used for Household Purposes.....	45,143,000,000 lbs.
Whole Milk used for Manufacturing.....	46,493,000,000 lbs.
Value when Manufactured (estimated).....	\$3,500,000,000
Whole Milk used for Butter.....	35,000,000,000 lbs.
Whole Milk used for Concentrated Milks.....	3,660,400,000 lbs.
Whole Milk used for Cheese.....	3,550,000,000 lbs.
Whole Milk used for Ice Cream.....	3,355,000,000 lbs.

Average Yearly Milk Production Per Cow in Various Countries

Netherlands.....	7,585 lbs.	Sweden.....	26.4 lbs.
Switzerland.....	6,950 lbs.	Australia.....	13.3 lbs.
United Kingdom.....	5,934 lbs.	Norway.....	12.3 lbs.
Denmark.....	5,666 lbs.	United States.....	11.2 lbs.
Germany.....	4,350 lbs.	France.....	9.5 lbs.
Canada.....	3,779 lbs.	Italy.....	7.1 lbs.
Norway.....	3,680 lbs.	Chile.....	6.1 lbs.
United States.....	3,627 lbs.	Siberia.....	4.8 lbs.

Average Per Capita Consumption of Dairy Products Per Year

Butter		Cheese	
Sweden.....	69.7 gals.	Canada.....	27.7 lbs.
Denmark.....	68.5 gals.	Australia.....	25.6 lbs.
Switzerland.....	67.4 gals.	New Zealand.....	21.7 lbs.
Germany.....	61.0 gals.	Denmark.....	19.0 lbs.
Belgium.....	44.0 gals.	United Kingdom.....	17.0 lbs.
United States.....	43.0 gals.	Netherlands.....	16.8 lbs.
Netherlands.....	39.5 gals.	Sweden.....	16.5 lbs.
Canada.....	26.0 gals.	United States.....	15.5 lbs.
Hungary.....	24.3 gals.	Germany.....	14.7 lbs.
United Kingdom.....	22.2 gals.	Norway.....	14.0 lbs.

YORK VALLEY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

During the month of May, 27 herds including 349 cows were on test in the York Valley Cow Testing Association; of this number 12 were on official test. 82 cows produced over 40 lbs. of fat and 101 over 1000 lbs. of milk. 34 cows produced over 50 lbs. of fat and 52 over 1200 lbs. of milk. One unprofitable and three profitable cows were sold during the month. 61 cows were dry and 7 separators were tested.

One member changed from a feed containing 16% protein to a feed containing 25% protein. The average test for the herd increased from 3.7 to 4.2. One member reported when he changed a cow from a stable in which there was no water to a stable in which he had installed individual drinking cups, the daily milk production of that cow increased 4 lbs. One member who built a modern dairy with modern equipment had 9 cows in the honor roll against 4 cows the previous month, when the cows were changed from the crowded conditions existing in the old barn to the new barn. No cows were fresh during the month. Two herds were tested for tuberculosis. Two milking machines were installed. The average increase per cow for the month was 162 lbs. milk. The highest herd average was that of E. S. Gross, whose herd of Grade Guernseys averaged 978 lbs. milk and 47.5 lbs. fat.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	Name of cow	Milk	Fat	Butterfat
H. E. Robertson	Maida	3388	3.0	101.5
J. S. Murphy	E. Jane	2127	4.2	89.3
H. E. Robertson	Clothilde	2443	3.1	75.7
J. S. Murphy	Vale	2043	3.7	75.6
J. S. Murphy	Johanna	1730	4.2	72.7
S. B. Stoner	9	1166	5.9	68.8
J. S. Murphy	Lady	1479	4.4	65.1
C. E. Etnier	Pansy	2120	3.0	63.6
S. B. Stoner	1	1767	3.5	61.8
J. L. May	Fan	1187	5.1	60.6

SECRETARY WILLITS SPEAKS AT PORT ROYAL

"The farmer is literally being driven into organization as a measure of self protection and in turning to co-operative effort for relief from present depression he is not actuated by purely selfish motives," declared Secretary of Agriculture Frank P. Willits in discussing various farm problems before a large crowd of interested grangers and others who attended the Annual Pomona Grange picnic at the local fair grounds here, June 16th.

Drawing an analogy between the present agricultural situation and the predicament that faced other business and industrial groups years ago before the advantages of organization were fully appreciated, the Secretary went on to show how these same sound principles may be applied to agricultural enterprise.

Several outstanding instances where the co-operative effort of farmers has already resulted in the restoration of a fair margin of profit in the marketing of farm products, were cited by Secretary Willits, who continued by saying that similar co-operative movements

would benefit the Pennsylvania farmer in the same way.

The factor chiefly responsible for current depression in the business of farming, in the opinion of the Secretary, has been the relatively low valuation of the products from the farm as compared with the products of other industries.

The increased cost of materials and equipment, excessive labor rates and the resultant shortage of farm labor, rising land valuations, and increasing taxes and assessments would have held little difficulty for the farmer if his dollar had maintained the same par value as that of other workers. It is just as if the farmer had been issued one form of currency and the rest of the country another specie of higher value.

Secretary Willits' address headed the picnic program which was in charge of Warren M. Kohler, state deputy of Pomona Granges No. 35 and 69, and the Milflin County Grange. An address by W. D. Keemer, master of the Juniata Pomona Grange, a base ball game between Port Royal and Dauphin, and various games and contests were other features of the day that were participated in by the thousands or more persons who attended.

The Bestov Calendar

Equipment to handle milk from cow to consumer

NORTH MILKING PAIL

Your receiving station wants you to use this pail. All dairy authorities advocate the use of North Milking Pails. The smaller side opening keeps out 90% of the dirt which falls into open pails.

"Landsowne" Milking Stool

This stool is one of unusual merit. It is superior to other stools because:—

It is one single piece of metal only.

Made of galvanized, malleable iron.

Light (3½ lbs.) and strong—lasts a lifetime.

Costs but a trifle more, but lasts years longer

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

\$2.50 Each

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Next to Stanley Theatre



Starting, lighting, ignition—storage batteries of every description, make and for every purpose are recharged, repaired and rebuilt here by skilled battery men working in a fully equipped and stocked shop.

OUR SERVICE is unbiased and dependable.

Pusey & Young Storage Battery Station

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PHILADELPHIA (Wood Stave) SILOS
CENTURY (Cement Stave) SILOS

OPENING ROOFS (Full silo without refilling)

Cutters Feed Trucks

E. F. Schleicher Co.
105, 10th St., Phila.



Improve Milk Quality

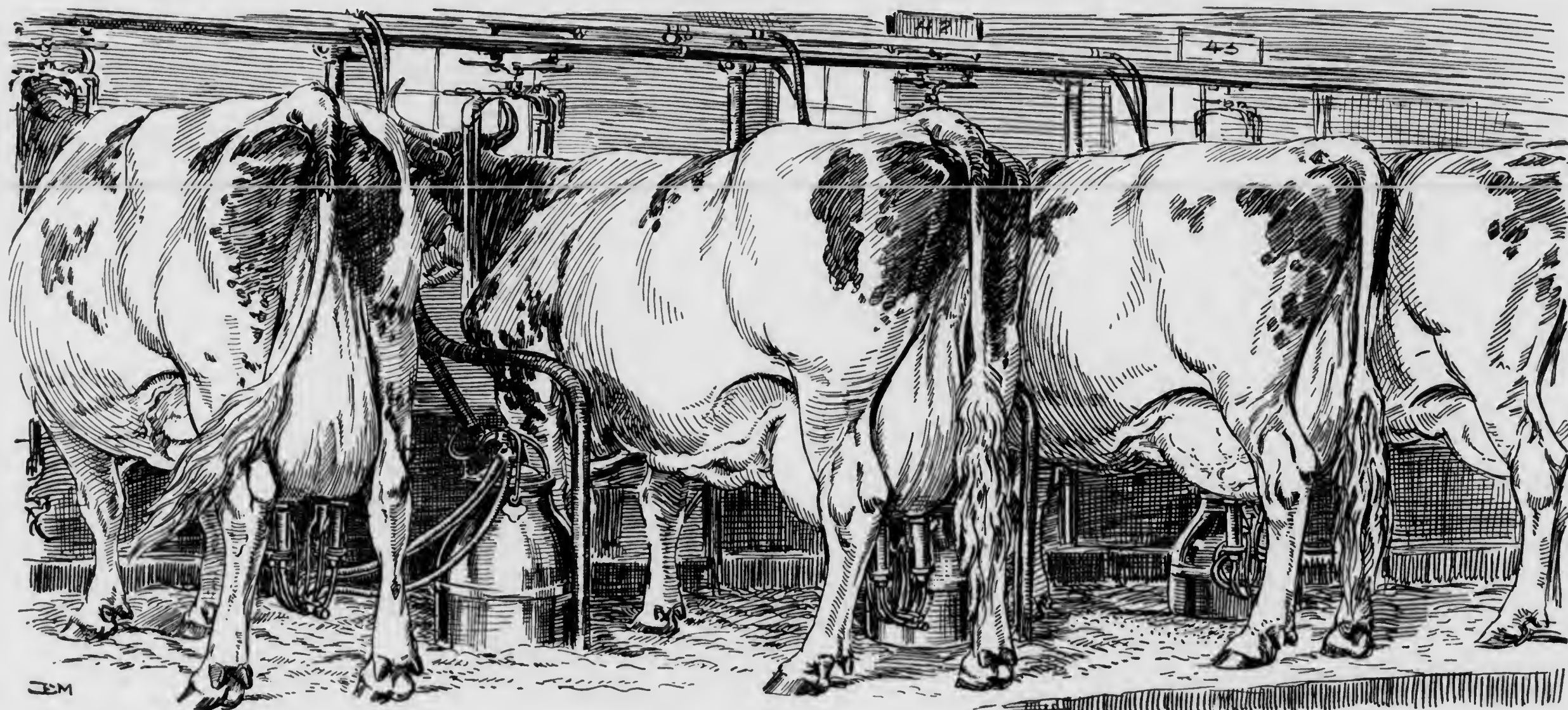
Cool and aerate milk at one time—halt germ growth—remove odors. GENUINE IMPROVED CHAMPION stops waste and loss—saves its cost in one week. Write for Free Folder. Champion Sheet Metal Co., Inc. Dept. 22 Cortland, N. Y.

E. NEWLIN BROWN
Live Stock Auctioneer
WYCOMBE, BUCKS CO., PA.
Sales Anywhere —Anytime



The original ear label, used by many Record Associations and best breeders. Will identify your live stock and aid you in keeping breeding and production records. Samples free. C. H. DANA CO., 87 Main Street, West Lebanon, N. H.

Mention Milk Producers Review when writing to advertisers



A Fair Question and a Reasonable Answer

The question is sometimes asked us, although less frequently as more and more De Laval Milkers are put in use and the wisdom of the De Laval method is demonstrated, why we make only single unit milkers.

The De Laval Milker Unit is designed to milk one cow at a time. Of course as many units as desired can be used in an installation, and all of the units, no matter how many are used, work with exactly the same uniform and pleasing action. This method has proved to be the most practical as well as the fastest.

With a double unit it is necessary to arrange the cows so that those which require about the same length of time to be milked are placed side by side, and it is practically impossible to do this unless the cows are constantly rearranged, which causes confusion and delay. Thus with a double unit, if the cows do not milk out in exactly the same time, part of the outfit is idle or is left on the cow too long.

Numerous tests have shown that two single units milk about one-third faster than one double unit, and one man can handle two single units faster than one double unit. In actual practice many De Laval operators are handling three units alone, and each unit will milk about ten average cows or more an hour.

Another advantage of the single unit, which is very important, especially in purebred test work and for which many De Laval are now used, is that it is possible to weigh each cow's milk when individual cow records are desired.

Of course this is only one of many features which is making the De Laval Milker so popular with dairymen everywhere. On more than 12,000 farms the De Laval

Milker is saving time and labor, increasing the production of milk, producing cleaner milk, and making dairying more pleasant and profitable. If you are milking ten or more cows by hand, you are paying for a De Laval.

Easy Terms

You can get a De Laval Milker for 10% down and the rest in 15 monthly payments of 6%. Use a De Laval while it pays for itself.

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CHICAGO 29 E. Madison St.
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Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST, 1923

NUMBER 4

DEVELOPMENT OF A DAIRY SECTION

HOW THE PLAN WAS PUT OVER

By EDGAR W. MONTELL, Cambridge, Md.

"How can we make more money on our farms" was the cry arising from all parts of Dorchester county, Maryland, a year ago. Specialized farming, which has been practiced for many, many years in the county, had resulted in a condition where the farmer could no longer make a profitable return on his investment and, as has been the history in many other localities, diversified farming and one that involved the keeping of some form of live stock was advocated by those who had the best interests of the county at heart.

Because of its proximity to Philadelphia, dairying was thought to be the solution of the problem. "How can we make our cows produce more milk" is the question now. Milk is the magic word that is proving to be the salvation of our farmers.

As a stranger in a foreign land it was possible for me to view the agricultural situation in Dorchester county last year from a distance, so to speak. Several conferences with E. P. Walls, County Agent in Talbot County, Md., followed by inspection trips to other dairy sections brought forth the fact that dairymen were not nearly so much affected by hard times. In fact, business men and bankers frankly stated that the dairymen were able to meet their obligations on time and that their taxes seldom became delinquent.

The answer was milk, but the difficulty was to find a satisfactory market. Heretofore such milk as had been produced in the county had been marketed with the local ice cream manufacturer, whose needs were very limited. Further investigation disclosed the fact that there was in Philadelphia an organization called the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, whose business it was to help those who wanted to help themselves.

Correspondence was exchanged but it was felt that a heart to heart talk with some one familiar with the association would prove of value. A conference was arranged at which Mr. Walls and Mr. Cohee met with a committee of farmers and myself at Hurluck, Md. Mr. Cohee's advice was to get in touch with Mr. H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association. A meeting was called for November 14, 1922, in the armory in Cambridge, which Mr. Allebach and Mr. Cohee attended. At this meeting Mr. Allebach outlined the steps necessary for a farmer to become a member of the organization, explaining the advantages that

the organization gave to its members, together with its methods of procuring a market for the members' milk. Following this meeting a ten day campaign was put on through our own local leaders in the various communities of the county, during which time 290 farmers, having a total of 1200 cows,

readily agreed to the building of one plant to be located at Cambridge but the committee from the county, backed up by Mr. Allebach, insisted upon having two plants, to be located one at Cambridge and one at Hurluck. A two days session was necessary to convince the Harbison Dairies that our ideas were

cleanliness were the important factors in the production of market milk. Great emphasis was placed upon clean milking methods, proper utensils, and ample facilities for cooling the milk, and we found that it was not such a difficult proposition as many had imagined.

The plant at Cambridge was opened on May 21st and on that day received 4,800 pounds of milk. This amount increased almost daily, until at the present time they are receiving 12,000 pounds of milk. The plant at Hurluck opened June 11th, when 8,460 pounds of milk were received, and this amount has since grown to 15,300 pounds.

At both these plants milk is trucked in from a considerable distance. Farmers living quite some distance from both Hurluck and Cambridge are therefore deriving the benefit of the improved market. At the Cambridge plant probably the longest truck route is that coming from Vienna, which has a round trip of approximately forty miles. Trucks also run from points south of Cambridge.

At the Hurluck plant trucks are bringing milk from Preston, which is in Caroline county; Eldora, Oak Grove and other points in the eastern end of the county, while a definite movement is on foot to establish a truck route from even such a distant point as Bridgeville, Delaware, a distance of approximately twenty miles. In case of all these truck routes a sliding scale of payment for hauling has been adopted whereby when the trucks are loaded to their capacity a lower rate per hundred pounds is paid for the hauling. The farmers are thus induced to produce as much milk as possible on the truck routes.

Some conception of the advantage of having a market for milk such as we are now enjoying may be had when we realize that the income from our sales of milk at the present time is about \$23,000.00 per month. This is additional

revenue that in many cases would not have come into the county had we not made the step when we did. While \$23,000.00 is, in itself, well worth while, unquestionably the milk plants in this county will bring in several times that amount to our farmers in the course of a few years. What this means to the future of Dorchester county communities and homes is hard to realize.

Co-operation is the big word that describes the situation.

(Continued on page 11)



New receiving station and cooling plant of Harbison's Dairies at Cambridge, Md. A similar new plant is in operation at Hurluck, Md.

were signed up. With this information available an effort was made to secure a satisfactory market from the local buyer, but it was found that he could not consume the quantity of milk which we contemplated producing and pay us a satisfactory price.

Later a conference was arranged by Mr. Allebach with Harbison's Dairies in Philadelphia and a committee from our county went to Philadelphia to attend this conference. The Harbison Dairies

correct. Contracts were signed and construction immediately started on two receiving stations of 50,000 pounds capacity each.

As the two plants were nearing completion a series of meetings were held throughout the county at which specialists from the Inter-State Dairy Council's Quality Control Department, affiliated with the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, through actual farm demonstrations, brought out that care and

WHEAT IN THE DAIRY RATION

By O. G. Schaefer, Dairy Husbandry Extension, State College, Pa.

Wheat is now seldom used as a feed for dairy cattle. There was a time, however, when it occupied a very important place among the feeds suitable for the dairy cow. This change is largely due to the fact that it costs more to produce a bushel of wheat than it does other cereals, and because of its relative high price in comparison with that of corn or barley. People have gradually come to regard wheat as a cereal suitable for human consumption and not particularly adapted for feeding livestock. Many have a mistaken idea regarding this matter, and the feeder should know both the absolute and relative value of wheat, for the low grades had better be fed to live stock than sold at current prices.

Wheat is a desirable feed, being both nutritious and palatable. In comparison with corn, it carries slightly more carbohydrates in the form of starch, more protein, and much less fat. Like corn it is low in mineral matter, but carries somewhat more lime, phosphorus and potash. While wheat carries a larger proportion of protein, this nutrient is unbalanced, very much like that of corn. For that reason wheat should not be fed alone or in large amounts, but should be fed in combination with other grains.

Wheat growers should sell only the best grades, retaining for their stock all shrunken, moth eaten, or otherwise damaged grains; for while such wheat has a low selling value, for feeding purposes, it is usually equal to grain of good quality.

When number one quality of corn is selling for 90 cents per bushel, we can afford to pay approximately \$1.06 for number one quality wheat, figuring from a protein and total digestible nutrient basis. If either grain is of lower market grade than mentioned above, the corresponding discount should be made.

In practical feeding work, wheat can be substituted for either corn or barley, without materially affecting the value or balance of the ration. Because the kernel is small and hard it should not be fed whole, but should be ground, or preferably, rolled. Ground wheat forms a sticky, pasty mass in the animal's mouth and stomach. For that reason it cannot take the place of bran in the ration as is generally supposed, but should be fed with bran, oats or some other bulky feed. When wheat is fed with corn, it is advisable to grind the cob with the corn so as to give it more bulk. The following mixtures will give good results and prove economical under the different conditions mentioned.

Group I—When cows are out on pasture:

A		B	
Corn & cob meal	400	Ground wheat	400
Ground wheat	300	Corn & cob meal	300
Oats or bran	200	Oats or bran	200
Cotton seed meal	100	Cotton seed meal	100

Group II—When clover or alfalfa hay and silage are furnished, but no pasture is available:

A		B	
Corn & cob meal	100	Ground wheat	200
Ground wheat	100	Bran or oats	200
Bran or oats	200	Cotton seed meal	100
Cotton seed meal	100	Oil meal	100
Linseed meal	100		

Group III—When mixed hay and silage are furnished but no pasture is available:

A		B	
Ground wheat	100	Ground wheat	200
Oats or bran	100	Gluten feed	100
Oil meal	100	Cotton seed meal	100
Cotton seed meal	100	Oil meal	100

THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Although the U. S. Department of Agriculture has sent exhibits to the National Dairy Exposition for many years, it is believed that not one of these former efforts will approach in interest or educational value the dairy exhibit now under construction which will be shown at the exposition at Syracuse, N. Y., October 5-13. The increased attention given to this and other exhibits is the result of a growing need for information so presented that it can be easily grasped without the necessity of laborious reading or study. To give the best information on dairying in a manner easily understood is the aim of Uncle Sam's 1923 dairy exhibit.

The government's exhibit starts with crops for the dairy cow. One of the crops which will be given special attention is pasture. Most dairy farms have some kind of pasture, but how to get the most out of these lands, which sometimes furnish from one-third to one-half of the dairy feed, is a big problem.

In the past, over-grazing of pastures has been much discussed. In this exhibit it will be shown that under-grazing is

PITTSBURGH LANDS BIG MEETING OF CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Milk Producers' Federation will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 8 and 9. This announcement was made at the Washington headquarters of the Federation.

"The meeting will go to Pittsburgh on the invitation of the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company, our member organization in that territory supplying Pittsburgh with its requirements for dairy products," said Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Federation. "A battery of distinguished speakers and internationally known experts on co-operative milk marketing will afford a program of unusual interest and importance. We expect 2000 in attendance at this meeting of the Federation; it will be the greatest and the most useful in the history of the movement."

"The National Milk Producers' Federation represents 26 important co-operative dairy organizations. They include 25 regional co-operative fluid milk marketing organizations whose membership are composed of men who live on the farms and produce the milk, and

CHARLES H. HADLEY HEADS PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Charles H. Hadley, recently named by Secretary of Agriculture Frank P. Willis as the new director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry, took immediate charge of the work of the bureau on the day of his appointment, July 23, 1923.

Director Hadley is probably most widely known to agriculturists in Pennsylvania and in other parts of the country through his endeavors during the past three years as the federal entomologist in charge of all field operations of the joint Japanese Beetle project in southeastern Pennsylvania and in New Jersey. Entering the federal service in April, 1919, as a plant quarantine inspector at Riverton, N. J., laboratory, later put in charge of the control work and in October 1920, placed in complete charge of the project.

By training and extensive experience with insect control problems in New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Professor Hadley is ideally fitted to head the state corps of experts whose duty it is to protect Keystone State farming against plant disease and insect invasions.

From 1916 to 1919 Professor Hadley availed himself of an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with conditions in Pennsylvania farming. It was during this period that he engaged in agricultural extension work as the only trained entomologist at that time in the employ of the Pennsylvania State College. In the last of the three years and just prior to his entrance into federal activities, he was placed at the head of entomological research work at State College and in this capacity he established and directed three field stations, at Bustleton, Erie and Arendtsville, for the purpose of studying insects injurious to Pennsylvania crops and devising methods for their control.

Hadley Authority on Japanese Beetle

In the four years that he has spent in the Japanese Beetle area, Professor Hadley has conducted a fight against a dangerous insect foe. The Japanese Beetle is admittedly one of the worst insect pests that has ever invaded this country. No control measures or exterminating agencies commonly used with success against other insects have been of any avail. The beetle has safely withstood all of the most common practical, and economical means of control at present known to the scientist. The fact that progress is gradually being made in the government's investigations, however, casts a ray of hope on the situation.

It is therefore encouraging to those interested in the successful culmination of the Japanese Beetle fight that an agreement has been made between the Pennsylvania and the United States Government whereby Director Hadley will continue to oversee the general operations of the co-operative project during the next few months, while also giving his attention to the new duties in Pennsylvania.

Under this agreement all of the major activities of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry will be continued with a maximum amount of force and drive. At the same time, the work of the Federal Government in the Japanese Beetle zone will not be hampered as it might have been, had Professor Hadley completely severed his official connection with the project.

NEW LOCAL

Flourishing local formed at Farmersville, Lancaster county, Pa., June 21, with about fifty members to start.

Mr. Landis Buchen was elected president and Mr. Clement Hoover was elected secretary and treasurer. Mr. Frederick Shangle gave a very interesting talk.

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL CONFERENCE FIRST ONE HELD WEST OF MISSISSIPPI

The first National Dairy Council conference west of the Mississippi River was held at Waterloo, Iowa, July 26th, 27th, 28th. The purpose in going to this district was to bring to the great butter producing area of the prairie states a glimpse of the activities and results of National Dairy Council work in eastern cities and towns and to give the eastern representatives of the Council an opportunity to see at first hand the operating methods of the so-called "centralizer" creamery, and also of the co-operative creamery practice and to know more intimately the problems of these great groups of our diversified American dairy industry.

The first morning, July 26th, was spent in organization, with a discussion on butter publicity methods. A demonstration program was given in the afternoon as follows:

PROGRAM

Thursday, July 26th—2.00 P. M.
Auditorium West Waterloo High School
"Relation of Council Work to the Dairy Industry"

M. D. MUNN
President National Dairy Council
"How the Philadelphia Council Work Has Developed"
R. W. BALDERSTON
Sec'y Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
"Quality Improvement of Dairy Products"
C. I. COHEE
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
"Food for Thought from Pittsburgh"
E. R. QUACKENBUSH
Secretary Pittsburgh District Dairy Council
"Importance of Dairy Council Work to Iowa"

PAST—W. A. WENTWORTH
Secretary Ohio Dairy Products Association
PRESENT—C. BECHTELHEIMER
Secretary Iowa Dairy Council
"The Butter Manufacturer and the Council Program"

T. A. BORMAN
Beatrice Creamery Company
"Publicity Work in Relation to Butter"
M. O. MAUGHAN
Secretary National Dairy Council
Suggestions and discussion from those in attendance.

PROGRAM

Thursday, July 26th—3.00 P. M.
Auditorium West Waterloo High School
MR. HUGH VAN PELT, presiding
"Council Health Education Program"
Miss Louise Fitzgerald
"Making the World Fit"
A playlet presented by children of East Waterloo
"Food Fairies"
Miss Anlyn Chinn
"Milk Maid Skit"
West Waterloo Children
"Putting Pep in Your Motor"
Miss Angeline V. Keenan
"Butter Ball"
West Waterloo Children
"Henny's Vanity Case"
Miss Betty Ramsey
"Milk Fairies"

From such a program those in attendance got a very good idea of how the Dairy Council operates, in fact, much better than would be possible through any other description. There were 1200 people at the evening session and other sessions were also well attended.

Friday was taken up with a full three session conference on new literature, motion pictures, plays and demonstrations with a presentation of a report of a standardized school health program by Miss Chinn of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. This plan of operation adopted by the conference will be very widely used the coming school year. From the number of requests for this lesson plan, it is evident that it fills a long-felt need.

The new Philadelphia motion picture, "Shadows," which had been enthusiastically received by those in attendance the previous day, was approved and will be given national distribution.

Saturday morning was spent in visiting neighboring creameries, observing the methods used in making the fine 93 score

"Iowa Brand" butter, for which the co-operative creameries of the state are becoming justly famous. In all, about 100 miles of the rich Iowa countryside was covered by the trip. Dinner was served the party along the Cedar river. After an impromptu baseball game and a swim in the river, the party returned to headquarters and outlined a policy for the Council with regard to sanitary standards for milk, butter, pasteurization, etc. About twenty-five workers were in attendance. Those present from Philadelphia were Misses Keenan and Chinn and Messrs. Cohee and Balderson.

BOYS, TAKE NOTICE!

Announcement of plans for the boys' and girls' club department at the National Dairy Exposition next October has just been made by a committee of state club leaders and the exposition management. Three types of club activities are recognized—dairy cattle judging, dairy demonstrations and dairy cattle exhibits.

Any boy or girl who is a bona fide member of a club project which includes breeding and growing of dairy stock or the production or use of milk, who has not passed his or her twenty-first birthday on October 1st, 1923, and who has not participated in a dairy contest of a national character and who has not had training in any agricultural college course or short courses, is eligible.

The first individual prize in the cattle judging contest is a fine gold watch. Thirty-nine medals are offered for team and individual prizes.

Liberal prizes are offered for the best exhibits of calves in the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss breeds. There are ten money prizes in every class and championship ribbons will be awarded in each breed. Provision will be made for exhibits of state herds to be made up of at least seven animals, all of one breed.

In addition to the prizes offered by the National Dairy Association, some of the breed associations have already announced specials for their breeds. The Holstein Friesian Association, through its Junior Extension Service has offered special ribbons and \$250.00 in cash prizes to the boys and girls who exhibit Holsteins, and the American Jersey Cattle Club has appropriated \$500.00 for the department.

Details of the club work will be worked out later, but it can now be stated that the growing popularity of club work guarantees an exceptionally interesting department at the exposition this fall.

He met her in the meadow,
As the sun was sinking low,
They walked there together,
In the twilight after glow.
She waited, while gallantly,
He lowered all the bars,
Her soft eyes turned upon him
As radiant as the stars.
She neither smiled nor thanked him,
Because she knew not how,
For he was but a Farmer Boy
And she—a Jersey Cow.

The dairyman who feeds no grain to cows on pasture may get by, but he's not likely to get as much milk. There are pastures and pastures.

Need Help

in planning your entertainment for Your Community, Your Local Club or Meetings?

Call on the Dairy Council, it is your organization

You may have lecturers and speakers on

"Milk for Health"

"How a City Gets Its Milk Supply"

"Dairying in Foreign Lands"

"Better Dairying Methods"

and other subjects.



Milk Makes Healthy Children

Motion Picture Films on Dairying Subjects

Lantern Slides

Plays for the Children

Literature, Posters, etc.

These are at your service without cost

The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to thousands of consumers and producers. Why not include those in your community?

LET US PLAN YOUR ENTERTAINMENT

Write for detailed information

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

BOYERTOWN BUILDING

1211 Arch Street

PHILADELPHIA

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Editorial



This year our members have an unusual opportunity for attending the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, New York. It will probably not come east again for many years. It will be held October 5th to 13th at the New York State Fair Grounds. Make your plans now to be away from home at least a part of this time. We hope as many as possible of our members will join the Inter-State Special. (Inter-State Special, see page 6.)

Some members are putting aside the increase in milk price in effect July 1st as a fund to take the family to the show. A trip of this kind is an investment rather than an expenditure. The opportunity is presented for seeing the finest dairy cattle in the world, gives you an opportunity to size up in comparison some of your best stock at home.

At the show there will be demonstrations of the very best and most improved methods of milk production. All modern dairy machinery of every kind will be on exhibition and in actual operation.

At the show there will also be opportunities to attend meetings of the World's Dairy Congress. Plan to spend as much time as possible at the fair, it will pay you.

OBSERVATIONS IN

MILK PRODUCTION

That with a certain amount of care—not considered by producers who have not heretofore been engaged in the production of market milk, it is quite evident that milk suitable in grade and quality can be made by any dairymen in the Philadelphia District.

Demand by buyers of milk that their product on delivery should be clean, sweet and without objectionable odors is of greater importance than ever.

Higher prices obtained mean that the product must be of the best quality.

Two plants have recently been established in the Philadelphia Milk Shed districts not heretofore milk producing sections.

With ordinary care—and during the extreme hot weather—milk produced at these points have been almost perfect in quality. At one plant but two cans of sour milk were rejected. These plants are now producing over 1000 quarts a day.

There is little evidence—in view of the results obtained that milk entirely satisfactory for the Philadelphia market can be produced by simply observing a little care in production—and that such care involves little trouble and a materially increased milk check.

The consuming public will pay a fair price for milk if the product is clean, sweet and without objectionable odors.

Every producer of milk should do his best to market milk of the highest grade.

LOW BUTTER FAT TESTS

By Frank M. Twining

In comparing test reports sent in by our fieldmen since early June with those made earlier in the season it is apparent that there has been a general falling off of butter fat percentages all over the territory, beginning about the time the dry weather set in.

There is generally a decline about the time flies begin to bite and pastures dry up, this year proving no exception, only the decline appeared earlier in the season than usual. A falling off of from 2 to 5 points has been shown in many instances and in some cases even greater drops have been noticed. When this condition has been caused by climatic changes it is difficult to overcome.

Spraying the cows with some good fly killer, providing additional succulent forage with an abundance of fresh water and shade may help to increase both the quantity and quality of your milk. Some milk has been found by our men partially churned upon arrival at the receiving station. This makes a low test and should be avoided by filling cans as full as possible, cooling to a low temperature and by thoroughly stirring before leaving home.

FIVE COWS POISONED BY EATING SPRAYED GRASS

Arsenical poison used to eradicate weeds and grasses was found to have caused the death of five cows and the serious poisoning of two others that had grazed on sprayed herbage in the road-bed of a trolley line between Reading and Boyertown recently.

The stomach and stomach contents of one of the poisoned cows was immediately sent to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for examination by Dr. D. E. Kohler, of Boyertown. Upon analysis, State Chemist James W. Kellogg found conclusive evidence of arsenical poisoning which substantiated the post-mortem examination of the local veterinarian.

Dr. Kellogg, in commenting on the case, stressed the advisability of trolley companies posting notices along the right-of-way when this method is used for eradicating vegetation, so that farmers whose livestock may be endangered will have full knowledge of the conditions and keep their stock away from the sprayed area.

A "bull with thirty pound backing" is usually taken by the cattle breeder to mean one whose three nearest dams average thirty pounds of butter in seven days.

DIRECTORS MEETING

The bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association was held at its headquarters in Philadelphia on July 16th.

After the transaction of routine business a report of the directors from the various districts in the Inter-State territory was received. It was shown that in more than half of the territory the draught had not yet been broken and in practically all the territory hay crops have been short and the outlook for corn was not very promising.

Plans regarding the coming National Dairy Show to be held in Syracuse, N. Y., in October, were discussed and it was decided to name October 10th as Inter-State Milk Producers Association Day.

President Allebach reported on market conditions in the various large milk producing centres of the United States, and called attention to the price differential in this district as compared to those in neighboring markets.

Interest was shown in the announcement that the membership of the association had been increased by over 1000 during the past two months and that a more active membership campaign was under consideration.

PROSECUTE THOSE WHO USE METAL FASTENERS

The drive of the Bureau of Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, against the use of the metal tag fasteners in affixing analysis or shipping tags to sacks of feed, is being continued with good effect.

The danger of the metal fastener dropping into the feed and from there into the stomach of a highly-prized animal, is too serious a consideration to permit other than strict enforcement of this provision of the feeding-stuffs law.

Only recently Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willis, lost a five-year-old registered Holstein bull on his Delaware county farm, death having been caused by a small piece of wire that had been swallowed by the bull while feeding. The wire had worked around and punctured the walls of the stomach until it finally also pierced the heart of the animal. Any similar piece of metal, such as the metal fasteners commonly in use, could easily have had the same effect as the bit of wire which accidentally got into the feed.

One case among the ten recently ordered for the violation of feeding-stuffs regulations, was for the use of the metal fastener. The majority of the prosecutions were for non-registration, adulteration, and misbranding of feeds. The Bureau also took action against four manufacturers of agricultural lime for non-registration of their products.

NEW NATIONAL CHAMPIONS OF THE HOLSTEIN BREED

For milk production in one year in the junior two year old class, Woodbine Rosa Prilly, owned by the Bridgeford Holstein Company, at Patterson, Cal., takes first place. She produced 26,759 pounds of milk and 777.11 pounds of butterfat in one year.

For production of butterfat in the senior four year old class in 305 days, Cascade Pauline Mercedes, owned by W. O. Washburn, of N. St. Paul, Minn., takes first place in the United States. She produced 25,177 pounds of milk and 819.95 pounds of fat.

KINGWOOD LOCAL HOLDS BUMPER MEETING

Moving Pictures and Talks by Inter-State and Dairy Council Representatives

One of the best meetings of the Kingwood local was held at Barbourtown, N. J., Grange Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 18th. After all arrangements were made, curtain hung and moving picture machine put in place it became evident that it would be impossible to care for the audience in the building, so it was decided to hold an open air meeting outside the hall. Seats were soon arranged on the lawn and automobiles were used for the lighting purposes until the pictures were shown. Mr. Kuntz acted as chairman and the following responded with short talks: Messrs. Shangle and Cook told of the recent accomplishments of the Inter-State and urged the continuance of the present spirit of co-operation of the Kingwood local. Messrs. Harper and Campbell were then called on and outlined briefly the work of the Dairy Council. "Fair Acres" was then shown to an interested audience of about 250.

PENNSYLVANIA JERSEY RECORD SHATTERED

Pennsylvania has a new champion butter fat producer. She is Sophie's Elberta 376895, owned by W. L. Glatfelter, Spring Grove. This Keystone Jersey started her record at 6 years 11 months of age and produced 16,581 lbs. of milk and 942.06 lbs. of butterfat in one year.

Elberta has three other records as follows:

Cl.	Days	Milk	Fat	Age
AA	365	9420	574.59	2-6
AA	365	10996	668.98	3-8
AA	365	15025	835.16	4-10

Sophie's Elberta has won a total of three silver and one gold medals on the three above records.

Her sire is the famous bull, Pogis 99th of Hood Farm 94502 with 100 register of merit daughters and who is a gold and silver medal bull, and her dam is Lass 57th of Hood Farm 258731 with a record of 548 lbs. of butter fat as a two-year-old.

CATTLE JUDGES FOR NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

The National Dairy Exposition announces the following named gentlemen as judges in the different departments of this year's exposition.

Holsteins—W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn., Judge, and T. E. Elder, Mount Hermon, Mass., Associate.
Jerseys—W. W. Yapp, Urbana, Ill., Judge, and J. C. McNutt, Durham, N. H., Associate.
Ayrshires—H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa, Judge, and Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Quebec, Associate.
Brown Swiss—C. S. Rhode, Urbana, Ill., Judge.

Guernseys—Robert Scoville, Taconic, Conn., Judge, and L. V. Wilson, St. Paul, Minn., Associate.

The Executive Committee in selecting these men had in mind the growing value of showyard honors at the National and the very grave importance of having representative American judging performed in the rings of the Exposition for the benefit of foreign visitors and for the edification of our dairy people at home. While this is no change from the established policy of the exposition, the committee believes that this group of judges will find great favor with and the endorsement of the entire national industry.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

SELLING PLAN
Basic Quantity in July and August 110 per cent. Basic Quantity in September 115 per cent. Class II Surplus not effective in July, August and September

The Philadelphia Selling Plan for 1923 became effective with January. The basic quantity is represented by the average shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1922, on which the basic price will be paid. In August a surplus price based on 92 score solid packed creamery butter, New York City, plus 20 per cent. will be paid for all milk in excess of 110 per cent. of established basic quantity.

JULY BASIC MILK PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA
Grade B Market Milk

From these prices 1 cent per 40% quart or 1 cent per 100 pounds is to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 40% quart, contributed by the buyer is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. Two cents per 100 pounds commission from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the association.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per lb.
3.0	\$3.44	7.35
3.1	3.46	7.4
3.15	3.48	7.45
3.2	3.50	7.5
3.25	3.52	7.55
3.3	3.54	7.6
3.35	3.56	7.65
3.4	3.58	7.7
3.45	3.60	7.75
3.5	3.62	7.8
3.55	3.64	7.85
3.6	3.66	7.9
3.65	3.68	7.95
3.7	3.70	8.0
3.75	3.72	8.05
3.8	3.74	8.1
3.85	3.76	8.15
3.9	3.78	8.2
3.95	3.80	8.25
4.0	3.82	8.3
4.05	3.84	8.35
4.1	3.86	8.4
4.15	3.88	8.45
4.2	3.90	8.5
4.25	3.92	8.55
4.3	3.94	8.6
4.35	3.96	8.65
4.4	3.98	8.7
4.45	4.00	8.75
4.5	4.02	8.8
4.55	4.04	8.85
4.6	4.06	8.9
4.65	4.08	8.95
4.7	4.10	9.0
4.75	4.12	9.05
4.8	4.14	9.1
4.85	4.16	9.15
4.9	4.18	9.2
4.95	4.20	9.25
5.0	4.22	9.3

When the milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 81 cents a quart

JULY SURPLUS PRICES

FOR ALL MILK OVER 110% OF BASIC QUANTITY

F. O. B. Philadelphia	per 100 lbs.	per quart	per 100 lbs.
3.0	\$2.05	4.4	1.48
3.05	2.07	4.45	1.50
3.1	2.09	4.5	1.52
3.15	2.11	4.55	1.54
3.2	2.13	4.6	1.56
3.25	2.15	4.65	1.58
3.3	2.17	4.7	1.60
3.35	2.19	4.75	1.62
3.4	2.21	4.8	1.64
3.45	2.23	4.85	1.66
3.5	2.25	4.9	1.68
3.55	2.27	4.95	1.70
3.6	2.29	5.0	1.72
3.65	2.31	5.05	1.74
3.7	2.33	5.1	1.76
3.75	2.35	5.15	1.78
3.8	2.37	5.2	1.80
3.85	2.39	5.25	1.82
3.9	2.41	5.3	1.84
3.95	2.43	5.35	1.86
4.0	2.45	5.4	1.88
4.05	2.47	5.45	1.90
4.1	2.49	5.5	1.92
4.15	2.51	5.55	1.94
4.2	2.53	5.6	1.96
4.25	2.55	5.65	1.98
4.3	2.57	5.7	2.00
4.35	2.59	5.75	2.02
4.4	2.61	5.8	2.04
4.45	2.63	5.85	2.06
4.5	2.65	5.9	2.08
4.55	2.67	5.95	2.10
4.6	2.69	6.0	2.12
4.65	2.71	6.05	2.14
4.7	2.73	6.1	2.16
4.75	2.75	6.15	2.18
4.8	2.77	6.2	2.20
4.85	2.79	6.25	2.22
4.9	2.81	6.3	2.24
4.95	2.83	6.35	2.26
5.0	2.85	6.4	2.28

Surplus prices are based on 120 per cent. of the average monthly or semi-monthly price of solid packed 92 score creamery butter, New York City.

AUGUST BASIC PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA
The same prices as quoted above for basic milk in July apply in August, subject, however, to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

JULY BASIC PRICES

COUNTRY RECEIVING STATIONS

Quotations are for railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangement.

These prices include a deduction of one cent per 100 pounds, which amount, together with one cent per 100 pounds, contributed by the buyer, is to be turned over by each buyer to the treasurer of the Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of conducting a publicity campaign advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. The commission of 2 cents per hundred pounds from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the Association as heretofore.

Freight and Receiving Station Charges

Miles	Freight on 100 lbs. milk	Price per 100 lbs. 3% milk
1 to 10 incl.	2.68	\$2.33
11 to 20 "	2.83	2.91
21 to 30 "	3.03	2.89
31 to 40 "	3.13	2.88
41 to 50 "	3.33	2.86
51 to 60 "	3.43	2.85
61 to 70 "	3.64	2.83
71 to 80 "	3.74	2.82
81 to 90 "	3.89	2.80
91 to 100 "	3.99	2.79
101 to 110 "	4.14	2.78
111 to 120 "	4.24	2.76
121 to 130 "	4.34	2.74
131 to 140 "	4.49	2.73
141 to 150 "	4.60	2.72
151 to 160 "	4.75	2.72
161 to 170 "	4.80	2.71
171 to 180 "	4.90	2.70
181 to 190 "	5.05	2.69
191 to 200 "	5.10	2.68
201 to 210 "	5.20	2.67
211 to 220 "	5.35	2.66
221 to 230 "	5.40	2.65
231 to 240 "	5.50	2.64
241 to 250 "	5.56	2.64
251 to 260 "	5.60	2.63
261 to 270 "	5.75	2.62
271 to 280 "	5.81	2.61
281 to 290 "	5.96	2.60
291 to 300 "	6.00	2.59

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat.

1922	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile zone per owt.
January	5.35	\$1.88
February	5.35	1.88
March	5.35	1.88
April	5.35	1.89
May	5.35	1.89
June	5.35	1.89
July	5.35	1.89
August	5.35	1.89
September	5.35	1.89
October	5.35	1.89
November	5.35	2.39
December	5.35	2.39
1923		
January	6.35	2.39
February	6.35	2.39
March	6.35	2.39
April	6.35	2.39
May	7.10	2.73
June	7.10	2.73
July	7.35	2.85
August	7.35	2.85



MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES

4% milk at all country receiving points

	First Half	Average per month	
	Class I	Class I	Class
January	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.48
February	1.78	1.78	1.48
March	1.84	1.84	1.54
April	1.73	1.78	1.45
May	1.79	1.78	1.45
June	1.72	1.72	1.44
July	1.78	1.75	1.44
August	1.63	1.67	1.44
September	1.87	1.91	1.44
October	—	—	—
November	—	—	—
December	—	—	—



20 Extra Quarts of Milk
Count 'em
GUARANTEED
From Every Sack of
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED
over the use of any wheat, corn and
oats feed. Ask your feed dealer for the
facts and proof or write for them direct.
International Sugar Feed Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota
LIVE AGENTS WANTED



A Better Cutter for Less Money

YOUR dollars buy more when invested in the 1923 Papec. It has positive-action Self-feed that saves a man at the feeding table. Also other important improvements. Retains the simple sturdy Papec construction that means long life. Tremendous production in a specially equipped factory enables us to offer

The 1923

PAPEC
Ensilage Cutter

At a Price in line with Farm Products

There hasn't been such an opportunity in years to get the best Cutter to be had at a bed-rock price. With present high-priced materials and labor, these machines could not be sold at the remarkably low price which we have named this year. Ask your dealer for quotations. Then reserve the size you need.

SAVES
ONE
MAN

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
193 Main Street, Shortsville, New York

36 Distributing Houses Enable Papec Dealers to Give Prompt Service



**Catalog
FREE**

Our 1923 Papec Catalog explains and pictures the best cutter that money can buy. It tells how Papec users have made the Cutter pay for itself over and over again in more and better silage. Write for it today.

LET US
DESIGN
YOUR
STATIONERY



**PEDIGREE
CATALOGS
OUR
SPECIALTY**

HORACE F. TEMPLE
PRINTER

BELL PHONE NO. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

**Farmers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware,
Virginia and West Virginia**



Apply For Loans NOW
If you are intending to take out a mortgage loan during the next six months, send in your application before October, 1923—the sooner the better.
Federal Farm Loans are now made at the reduced interest rate—5 1/2%. Loans run for 3 1/2 years but may be paid at any time after five years. A cooperative profit sharing plan. Funds are available for first mortgage loans on improved farms operated by owners.
Inquire of the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association in your County, your County Agricultural Agent, or write to

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore - Baltimore, Md.

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U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
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INTER-STATE DAY AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

As this issue goes to press the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is perfecting the final plans for Inter-State Day at the National Dairy Show, which has been definitely fixed for Wednesday, October 10th, 1923. Plans are being arranged for special trains from Philadelphia and probably Harrisburg to leave Tuesday evening the 9th, and arriving at Syracuse early on the morning of the 10th.

We will use Pullman sleeping cars on this special train. The cars will remain over on the siding at Syracuse. Those desiring to return on the same evening, the 10th, will find the same cars ready for them late in the evening for their occupancy. Those desiring to remain at Syracuse two days will occupy the Pullman cars the night they remain in Syracuse and return in the cars the following evening, the 11th. This arrangement is being made because of the extreme shortage of hotel accommodations at Syracuse.

Pullman Arrangements

The Association will issue blank applications for Pullman reservations to be filled in and returned to the Association office, together with check or money order for the amount of the Pullman space.

The rates for the Pullman cars from Philadelphia to Syracuse are as follows: Lower berth to accommodate one or two persons—\$3.75 each way.

Upper berth to accommodate one or two persons—\$3.00 each way.

Additional costs for the extra night in the Pullman car at Syracuse have not been given us by the company, but we expect they will be no more than the rate for either night enroute. It is expected that the Pullman rates from nearby points will be little if any greater.

The applications will be filed in the order in which they are received.

In each car there will be one drawing room, which will be necessary for the Association to fill. This accommodates

three persons at a trifle more than the regular Pullman rates. Parties of three can occupy this space. In any case the Association reserves the right to fill this from the regular applications. We will endeavor to give you your choice of berths, either upper or lower. In order to fill the cars with twenty-seven people, it may be necessary to make some change in your order.

Railroad Tickets and Rates

The Association will forward to every applicant through its representatives and county agents a blank form which is to be presented to your local railroad ticket agent. Receiving this he will give you a return trip ticket to Syracuse, which is one and one-half (1 1/2) times the regular one way fare. The special round trip rates (1 1/2 times the regular one way rate) from Philadelphia to Syracuse will be \$16.29. You can find what the exact rate is from your own station by asking your ticket agent what would be 1 1/2 times the fare from that point to Syracuse.

How to Get Detailed Information

The Association will issue complete information to all its directors, fieldmen, county agents, and many local representatives, who will be in a position to issue the application blanks for Pullman space, give you the identification certificate plan to be presented to your local railroad ticket agent and give you information such as the time you leave, arrive, etc.

In order to make certain and satisfactory arrangements, the Association desires all applications for Pullman reservations in hand by October 1st.

From the enthusiastic reception which has met this project at all points where it has been discussed with farmers, it is evident that the Inter-State Special will be one of the best propositions of its kind the Association has ever undertaken. Indications point to three and probably four special trains.

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

The following tentative program has been arranged for the World's Dairy Congress:

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Washington, D. C., October 2 and 3
Official welcome and opening of the Congress by high government officials of the United States. Address by members of the President's Cabinet and distinguished speakers from several countries.
Three formal sessions of the Congress.
Reception to delegates (details to be announced later).
Visits to Mount Vernon and Arlington National Cemetery, resting place of our Unknown Soldier.
Inspection of Dairy Division Laboratories, dairy experimental farm, public buildings, museums and the Government offices.
Social function (details to be announced later).
Leave by sleeper for Philadelphia, Pa.
*See foot-note.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 4
One day of the Congress devoted to the work of the National Dairy Council.
Morning—Complete presentation by National Dairy Council of all phases of its work in actual operation.
Afternoon—Choice of visits to dairy farms, manufacturing and milk distributing plants, to exhibit of National Dairy Council material in offices of Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council or places of historic interest.
Evening—Banquet in honor of delegates.
Leave by sleeper for Syracuse, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., October 5 to 10
Sessions of Congress each forenoon.
Delegates to participate in opening of seventeenth annual National Dairy Exposition.
Social activities under auspices of Syracuse civic and dairy bodies.
Inspection of National Dairy Exposition.

a cross section of the American dairy industry, each afternoon.

Meetings of national associations and various groups, each evening.

Visits to nearby places of dairy interest. International dairy dinner for delegates and officials, evening of October 10.

Leave by automobile for excursions to places of scenic and dairy interest (details to be announced later).

*NOTE—Owing to the full program of October 2 and 3, persons wishing to make extended visits to government laboratories and places of interest in Washington will find it advantageous to come in advance of the opening of the Congress.

The Philadelphia Demonstration

This entertainment which has been arranged under the direction of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in co-operation with the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the National Dairy Council, will be the most complete demonstration of Dairy Council activities ever given. The demonstrations will be by Dairy Council workers.

Speakers of national reputation will tell what the Dairy Council work means to the dairy industry.

It is expected there will be at least two hundred visitors from foreign countries besides official delegates from all states of the Union.

WEST CHESTER COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Chester county dairymen, whether or not they are members of the West Chester Cow Testing Association, would profit greatly from a study of the records kept by the association for the year ending April, 1923. These records were turned over to the Dairy Extension Department of State College for correction and have recently been returned to the office of the Chester County Extension Agent, where they are being kept as a summary of production in the 21 association herds.

The average number of cows in the association was 502.84.

The summary shows the average production for the entire association to be 7592 pounds of milk 3.74% and 280.3 pounds of butter fat. A classification of the 721 cows in the association discloses the fact that there were 331 cows that gave over 6000 pounds of milk, and 120 cows with over 200 pounds of butter fat to their credit. The average cow returned \$3.00 for every dollar expended for feed. The feed cost per 100 pounds of milk produced was \$1.14, and for every pound of butter fat, \$0.50. The value of product per cow was \$233.28; the cost of roughage \$35.11; the cost of grain \$49.32; the total cost of the feed \$84.43; the returns per cow above feed cost was \$168.85.

These facts and others brought out in the report made by the State College specialists, will be of untold benefit to the Chester county dairy farmer who chooses to apply them to his dairy business. Dairying will never return the greatest profit until the dairyman keeps careful records on each of his cows, and studies these records to improve his methods. The keeping of records is of no value unless the results are applied to the business.

During the year of the West Chester Cow Testing Association which runs from April, 1922, to April, 1923, there were 331 cows which made over 6000 pounds of milk, divided as follows:

3 cows with over 15,000 lbs. of milk
2 " " 14,000 " " "
7 " " 13,000 " " "
13 " " 12,000 " " "
18 " " 11,000 " " "
24 " " 10,000 " " "
45 " " 9,000 " " "
61 " " 8,000 " " "
77 " " 7,000 " " "
81 " " 6,000 " " "

and 426 cows which made over 200 lbs. of butter fat, divided as follows:

1 cow with over 575 lbs. of butterfat
1 " " 550 " " "
1 " " 525 " " "
3 " " 500 " " "
3 " " 475 " " "
3 " " 450 " " "
11 " " 425 " " "
9 " " 400 " " "
18 " " 375 " " "
32 " " 350 " " "
31 " " 325 " " "
47 " " 300 " " "
55 " " 275 " " "
55 " " 250 " " "
74 " " 225 " " "
79 " " 200 " " "



**Volume
Saves!**

When you Buy P. F. C. F. Rations

Know what your Cows are eating
buy P. F. C. F. Rations

When you buy public formula rations you know what your cows are eating. These rations are approved by leading feeding experts of the east. Dairymen feeding P. F. C. F. Rations get more milk and carry their cows thru the lactation period in better flesh.

POOL YOUR FEED ORDER NOW

Representatives of the P. F. C. F. will soon call on you, giving you an opportunity to combine your feed requirements with your neighbors so that the P. F. C. F. may buy and mix for you public formula Ration. You will receive the benefits of volume purchases in this Feed Pool.

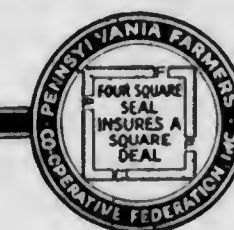
You take no chances on P. F. C. F. Rations. The quality is the best. The formulas are public, nothing is concealed. You can figure the exact cost. The P. F. C. F. furnishes you a co-operative buying plant; it gives you facts on feed markets, and helps you buy-taking care of the details.

*J. M. Rosinberger
Secy. Penn.*

Write for free booklet, "Saving Money on Feeds"

Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Inc.
Offices: Heed Building Philadelphia, Penna.

A Co-operative Purchasing Association



Buying Quality Supplies for Farmers

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

A. A. Raudabaugh

Reports show that 30 herds with 310 cows in milk were tested during the month of June. Four pure bred bulls were purchased and one grade bull was replaced. Number of cows producing over 40 pounds of fat, 90; over 50 pounds fat, 27. Cows producing above 1000 pounds of milk, 113; above 1200 pounds of milk, 78.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	Name of Cow	Breed of Cow	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Lbs. Butterfat
A. N. Lehman	Spot	R. H.	1890	4.3	83.2
E. C. Ludo	Madeline	R. H.	1803	4.7	70.6
E. V. Otto	Patty	R. H.	1824	3.8	69.3
W. H. Wertz	Dutch	R. H.	1758	3.5	61.7
A. P. London	Shammy	R. H.	2250	2.7	60.8
J. L. Boshore	Lily	G. H.	1470	4.14	60.8
Jesse Kurtz	Tidy	R. H.	1769	3.42	60.5
J. L. Boshore	Daisy	G. H.	1677	3.54	59.1
W. H. Wertz	Ideal	R. H.	1686	3.5	59.0
E. H. Otto	Annie	R. H.	1734	3.4	59.0

LIVESTOCK BUREAU AGENTS AFTER UNLICENSED DOGS

These are exciting days for the dog without a license tag. Quite often if he chances to cross the path of an agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, whose business is to enforce the law relating to the licensing of all dogs,

the day may end rather unhappily for the dog.

The task of cleaning up every county in the state is fast being completed by the bureau agents. Many dog owners who had neglected to pay the 1923 tax, have made special effort during the past

few weeks to pay the delinquent tax. Others not quite so fortunate have had warrants served upon them, for the violation of the 1921 Dog Law.

The law imposes a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$100 for failure to comply, and further provides



A battery recharged here is one charged properly—for it is constantly under competent observation when it is "on the line" and exacting care is taken to prevent overcharging or any other injury.

Your battery lasts longest when we handle it.

OUR SERVICE is unbiased and dependable.

**Pusey & Young Storage
Battery Station**

WEST CHESTER, PA. COATESVILLE, PA.

summary conviction in case the fine and costs are not promptly paid.

The Bestov Calendar

Equipment to handle milk

from cow to consumer

Stop Sour Milk

End all trouble by getting a Bestov tubular cooler. Works more rapidly and effectively than any other cooler you can buy. Guaranteed for 150 lbs. water pressure.

Built of lasting copper.

Three sizes.

You can't pick a better time to get one than now.

Cherry-Bassett-Winner Company

Bell Phone
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1918 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA

Next to
Stanley Theatre

UNADILLA

The Silo of Economy

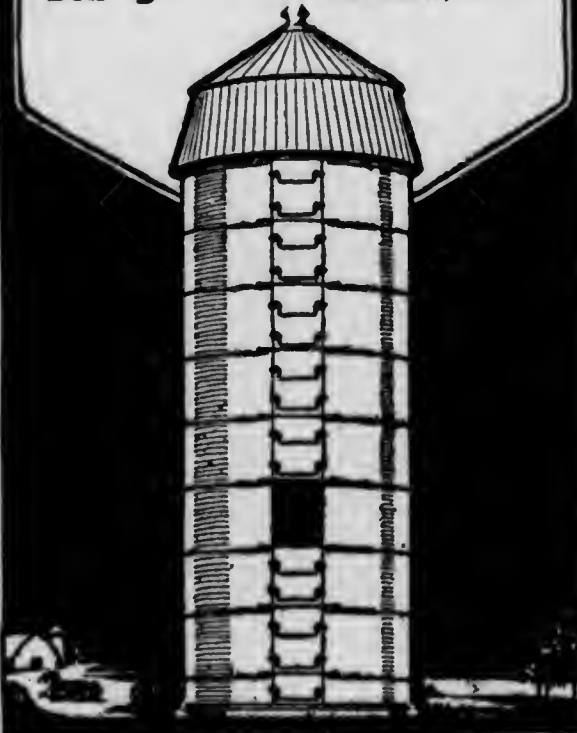
EVERY dollar put into a Unadilla Silo comes back many times during its long life. Its clever door-faster safety-ladder makes it possible to preserve the life of a Unadilla indefinitely.

You get at silage easier, put it on the stable level with least effort and make all adjustments in perfect safety.

Successful dairymen praise the Unadilla Silo and buy it a second and third time.

See why the Unadilla is the most economical silo. Write for the big Unadilla catalogue and special discount on early orders.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.



When Writing Advertisers
Mention the Review

Hardiness!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that Hardiness is a necessary characteristic of a good dairy cow.

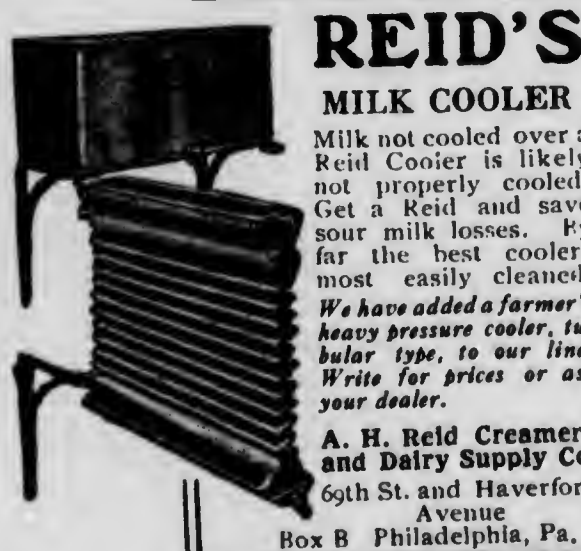
HARDINESS IN HOLSTEINS MEANS:

The ability to do well for the general farmer, as well as for the commercial dairyman.

The ability to readily adapt themselves to any climate and to profitably turn available farm feed into milk and butter-fat.

Let Us Tell You About Holsteins.
EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
220 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS



REID'S MILK COOLER

Milk not cooled over a Reid Cooler is likely not properly cooled. Get a Reid and save sour milk losses. By far the best cooler; most easily cleaned. We have added a farmer's heavy pressure cooler, tubular type, to our line. Write for prices or ask your dealer.

A. H. Reid Creamery and Dairy Supply Co.
69th St. and Haverford Avenue
Box B Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIMINATE THE "BOARDER COW"

In their cold-blooded studies of farm credits and the productive uses to which capital can be put in financing farm operations, bankers quite unanimously have concluded that dairying, due to the quick turnover and the continuous revenue, is a desirable field for credit extension. Incidentally, in weighing the factors that enter into the proposition and arriving at this conclusion, they have made a more startling discovery, viz: that there are 5,000,000 dairy cattle scrubs, to be sure, which while performing dairy service with some degree of satisfaction to their owners are really non-producers and could be eliminated entirely with no loss to the nation's wealth.

There is no sentiment attached to the slaughter of 5,000,000 dairy cattle, but it suggests the enormous possibilities of scientific dairying and indicates a field for the creation and production of wealth with which no other resource can compare.

This is how the financial experts arrive at their startling conclusion. From the 21,000,000 dairy cows two years old and over in the United States an average of a little over 3,600 pounds of milk is obtained. Think of this when considering the many commercial herds whose average output is 6,000, 8,000, 10,000 and even 12,000 pounds per cow, with individual records mounting still higher. From this the conclusion is reached that half the cows of the United States give less than 3,600 pounds of milk per year.

By the elimination of the poorest one-fourth, or 5,000,000 of these cows, it would reduce the output of milk by only one-sixth, a loss which could easily be overcome by improvement in the care and feeding of the remaining cows.

Thus, in promoting dairy credits and working constructively for the elimination of the scrub cow and the scrub bull, bankers have taken up a work which tends to create wealth in a simple direct way and entirely within the range and scope of the intelligent farmer. By the elimination of the 5,000,000 cull or "boarder" cows and the 500,000 scrub dairy bulls in this country and making them pay as beef for purebreds to replace them, great additional wealth would come to this country which in a few years would be measured in terms of billions of dollars.

SILo LATE CORN

In many parts of the Inter-State territory the shortage of rain has been marked and the corn crop is not very promising.

With unfavorable growing weather we may find considerable soft corn this fall. If we have cool nights in August and occasional rains it will be difficult to mature corn, and plans should be made now to prevent waste.

The silo has always proven the best method of harvesting forage which is threatened by early frost and lack of maturity. Almost any forage can be siloed providing it has sufficient water and a little sweetness in its juices. There are very few places in the United States where corn cannot be grown successfully for the silo; therefore corn makes the bulk of the silo crop.

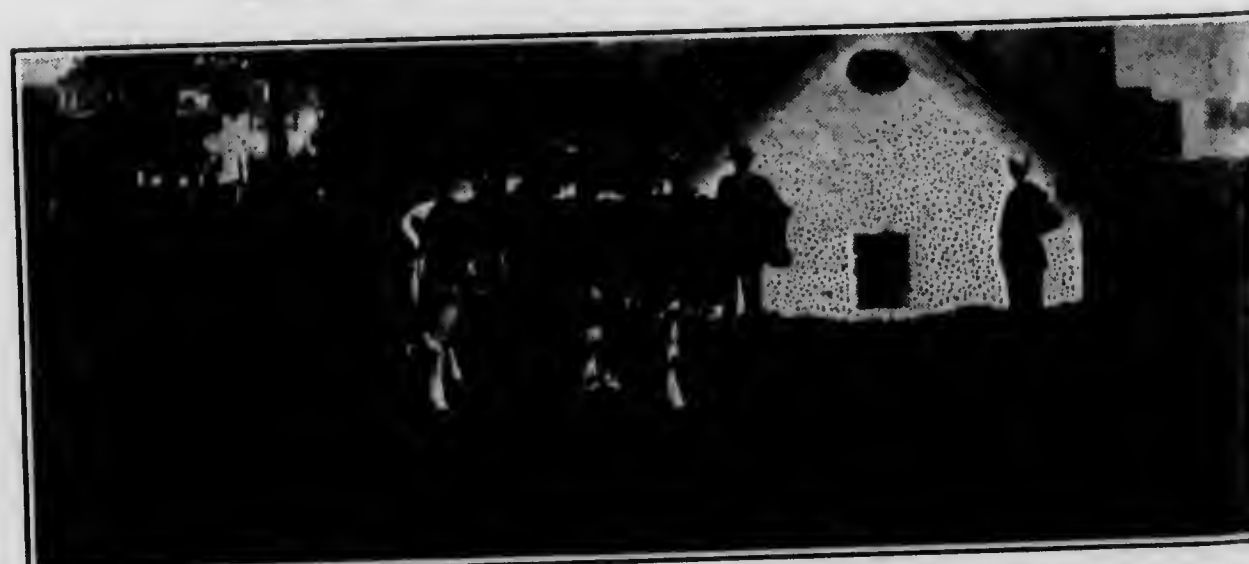
Many farmers overlook the value of the stalk and leaves in their corn crop. From a feeding standpoint from forty to fifty per cent. of the value of the corn plant is found in the stalk and leaves. Especially is this true taken one season with another, for we often have a period unfavorable to the grain part of the corn but favorable to its forage. One stalk in six is barren or earless; hot winds sometimes destroy the tassel and thus prevent any corn from forming, so taken all in all one season with the other, it might be said that half the value of the corn plant is in the stalk and leaves.

A corn grower should insure his crop by providing one or more silos. If he finds it necessary to fill them he can always turn the feed into profit by feeding out live stock. Every farmer who keeps a few head of cows certainly should have a silo for the economy which it affords in the feeding operation.

Any farmer who has a field of late corn that may prove a total loss if caught by an early frost would do well to insure the crop by putting up a silo or two.

MARYLAND TEAM TO ENGLAND

A Maryland club team, Richard Willis, Charles Cushing and Hubert Snodgrass, last year winners in livestock judging at the National Dairy Show are in England competing with English boys in the Livestock Judging Contest at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This is the second time that a Maryland team has been in competition for the International Gold Cup offered by the London Daily News.



The Chester County Holstein Sales Committee at Brentwood Farm, Abington, Pa., inspecting W. G. Davidson's herd and selecting stock for the West Chester Sale to be held in October. Those of the committee are County Agent Vandergrift, Treasurer Keen of the Pennsylvania Holstein Friesian Association, Dr. Hickman of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and F. C. Brinton, Jr., manager of the sale.

The cow in the foreground is Tilly

Alcatraz 2nd for which Mr. Davidson paid \$11,000 when she was a calf. He recently sold his herd sire for \$50,000 whose dam was the world's record milk cow, 37,981 lbs. in a year. The world's butter record is also held by a Holstein on a strictly official test being 1686 lbs. in a year (1949 lbs. fat). This record was completed in June and exceeds the former record held by the Holstein, Agassiz Segls May Echo by exactly 5 lbs. of butter for the year.

SEEKING THE CAUSE OF THE PENNA. FARMER'S TROUBLES

"The factors that are responsible for the present-day plight of the Pennsylvania farmer" is a subject that would very aptly apply to the inquiry that has recently been instituted by Secretary Frank P. Willits, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, by which it is intended to reveal just what is at the bottom of our trouble in the farming business.

The services of bankers, farmers, county agents and the Department's capable staff of crop correspondents, representing every county and almost every township in the state, have been drafted by Secretary Willits in order that a comprehensive survey may be made of conditions in farming and to gather together the mass of facts and figures that must necessarily be taken into consideration.

These figures, among other things, are intended to show the existing variation between farm wages and industrial wages with which they compete in each section; the comparative cost of farm machinery and equipment in 1910, 1920 and during the current year; the assessed value of farm land compared with its market value in 1910 and 1922; and the mileage tax rates during the same years, for county, road and school purposes.

Many of the blanks bearing answers to the questions have already been received by the Bureau of Statistics. Some idea of the spirited co-operation that is greeting Secretary Willits' attempt to get at the basic facts is gained from the wealth of information that has been supplied in addition to the facts called for on the questionnaire. It would serve to prove beyond a doubt that the producer is keenly aware of the disparity of his situation and that he is greatly interested in finding out how agriculture may be restored to its proper balance among the industries.

HIGHER PRICES FOR FARMERS OR LESS FOOD PRODUCTION

Increased cost of agricultural production, on account of higher farm wages and higher costs of material, now confronts the American farmers, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The effect of this will be either higher prices for farm products or curtailment of quantity of farm production or both. The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is about stationary, compared with previous months. At present the index of the purchasing power of farm products is 70.

DAIRY HINTS

At this time of the year pastures are frequently short and dry. A little grain fed to the dairy herd will help to maintain the flow of milk and will keep the cows in better condition.

CREAM PRODUCTION

If you will adjust the cream screw on your separator so as to have the cream test 30 to 35 per cent. fat (practically all of the fat will be removed from the milk), it will give a better grade of cream and leave more skim milk for feeding young stock.

During the summer months heavy losses from the souring of milk may be avoided through a careful watch of the thermometer. The milk cans should be set in cold water and the milk stirred frequently until cool.

Mr. Murphy Gets \$3.68 for \$1

IN the York County (Pa.) Cow Testing Association, for March, four of the ten highest cows—standing in first, second, third and eighth places—were owned by John S. Murphy.

For the months of February and April, Mr. Murphy's entire herd led all herds in the association in average fat production.

The four high cows, with records of 89, 87, 80, and 65 lbs.

fat, were fed Unicorn Dairy Ration, costing \$2.60 and corn-meal, costing \$1.80. The 80-to-20 lbs. mixture cost \$2.44 per 100.

Total feed bill for four cows for 31 days was \$60.51. Proceeds from 8,746 lbs. of milk, at \$2.55, were \$223.02.

This is a return of \$3.68 for \$1.00.

The high net profit per cow and high return per dollar invested in feed is not an unusual showing for Unicorn.

Thousands of Unicorn-fed cows from Wisconsin to Maine are showing just such profitable returns.

Ask your feed dealer for Unicorn. If he has none—write us for name of nearest dealer who carries it.

More Profit Per Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street

Chicago, Illinois

Sterilizes



A few spoonfuls of B-K in water absolutely sterilizes milkers, separators, churns, pails and cans—makes everything sweet and clean. B-K also kills the germs that sour milk.

B-K is a powerful germ killer—no poison, clear, clean, leaves no odor. Used by leading dairymen everywhere. In bottles or jugs at your dealers. Write for free booklet on dairy sterilizing.

GENERAL LABORATORIES
440 Dickinson St.
Madison, Wis.

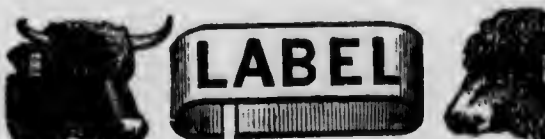


FARM LOANS

Plan which Saves Money and Gives Security and Stability to the Farmer

For Circular, write to
Pennsylvania - Maryland
Joint Stock Land Bank
OF HARRISBURG

FRED RASMUSSEN, President
Operated Under Federal Farm Loan Act



The original ear label, used by many Record Associations and best breeders. Will identify your live stock and aid you in keeping breeding and production records. Samples free.

C. H. DANA CO., 67 Main Street, West Lebanon, N. H.

Reading Bone Fertilizer

Quality Service Satisfaction
Feeding the World: The American farmer's job. To do your utmost the land should be fed too. Stick to the old dependable when it comes to feeding the land—Reading Bone Fertilizer.

(This trade mark means quality)

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer. Write for booklet and further information.

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

MILK CANS RETINNED

Don't throw away your old milk cans. We will re-tin them and make them as good as new for less than half the price of new cans.

Prompt Service Guaranteed.
Country Agents Wanted
Nicholas Swartz, 116-118 Broad St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mention the Milk Producers' Review When Writing Advertisers

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Holsteins

M. L. JONES Westtown, Pa.

SENIOR HERD SIRE
King Fairview Aaggie
Colantha, 230913

Five near dams and sister averaged 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days. His daughters were first in most every class entered the past two years at the Chester Co. Fair. First in every class entered at the Holstein Field Day Show, October 28, 1922.

The few heifers that have freshened so far have been high testers.

Buy a Young Bull

From this great sire and increase the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR YOUNG STOCK

Herd Under Federal Supervision

Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

The best time to buy cows for fall and winter use is in July and August. Now is also the time to arrange for replacing dairies that are for any reason not giving satisfaction.

We are in a position to furnish several carloads of Federal tested grade Guernseys, also some Jerseys and Holsteins of high quality. There is also a carload of very fine grade Guernseys and a herd of seventeen head registered Guernseys.

Chester H. Cullen

West Grove, Pa.

Specialist in Better Cows

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

King Pietertje
Ormsby Piebe 17th
No. 294184

His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O. Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Approved Cows Taken for Service

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARMS

Senior Sire

King Valdessa Pontiac
Tritomia No. 313861

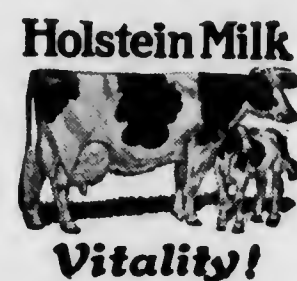
The 4 Per Cent. Butter Fat Bull

Reserve a bull calf from him out of a good cow now. We sell them young and do not keep them on hand.

Priced for the farmers

Herd Federal Tuberculin Tested

Frank A. Keen
West Chester, Pa.



CRYSTAL FARM'S
YOUNG HERD
SIRE

Ormsby Accrue Segis
was twice Grand Champion in 1922

His calves are coming now. Get a bull calf from him, which combines the best lines of Ormsby and King Segis breeding, with show type and large and consistent long time production.

A few more cows to spare.

Remember this is an Accredited Herd

Charles J. Garrett
West Chester, Pa.

Ayrshires

Westtown School Farm

WESTTOWN, PA.

Our herd is headed by two splendid young bulls.

PENSHURST SANDY

Prize winner at National Dairy Show 1921. A son of Netherlton Statesman Imported and grandson of The Champion of Scotland Brae Rising Sun.

BARON'S ITHAN OF
WESTTOWN

Son of Baron's Best of Bargaenoch Imported, one of the ten highest producing bulls of the breed.

FOR SALE

Grandsons of Baron's Best of Bargaenoch Imported from high producing officially tested cows.

Federal Tuberculin Tested

Boost Your Sales

THIS SPACE
FOR SALE

Write

The Milk Producers
Review

Boyetown Building
1211-13 Arch Street
Philadelphia

FOR SPECIAL OFFER

Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider,
No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall,
No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record

9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat

Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE

Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal,
No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the Manor, No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records

10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat

Class G

12209.60 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat

Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler
UNIONVILLE, PA.

Easier than Whitewash



Carbola
The Disinfecting White Paint

It takes less than five minutes to mix the Carbola powder with water and have it ready to use as a white paint and powerful disinfectant. No waiting or straining; no clogging of sprayer. Disinfectant is right in the paint powder—one operation instead of two. Gives better results, costs less. Used for years by leading farms.

Your hardware, paint, seed or drug dealer has Carbola, or can get it. If not, order direct. Satisfaction, or money back. 10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered. 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered. 100 lbs. (100 gals.) \$10.00 delivered. Trial package and booklet 25c.

Add 25c for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

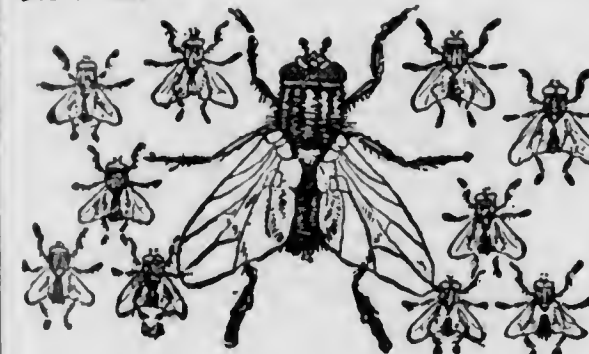
CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
309 Ely Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.



EASY NOW TO RID YOUR PLAGE OF FLIES

Widely Known Scientist Discovers
Wonderful Chemical That Is Fatal
to Flies. Not a Poison—
Harmless to Stock

Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which the farmer has to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist, you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all. This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies, and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.



This new discovery, which is called Alexander's RID-O-FLY, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. RID-O-FLY is also a strong repellent. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where RID-O-FLY has been used. RID-O-FLY is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals. To continue in Dr. Alexander that his discovery will rid your house, barns and livestock of these pests that he offers to send a \$3.00 supply for only \$1.25 and a few cents extra postage collected on delivery, on the guarantee that if RID-O-FLY does not work it will cost you nothing. Two big Kansas City Banks guarantee the reliability of this offer. SEND NO MONEY—just your name and address to the Alexander Laboratories, 1583 C-Gessway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.



PHILADELPHIA
(Wood Stave)
SILOS
CENTURY
(Cement Stave)
SILOS

OPENING ROOFS
(Full silo without refilling)
Cutters Food Trucks

E. F. Schlichter Co.
10 S. 18th St., Phila.

STUDIES OF MIDDLEMEN'S MARGINS BEING MADE IN SEVERAL CITIES

Preliminary to extensive studies of the cost of marketing staple fruits, vegetables and dairy products, which the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics proposes to make; studies of the middlemen's margins are being conducted in several of the large markets of the country. In co-operation with the port of New York Authority, the retaining and wholesaling margins for certain commodities are being ascertained. Arrangements have been completed for similar studies in Philadelphia and Chicago with the University of Pennsylvania and Northwestern University, respectively. Graduate students will make the investigations and will base their theses for doctor's degrees on the results of the studies. The retail marginal studies started in Boston last year, with the co-operation of the State Division of Markets, are being extended this year by including additional commodities. Similar data are being secured for Washington, D. C. By comparing the results of these simultaneous investigations it is expected that many conclusive facts will be obtained.

Dr. Frank App, Trenton, New Jersey, has charge of the survey in the Philadelphia district.

NORTHAMPTON LOCAL No. 1 ORGANIZES

A meeting of milk producers delivering milk at Bath, Pa., was held Friday evening, August 3rd, with a large attendance present.

The meeting was addressed by Frederick Shangle, Vice President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, who told the value of organization and co-operation.

After twenty new members had been added to the local an election resulted in the following officers being chosen:

President—D. E. Reinert

Vice President—D. M. Steward

Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Fehnel

The next meeting of Northampton Local No. 1 will be held Friday evening, August 17th, at Bath, Pa.

DEVELOPEMENT OF A DAIRY SECTION

(Continued from page 1)

serves the credit for the success now being obtained in the dairy business in this county; co-operation on the part of the farmers in sticking together; co-operation in joining the Inter-State Milk Producers Association; co-operation with the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in producing milk of a satisfactory quality; with the bankers and business men in their efforts to promote the industry in the county; with the receiving station operators, who are learning the business day by day; with Harbison's Dairies, who state that the result of all this is that Dorchester county milk is among the best going into Philadelphia.

Our dairymen are buying better cows, more pure bred bulls, and we confidently expect the time to come when we will be able to produce enough milk to operate these plants to their utmost capacity.

There is enough glory in the enterprise for all, but especially is great credit due to the local farmers, business men and bankers who had the foresight to know a good thing when they saw it and grasped the opportunity.

DOES IT PAY TO BE A MEMBER OF THE INTER-STATE

By A. G. Strough

That it pays and pays big for anyone interested in more economical production to be a member of any up-to-date local was manifested at the annual picnic of Mt. Top Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, held in J. M. Fricks' grove, near Hall, Pa., June 30th, 1923.

The ideal of success was in the presence of over 500 members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and their families. The total attendance was between 2500 and 3000 people, which shows conclusively that the members in this locality know a good thing when they see it and are always loyal.

The following locals were represented: Big Dam, Dillsburg, Brandtsville, Mechanicsburg, York Springs, Biglersville, East Berlin, Abbottstown and York Associations.

The speakers of the evening were Frederick Shangle, Vice President of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, C. I. Cohee and Miss Myrtle Barger of the Inter-State Dairy Council. Mr. Shangle spoke on the subject "Why Should I be a Member of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association?" Mr. Cohee made an address on the benefit derived from the Inter-State Dairy Council. Miss Myrtle Barger spoke on health and the value of milk as a food.

The motion picture show followed, which was highly appreciated by the audience.

The picnic was 100% over the top.

BETTER TO UNDERFEED CALF AT START THAN OVERFEED

The United States Department of Agriculture gives some figures on the quantities of milk that may be fed to calves at different ages. At birth a 50-pound calf needs about 8 pounds a day, while a 100-pound calf will use 12 lbs. Underfeeding at the start, says the department, is better than overfeeding. Some beginners make the mistake of giving the calf all it wants. This would probably be a good practice if the calf were fed every 2 or 3 hours, as is the case when it runs with the cow. However, when a young calf has been without feed for from 8 to 12 hours, there is danger that it will gorge itself if allowed to consume all it wants, which may cause digestive trouble.

A uniform temperature of about 90° F. is necessary if the milk is to agree with the calf and produce the best results. Some feeders attempt to make up for any lack in quality of the milk by increasing the quantity. For instance, they will feed much more skim milk than whole milk in the belief that the increased quantity will make up for the lack of butter fat. This is wrong, as the same rule about overfeeding holds good with skim milk as with whole milk.

If, on account of age, souring, or dirt the quality of the milk is poor, the quantity should be reduced rather than increased. The calf will not lose so much in development through a reduction in feed as he would from digestive disorders. A calf often can take a relatively small quantity of bad milk for long periods and hold its own and even make small gains, when a larger portion would cause digestive trouble and even endanger the animal's life.



OCTOBER 9th

55 PERFECT TYPE HOLSTEINS

Young cows, nearly all fresh this fall from the best breeders in the country.

Exceptional High Record Bulls
Ready for Service

SPECIAL INTER-STATE PULLMAN
TRAIN

From Sale to Dairy Show at Syracuse and return with 25% reduction in fares. These reduced rates apply from your station provided you use this special train.

Apply for special blanks to

The Agricultural Extension Office

West Chester, Pa.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS For Sale

We will sell 15 or 20 mature cows. Most of them are well along in years or have defective udders, and this is our reason for selling them. All have creditable 7-day and semi-official records and many are in calf to King of the Ormsbys or one of his good sons here at Winterthur.

This is an unusual opportunity to secure foundation animals at A VERY REASONABLE PRICE. If you can handle one or more, come look them over or write

Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.

Guernseys Bulls WANT HOME

Account having more young stock than can properly house this winter will sell quick for \$150 each. Your choice of three fine registered Guernsey Bull Calves. All Calves straight beautifully marked fawn and white and from Federal Accredited Herd. All calves sired by Brookmead's Royal Master of Riverview 50969 who is a brother of Langwater Steadfast, that sold for \$25,000 at Langwater Farm Sale, Sept. 21, 1920. Act quick—Satisfaction guaranteed.

RIVERVIEW FARMS

SWARTZMORE, DELAWARE, CO., PA.
12 Miles from Philadelphia

FOR SALE

Five registered Guernsey Heifer calves, 2 months to 6 months of age.

ASA MOORE

MULLICA HILL NEW JERSEY
Rural Phone 28D

E. NEWLIN BROWN

Live Stock

Auctioneer

WYCOMBE, BUCKS CO., PA.

Sales Anywhere —Anytime

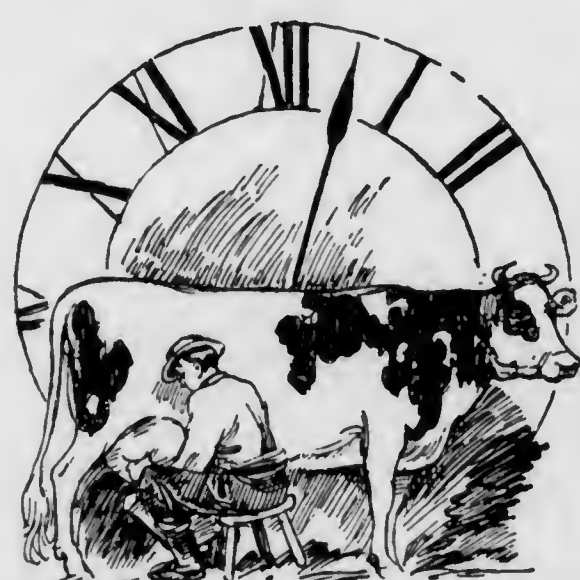




In one year
\$2,410,000,000
worth of milk produced



by 23,000,000
Dairy Cows



Milking by hand required
time of 2,300,000 PEOPLE
2 hours a day (if one person
milks 10 cows per hour)



-at the low rate of
10 cents an hour

The High Cost of Hand-Milking!

There are from 23 to 25 million dairy cows in the United States, which must be milked twice a day. Assuming that one man can milk ten cows an hour, which is fast hand milking, this means that 4,600,000 hours of human labor are required to milk these cows each day. At the extremely low rate of 10c an hour it costs approximately \$460,000 a day just for hand milking—a staggering sum.

But that isn't all. Good hand milkers are scarce and getting scarcer every day. Few people like to milk cows. Hand milking is slow, costly and insanitary. Human labor is too valuable for such work. A De Laval Milker is faster, cleaner, better and cheaper.

Cost
to Farmers
of the
United States
in one day
\$460,000.
just for
milking!

There are now over 12,000 De Laval Milkers in use in all parts of the country, giving unqualified satisfaction and proving every day that they can milk at least twice as many cows with the same amount of help—thus cutting the cost of milking squarely in two, or enabling twice as many cows to be milked with the same help.

But saving time and labor is only part of the value of a De Laval. Because of its gentle and soothing, yet stimulating and uniform action, cows almost invariably produce more milk when milked the De Laval way than by any other method. Thousands of users have proved this. Some of the best cows in the land have made their records with De Laval Milkers and some of the best milk is produced with it.

If you are milking ten or more cows you are paying for a De Laval Milker. You might as well be getting the benefit from it—you can get one on such easy terms that it will pay for itself.

See your De Laval Agent or write us for complete information.

The De Laval Separator Co.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1923

NUMBER 5

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION DAY

Syracuse, N. Y., October 10th, 1923

See pages 2 and 9 for further details

For many years the National Dairy Exposition has been held in the west. This year it will be held in the east, and no eastern dairyman should miss the opportunity of visiting this great show.

Syracuse, New York, where the Exposition will be held this year, on October 5th to 13th, will give the farmers in the eastern part of the United States an opportunity of visiting this truly great show practically at their doors.

Elaborate plans have been made for organized visits from the different dairy districts to attend this show. Two continuous miles of dairy and farm machinery will be displayed, new and improved cream separators, milking machines, barn equipment, churns, dairy supplies, and a thousand and one articles to lighten labor and increase profits on the dairy farm.

Here in a few days the ambitious dairy farmer will be able to learn more about dairying than he could learn in a lifetime in any other way. You cannot afford to miss this wonderful show.

REDUCED RAILROAD FARES

Reduced railroad fares to Syracuse have been granted by railroads all over the country. In the Inter-State Milk Producers Association territory these will be approximately 1/3 times the regular one way fare. To take advantage of this reduced railroad fare all persons in the Inter-State Milk Producers Association territory are directed to purchase a one-way ticket to Syracuse from their home ticket agent. At the same time they will inform the agent they are going to the National Dairy Show and its conventions, and ask for a certificate or receipt for their fare. On arrival at Syracuse they are to present it at the official validation office on the show grounds. When it has been "validated" it is good for a return ticket home on payment of one-half of the usual one-way rate. This method of purchase of reduced rate tickets applies whether you are going by regular train or on one of the special trains. Regular train service from Philadelphia to Syracuse is maintained over the P. R. R. and the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. Your local agent can give you information as to the best route from your home town, or our Philadelphia office will be glad to get information for your particular needs.

Comparative costs of railroad tickets to Syracuse from representative points are given in table opposite.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10

This day has been set aside as Pennsylvania Day. It also has been designated as Inter-State Milk Producers As-

sociation Day, embracing the territory of the entire Philadelphia Milk Shed—and that means southeastern Pennsylvania, eastern Maryland, all of Delaware and southern New Jersey. We are not simply promising you a good time on October 10th, but we want to assure everyone who makes the trip that the expense will be more than repaid. Not only the wonderful exhibits of thousands of dairy cows and bulls, but other

things will be there that you will want to see—the United States Department of Agriculture's wonderful panoramic exhibit "Dairying, Past and Present," boy and girl club exhibits, contests and demonstrations, human welfare and nutrition displays, dairy meetings, etc.

INTER-STATE SPECIALS

The Inter-State Milk Producers Association has arranged for three special

trains to Syracuse to enable its members, their families, friends and neighbors to visit the fair on Inter-State Day, Wednesday, October 10th, and if desired, to remain over for Thursday, October 11th.

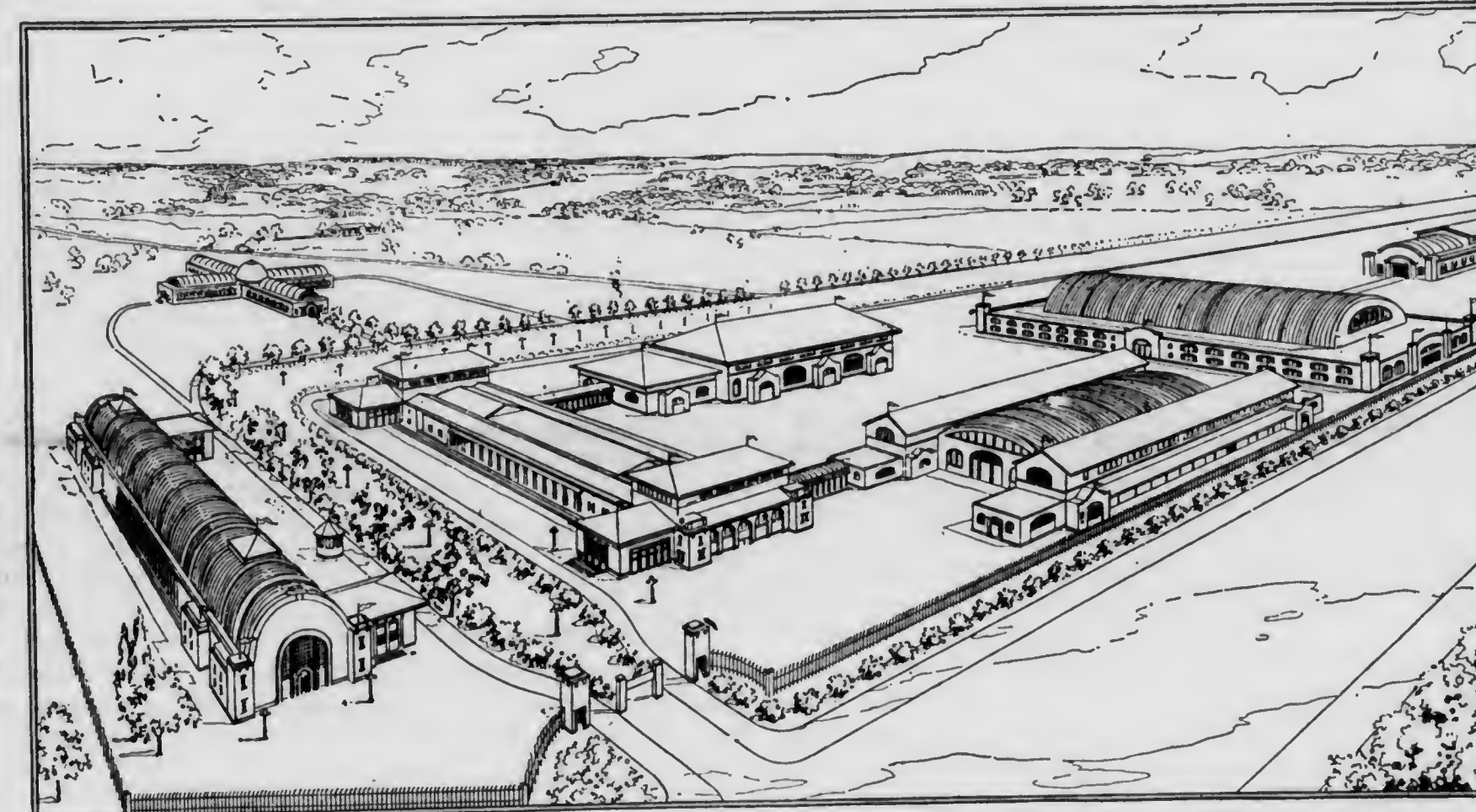
The time table for two of these special trains on the P. R. R., leaving on the evening of October 9, are as follows: (See table on this page); and returning, leaving Syracuse the evening of October 10th, allowing one day only at the show. See table on this page.

Arrangements with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway for a special train from Philadelphia, leaving at same time as the P. R. R. special, are conditional on having three earloads to use it. If less buy tickets via this railroad, the special cars will be attached to the regular train which leaves Philadelphia about midnight and reaches Syracuse at 11:00 A. M., and returning, leave Syracuse at 10:00 P. M. and reach Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M. All these special trains will be composed of day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars. Pullman reservations should be made in advance direct from the Inter-State Milk Producers Association office, using application slip on page 9 of this issue or through the Inter-State Milk Producers Association's field men, directors or County Agents.

Prices for Pullman berths are as follows: Lower berth (either for one or two persons) \$3.75 per night; upper berth \$3.00; drawing room to accommodate 2 or 3 persons \$13.50. Reservations will be filled in the order received, so send in your application at once. Preference for upper or lower berths will be respected as long as the supply holds out.

TWO DAYS AT THE SHOW

The show is well worth two full days of anyone's time. One cannot satisfactorily see the exhibits in less time, particularly since all are interested in the judging and the sessions of the World's Dairy Congress. To enable all our folks to remain two days at Syracuse who can possibly arrange to do so, an agreement has been made whereby as many as necessary of the Pullman sleeping cars will be held on a Syracuse sidetrack for one night to be occupied as sleeping quarters. This plan will obviate the necessity of arranging for hotel accommodations when the city is taxed to capacity to care for its many guests. The additional cost for the extra night will be very moderate. The railroad companies have arranged with the Pullman service for a total charge of \$9.60 for each berth for the whole trip of those staying the two whole days of the Fair.



NEW YORK STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ONE DAY AT FAIR COSTS

From Philadelphia	
Railroad fare	\$16.29
Pullman—2 nights	7.50
	\$23.79
Upper berths 75c per night less. Two hotel white at Syracuse. All berths same price.	

TWO DAYS AT FAIR COSTS

From Philadelphia	
Railroad fare	\$16.29
Pullman—3 nights	9.60
	\$25.89
Pullman car to be occupied instead of hotel white at Syracuse. All berths same price.	

Special Rates Good Only Going and Returning Same Route

RETURN RAILROAD RATES

VIA PENNSYLVANIA		YORK	
Philadelphia	\$16.29	Lancaster	11.20
Wayne Junction	14.85	Chambersburg	11.76
Harrisburg	17.79	Huntingdon	13.40
West Chester	18.80	Altoona	14.62
Coatesville	18.80	Lewistown	12.10
Oxford	18.96	Philadelphia	\$16.29
Wilmington	17.73	Reading	14.93
Chestertown, Md.	20.91	Bethlehem	14.99
Easton, Md.	22.11	Allentown	12.98
Bridgeton, N. J.	18.45		
Trenton, N. J.	14.73		
Phillipsburg, N. J.	12.02		

TRAIN SCHEDULES

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R.	PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
Leave Philadelphia	10:30 P. M. Oct. 9
Wayne Junction	10:41 P. M.
Jenkintown	10:50 P. M.
Lansdale	11:12 P. M.
Quakertown	11:35 P. M.
Bethlehem	12:00 M.
Allentown	12:10 A. M.
Arrive Syracuse	7:00 A. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE SYRACUSE (Approximately)	PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
Leave Syracuse	10:00 P. M. Oct. 10
Arrive Philadelphia	7:20 A. M. Oct. 11
Leave Syracuse	7:00 A. M. Oct. 11
Arrive Harrisburg	6:40 A. M. Oct. 11

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW AND WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS

The Wondrous Story of the National Dairy Exposition

The 1923 National Dairy Exposition to be held at Syracuse, New York, October 5th to 13th, will be more largely international in character than any previous dairy exposition. The World's Dairy Congress with its delegates from twenty to thirty foreign countries, will participate in the opening of the Exposition on Friday, October 5th, together with U. S. Government officials from Washington.

The first two days of the show, October 5th to 6th, will be given over to Boy and Girl Calf Club work, demonstrations, judging and contests of various kinds, and educational work by the leaders for the young people. There are already fifteen states that have entered teams, and thirty or more teams will participate.

Program of Cattle Judging

The official judging of the Show begins on Monday morning, the 8th, and runs through to the 13th. The judging dates of the breeds are as follows:

Holsteins, October 8th and 9th.
Jerseys, October 9th and 10th.
Ayrshires and Brown Swiss, October 10th and 11th.
Guernseys, October 11th and 12th.

The cattle judging rings of the National Dairy Exposition attract the world's attention for the reason that a ribbon means that the winning cattle are the best that have been presented for competitive showyard honors of the year and that the owner of the animal had the courage to present his cattle for judgment of other men. His winnings add an extensive appreciation to the value of his cattle.

The five leading breeds of dairy cattle—Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss—will be represented

by the world's best animals of these breeds, and the Cow Test Associations of America will send their highest producing grade cattle to the Show in competition. With these grade cattle come the history of their breeding, showing the possibilities of the average farmer obtaining profitable producing animals regardless of how modest his pocketbook may be.

Educational Cattle Exhibits

There may be some cattle from abroad. There will be many from Canada, and there will be an exhibit of cattle brought from each quarter of the United States for the purpose of demonstrating effect of climatic conditions on the growth and general health of cattle and to show results from different kinds of feed produced in each section. This is a feature of the Show that no dairy farmer can afford to miss.

The different cattle associations will carry in exhibit form herds of their cattle, showing the improvement in each generation in conformation and production, and will present the case of the dairy cow in her relation to the agricultural progress of America.

Conventions and Meetings

The Exposition is an annual round-up of America's dairy industry and the presentation of the industry in its progress to the people of America. Important conventions and meetings will be held during the entire time. The World's Dairy Congress will hold morning sessions October 5th to 10th. The Milk Producers Associations and the International Milk Dealers will be in convention during the week. And the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, the American Dairy Science Association and all of the National Cattle

Associations will hold conferences during the period of the Show.

Wonderful U. S. Department of Agriculture Exhibit

The Congress of the United States passed a special bill at its last session appropriating \$25,000.00 for the purpose of enabling the United States Department of Agriculture to present any work of any kind that is going forward in any division or bureau of the Department for the benefit of dairying.

The exhibit will occupy a space 400 feet long by 16 feet deep and alone will be worth a trip across the continent to see.

Exhibit of Machinery and Supplies

The exhibit of machinery utilized in the dairy factories is one of the most magnificent industrial exhibits in the world. The average man in the dairy industry does not know just what an amount of machinery is required to operate the modern milk plant, creamery, condensed milk plant, cheese or ice cream factory. This Exposition displays the last word in machinery with idea of presenting each year what the genius of man has perfected for reducing labor and increasing output of products in a safe and sanitary manner.

The states that are recognized dairy states in America and the Province of Canada—and this year some of the foreign countries across the sea—will not only display some of their machinery used in the dairy industry but will enter their products in open competition with ours.

Human Welfare Department

A room in the dairy building will be under the direction of the women in the East who are in charge of human wel-

fare and nutrition work in the colleges and schools, and in public departments of health. This exhibit is going to be so planned as to carry a message to all the workers for human welfare and nutrition, that will be calculated to standardize their work, and to inform them upon everything of this nature that is being carried on for health and welfare.

County Delegations

How each county will proceed to get its people informed and sufficiently interested to attend this World's Show is largely up to each county.

The railroads have given reduced rates of a fare and a half from everywhere in the United States for this Exposition.

Size and Importance of the Exposition

The exhibits for this Show, comprehending everything in dairying, will fill the entire group of buildings on the New York State Fair Grounds; every building will be filled by this Exposition with the exception of the grandstand.

The Show will open each day at 8 o'clock in the morning and stay open until the program is finished each evening, 10 or 11 o'clock. The evenings will be filled with selected entertainment; a horse show, industry pageantry, and international competitions of sportsmanship. Conventions of cattle breeders, milk producers and dealers, creamery men, cheese manufacturers, machinery men and scientists, will be going on every day.

The cost of bringing the Show to the East runs up close to \$200,000.00, giving an eight-day course in agriculture that will be worth millions of dollars yearly to Eastern agriculture.

This will undoubtedly be the only year the Exposition will be held in the East for some time to come.

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS WASHINGTON, D. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The great World's Congress of the Dairy interests of the world, will be held in the United States, October 2nd to 10th.

The purpose of this Congress is to effect an international exchange of the newest knowledge of the science and practices of dairying and of the methods and results of a wise use of milk and its products in the human diet.

The Congress opens in Washington, D. C. on October 2nd. Two days will be given to meetings under the auspices of the United States officials and the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

PHILADELPHIA DAY, OCT. 4TH
Demonstrations of Dairy Council Activities

First big Dairy Council demonstration showing the activities of the National Dairy Council to the world.

Delegates from Washington, D. C., will arrive by special train, early in the morning. Breakfast will be served at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The morning session will be held in one of the Philadelphia Public School auditoriums, at the Furness School. The afternoon will be given to trips to dairy farms, milk plants, historical points of interest and to the headquarters of the Dairy Council.

In the evening there will be a banquet to the World's Dairy Congress, delegates at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The following preliminary program of the Philadelphia entertainment has been announced.

Proposed Program for NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL DAY WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS Philadelphia, October 4th, 1923

Morning Session—9.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. at the Furness School, 3rd and Mifflin Streets.

C. L. Kings, presiding.
Address of welcome by Mayor Moore.
Address—"What the Dairy Industry means to Human Welfare"—M. D. Munn, President, National Dairy Council.

"Cows and Children"—Miss Sally Lucas Jean, American Child Health Association, N. Y.
"Programs and Methods"—R. W. Balderston; an explanation of the Dairy

Council program and the methods that have proven successful in carrying it out.

"Philadelphia Public Schools"—Dr. Edwin Broome, Supt. of Public Schools.

"Quality Control Work of the Dairy Council"—C. I. Cohee.

"Results of Dairy Council Work"—W. A. Wentworth, former Secretary of Iowa State Dairy Council.

Digest of results of Dairy Council work as shown by a survey of accomplishments of the National Dairy Council, and of various local councils, given in terms of such items as improved health habits, and the elimination of undernourishment in children as well as thru a recital of increased consumption of dairy products directly traceable to Dairy Council work.

Demonstration of School Work

Milk Fairies—A short health play featuring milk and butter, given by the Philadelphia Public School children trained by and under the direction of the Health Dramatics Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Food Fairies—A food value story for school children of the lower grades showing the importance of right food selection. Illustrated with actual food, dolls and a large milk bottle.

Afternoon Session—1.30 P. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Choice of—
Trip to inspect dairy herds
Trip to milk plants
Historical tour
Dairy Council office for conference and inspection.

Dinner & Evening Entertainment—6.30 o'clock.

After-dinner speeches—M. D. Munn—Toastmaster.

(1) Hon. Gifford Pinchot—Gov. of Pennsylvania.
(2) Mrs. I. C. Wood, Director, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, Illinois.
(3) Mr. E. W. Langford, President, Farmers' Union of England.

Entertainment

(1) Short Play—"How Milk is Made"
(2) Monologue—"American Girl Beauty Products"
(3) "Song by Dairy Maids"
(4) "Health Circus"
(5) Dairy Council Motion Picture—"Shadows"
(6) Nutrition Play—"Making the World Fit."

Delegates leaving Philadelphia, by special train, late on October 4th, will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., attending the National Dairy Exposition, where five days will be spent in conferences, meetings and visit to the Show.

INTER-COUNTY DAIRY RALLY

Maryland and Delaware Stage Big Event

As far as the dairymen of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and lower Delaware were concerned, Thursday, August 23rd, represented a big dairy day.

Upward of 2000 dairymen, their families and those interested in dairying, participated in a Big Dairy Rally, which was held at Community Park, Easton, Maryland, on that day.

Early in the day automobiles began to arrive, filled with farmers and their families. Many came by horse drawn vehicles and by train.

The program began early in the morning when a tour of the dairy farms in the vicinity of Easton was made.

At one o'clock a boys' cow judging contest was held. Teams were represented from Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Queen Anne and Dorchester counties, Maryland, and one team from Sussex county, Delaware.

The judges were as follows: Hon. Fred Rasmussen, former secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania; Dr. Wm. Hart Dexter, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division, and J. A. Conover, dairy specialist of the Extension Service, University of Maryland.

Groups of Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, and Guernseys were shown for judging purposes. The scores made by the various teams were as follows:

Kent County 713 points
Dorchester County 700 points
Caroline County 625 points
Somerset County 592 points
Sussex County, Del. 549 points
Queen Anne's County 435 points
Talbot County 422 points

The Kent county team, Stanley B. Sutton, Martin L. Sutton and Lee Startt, won the first prize of \$15, while Oswald McWilliams, of Dorchester county, won a prize of \$10, making the highest individual score.

Following the cow judging contest the crowd surrounded the speakers stand, where the following addresses were made. County Agent E. P. Walls, of Talbot county, introduced the various speakers.

Why a Dairy Rally?—C. I. Cohee, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. Dairying on the Eastern Shore—Dr. A. F. Woods, president of the University of Maryland.

The Inter-State Milk Producers Association in Legislative Matters—R. W. Balderston, Secretary Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

The Market Situation—H. D. Allebach, President Inter-State Milk Producers Association. The Future of Dairying—Hon. Fred Rasmussen, former Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania.

Cow Judging Demonstration—H. E. Van Norman, President World's Dairy Congress Association.

Dr. Woods in his address outlined the dairy situation in Maryland. For two years he said a Maryland Boys' Cow Judging team had won the International Cow Judging Contests, the last one being recently held in England. Maryland is spending \$100,000 for a new dairy building at the University of Maryland.

Mr. Balderston outlined briefly the various legislative matters, both State and National, in which the Inter-State Milk Producers Association have recently had a prominent part. The Capper-Volstead bill passed by a recent session of Congress legalizing co-operative marketing, filled milk legislation, both National and State, as well as local legislative problems of interest to

age production per cow must be increased. In these days of universal transportation every section of the country is in competition with every other one in the markets of the world. Therefore, no section can be backward in putting into operation the most advanced methods of farming, if it hopes to get its share of the world's markets and to return to its farmers an adequate wage and a fair profit on the investment.

We must know what our cows produce in these days. We cannot afford to guess. Cow testing associations are an accurate and a cheap way of ascertaining what your cows are doing for you. Bull associations will help small breeders to improve the quality of their

have secured a satisfactory and stable market for your dairy products. Through it you are getting as good a return as can be obtained anywhere for your milk. It, however, cannot make up for inefficiency on the farm and you must yourselves as individuals practice economical production, because your association cannot get more for you in the long run than the world's market, and your milk must compete with other sections where they have high grade cows, intelligently fed and within hauling distance of your own markets.

It has many times been insisted that the farmer should have "cost of production with a reasonable profit." This slogan is a fallacious one if you do not

insist that the farmer practice strict efficiency in his methods of production. As your president has pointed out to you today, the world will not give you the cost of production with a reasonable profit if the market at the time does not warrant it. The association has to sell all the milk of all its members all the time and the price must be such at which the milk will move.

In the Cow Judging Demonstration by Dr. Van Norman, the dairymen showed the keenest interest and crowded around the speaker so as to hear every word said.

Three animals were used in making the demonstration. He showed with these animals, all the desirable points of a good cow and pointed out some defects to be avoided.

Following these addresses several hundred gallons of ice cream were then distributed free, to all who attended the rally. This ice cream was supplied by one of the large Philadelphia ice cream makers. There was plenty of it and a score of local helpers were kept busy dishing up the bricks.

Basket supper parties then scattered to all parts of the grounds.

Many of your farmers are learning that they can grow alfalfa to advantage and this season, particularly, is the value of this crop shown. Through your corn you get the cheapest form of energy producing feed and through the alfalfa you get the cheapest form of home grown protein. Good corn, alfalfa and good cows are a combination which will do more for the Eastern Shore in general than any other combination that I know of.

Dairying on the Eastern Shore fits in well with the cash crops which you are growing, such as tomatoes, sweet corn and peas. The monthly milk check gives stability to the farmer's business returns, especially in years when the cash crops may be unprofitable.

Your marketing association has done wonders for the Eastern Shore. The Inter-State Milk Producers Association has been the means through which you

(Continued on page 15)



MOTION PICTURE SNAPS TAKEN AT RALLY



Boys Cow Judging Contest

Evening Program

Following supper, Dr. Thomas H. Gibson of the Maryland State Board of Education lead in community singing. This was followed by a number of reels of motion pictures, under the direction of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

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Editorial



When East meets West, and North
and South shake hands at the National
Dairy Exposition in Syracuse, October
5 to 13th, it will be at the largest and
most complete show that the manage-
ment has held in 17 years.

Eight huge buildings will be used in
addition to the big \$500,000 coliseum
now under construction by the state for
the show.

These buildings will be filled with the
world's best dairy cattle and dairy prod-
ucts; the new coliseum will be used for
a cattle judging ring, track meets, and
a Night Horse Show which is at-
tracting wide attention. Many breeders
own beautiful show horses and will
bring them along for the night perfor-
mance. Thousands of dairymen from
all corners of the world will crowd into
these buildings at the State Fair grounds,
and both Americans and people from
foreign lands will see the world's finest
cattle.

Exhibitions and demonstrations will
show the farmer world ways of feeding,
breeding and care of cattle, and the vari-
ous methods will be compared. Dairy
products from "at home and abroad,"
will be on display, along with a vast ex-
hibit of dairy machinery and equipment.

The one big problem in the farmers'
life, how to increase his prosperity, how
to increase his purchasing power until
it is on a par with that of the city, will
be shown at the Show.

It has been termed a "nine-day dairy
university." Farm leaders throughout
the country are supporting it unitedly
because of its tremendous value in bring-
ing tried and proven methods of better
dairymen from all parts of the continent
and abroad.

They are methods which have actually
been worked out down on the farm and
for that reason carry a message of great-
er prosperity to those who visit the
Show.

THE MILK MARKET

The general market situation during
August has been somewhat unsettled.
There has been an increase in the sup-
ply, particularly during the last half of
the month.

Increased rainfall almost throughout
the Philadelphia Milk Shed, has resulted
in a somewhat better situation as to
pasture conditions, together with the
cooler weather, has, as a rule, greatly
increased the flow of milk, particularly
during the last two weeks of the month.

In addition we are in the period of
light-consumption, owing to the vaca-
tion season in the large consuming mar-
kets.

Our readers may be interested in not-
ing that during the last half of August
the price of milk at Philadelphia direct
shipped stations was down to 3 cents
per quart.

There is little prospect of any better
ment in this condition until after the
vacation season, when normal consump-
tion will again be resumed.

MEMBERSHIP GROWS STEADILY

That the value of the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association is becoming more
and more important to the dairy farmers
in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, is ap-
parent in its constantly increasing member-
ship.

In the period from July 9th to August
30th 1923—457 new members were added
to its membership roll.

For the best interest of the Dairy
Farmer in the Philadelphia Milk Shed—
every producer of milk should be on its
membership list.

As our membership increases, so does
also our efficiency and for the best inter-
ests of all there should be a united co-
operation of all the milk producers in
the Shed.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS IN AUGUST

Prices received by farmers for their
products, as reported to the Bureau of
Statistics of the Pennsylvania Depart-
ment of Agriculture on August 1, indi-
cate greatest increases in hay and po-
tatoes as compared with prices on the
first of the previous month.

The shortage of this season's hay crop
is accountable for the most part for a
ten per cent increase in price over the
July average of \$16.97 a ton.

As compared with August 1922 prices
in the following table the 1923 averages
present a generally favorable situation
with respect to all except two commodi-
ties, i. e., wheat and peaches.

	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.00
Corn, per bushel	.72	.92
Rye, per bushel	.89	.85
Oats, per bushel	.49	.55
Apples, per bushel	1.20	1.32
Peaches, per bushel	2.70	2.22
Tobacco, per lb.	.12	.16
Potatoes, per bushel	1.35	1.70
Hay, per ton	15.85	18.70
Eggs, per doz.	.28	.29
Farm Butter, per lb.	.37	.43
Milk, per 100 lbs.	2.00	2.56
Honey, per lb.	.24	.25
Wool, per lb.	.32	.39
Cherries, per qt.	.16	.15
Raspberries, per qt.	.20	.21
Blackberries, per qt.	.16	.17

ANOTHER COW RECORD

For Sale—A pure blooded Jersey cow,
giving two gallons of milk, two tons of
hay, a lot of chickens and several stoves.
—Jas. J. Via. Sterling Kan., Bulletin.

NEW CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK LAW

In Effect in Pennsylvania This Month

The Smith Condensed Skimmed Milk
law passed by the General Assembly
of Pennsylvania, becomes effective on
September 27, 1923.

Secretary Frank P. Willits, of the
Pennsylvania Department of Agricul-
ture, issued instructions to the director
of the Bureau of Foods, James Foust, to
give adequate notice to the trade that
after September 27, all canned condensed
skimmed milk as defined in the Smith
law must be sold in accord with the
new requirements.

The recently approved act, which is a
supplement to the Jones Filled Milk
law, states that no condensed, concen-
trated or evaporated skimmed milk in
hermetically sealed cans or receptacles
may be sold or offered for sale, in the
State of Pennsylvania, unless such re-
ceptacles contain not less than five lbs.
net weight. Each can shall have mark-
ed, printed or labelled thereon the words,
"Concentrated Skimmed Milk, Unsweet-
ened," or "Concentrated Skimmed Milk,
Sweetened," as the case may be, and
shall be further labelled as being unfit
for infants.

Wholesalers and retailers have been
given almost three months in which to
comply with the new regulations, after
which time violations will be vigorously
prosecuted by the food officials of the
Department of Agriculture. Director
Foust in commenting on the measure,
said that it is a most wholesome bit
of legislation and necessary in the pre-
vention of fraud and deception in the
sale of vital foodstuffs.

The Department of Agriculture hopes
that prompt steps will be taken by the
trade to remove the banned article from
the market and in the future to have
all canned condensed skimmed milks
conform with the regulations in force
by virtue of the Smith act. Failure to
observe the provisions of the law will
only result in trouble to the trade and
make it necessary to resort to the courts.

MARYLAND WIN HONORS AGAIN

The gold cup offered by the London
Daily Mail through the International
Federation of Young Farmers Clubs
last year, was won for the second time
by a team of Maryland boys in a live-
stock judging contest at Newcastle-on-
Tyne, at the English Royal Stock Show.

The boys are Hubert Snodgrass, Rich-
ard Wills and Charles Cushing. They
were accompanied abroad by Mr. B. B.
Derrick, County Agent and Mr. P. W.
Chichester, Asst. State Club Agent.

P. B. Tustin, Manager of the Interna-
tional Federation of Farmers Clubs in a
letter just received describes the contest
as follows: "They still have the gold cup
in their possession which they fairly
won, but it was not such an easy task
as last year. I can assure you the
Maryland boys made a very good im-
pression wherever they went and I per-
sonally would like to say that it was a
real pleasure for me to take them
around, as it would be hard to find a
more intelligent and better behaved team
of boys anywhere."

The team's trip abroad was financed
by the Baltimore Sun, individuals in
Harford County, the Maryland State
Banker's Ass'n., Baltimore Milk Ex-
change, Governor Albert C. Ritchie,
Maryland State Dairymen's Association,
Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, the
Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

PURE-BRED SIRES DEVELOP MARKET FOR PURE-BRED DAMS

In the improvement of live stock, a
movement which is being accelerated by
various States and the United States
Department of Agriculture through the
better sires, better stock campaign, the
sire exerts the greater influence, but,
once the grading-up process has been
started, the importance of well-bred
dams must be recognized. It is only
through the use of pure-bred females
that it is possible to preserve and carry
on the full value of good sires. A pure-
bred sire and a pure-bred dam are neces-
sary to reproduce a pure bred, which
maintains an unbroken stream of known
blood.

That farmers soon recognize the need
for pure blood on both sides of an ani-
mal's ancestry is indicated by the fig-
ures collected by the Department of
Agriculture in the campaign just re-
ferred to. The adoption of pure-bred
sires in most cases soon results in the
purchase of a few registered females.
In the last department report showing
the kinds and breeding of animals owned
by farmers and breeders enrolled in the
campaign they are shown to have on
their farms 21,542 pure-bred sires and
134,020 pure-bred females. The tend-
ency toward the wider adoption of pure-
bred dams is shown most conspicuously
in the case of hogs, the most rapid mul-
tipliers of the domestic farm animals.

In the list of hogs owned by men who
have joined the campaign 62.8 per cent
of the sows are pure bred. Cattle come
next with 35.9 per cent of the females
pure bred. For horses the percentage is
12.5 per cent, asses 24.6 percent, sheep
and goats about 18.5 per cent. In the
list of fowls owned there are 35,108
pure-bred males and 514,422 females,
which is nearly 70 per cent of all the
female fowls listed.

The breeder who sells pure-bred sires
is building a market for pure-bred
females.

TWO MORE COWS DIE FROM EATING POISONED HERBAGE

Recent instances in which cattle were
killed as a result of foraging on grass
and weeds which had been sprayed with
chemical substances commonly used to
eradicate weed growth, lends additional
emphasis to the need for cautioning live-
stock owners against such dangers when-
ever poisonous solutions are used in
places accessible to livestock.

The analysis of the contents of one
cow's stomach submitted to the Bureau
of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania
Department of Agriculture for examina-
tion, proved the presence of arsenic
which is the active element in sprays
most frequently employed along railroad
and trolley right-of-ways to kill weeds.

In the second specimen the chemical
analysis disclosed an abnormal amount
of iron and the presence of sulphates, in-
dicating the ingestion of sulphate of
iron, known as copperas. In each case
the symptoms of the poisoned animal
and the post-mortem examination of the
carcass pointed to the same causal
agency as the analysis subsequently made
by State Chemist James W. Kellogg.

Whenever a spray is used to eradicate
vegetation in places where cattle can
get in and graze, notices should be post-
ed in several conspicuous places so that
owners can take proper steps to safe-
guard their stock. State officials also
suggest that farmers keep all supplies of
spraying materials and other poisons in
a building where cattle or other live-
stock will not reach them.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

SELLING PLAN

Basic Quantity in July and August 110 per cent. Basic Quantity in September 115 per cent.
Class II Surplus not effective in July, August and September

The Philadelphia Selling Plan for 1923 became effective with January. The basic
quantity is represented by the average shipment of milk during October, November and
December, 1922, on which the basic price will be paid. In August a surplus price based
on 92 score solid packed creamery butter, New York City, plus 20 per cent, will be paid
for all milk in excess of 110 per cent of established basic quantity.

AUGUST BASIC MILK PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA
Grade B Market Milk

From these prices 1 cent per 40% quarts
or 1 cent per 100 pounds is to be deducted
by the buyer, which together with one cent
per 40% quarts, contributed by the buyer is
to be turned over to the treasurer of the
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for
the purpose of carrying on a publicity cam-
paign advertising the food value and greater
consumption of dairy products. The mem-
bers of the Inter-State Milk Producers As-
sociation is to be deducted and returned to
the association.

per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.05	\$3.44	7.35
3.1	3.48	7.4
3.15	3.50	7.5
3.2	3.52	7.55
3.25	3.54	7.6
3.3	3.56	7.65
3.35	3.58	7.7
3.4	3.60	7.75
3.45	3.62	7.8
3.5	3.64	7.85
3.55	3.66	7.9
3.6	3.68	7.95
3.65	3.70	8.0
3.7	3.72	8.05
3.75	3.74	8.1
3.8	3.76	8.15
3.85	3.78	8.2
3.9	3.80	8.25
3.95	3.82	8.3
4.0	3.84	8.35
4.05	3.86	8.4
4.1	3.88	8.45
4.15	3.90	8.5
4.2	3.92	8.55
4.25	3.94	8.6
4.3	3.96	8.65
4.35	3.98	8.7
4.4	4.00	8.75
4.45	4.02	8.8
4.5	4.04	8.85
4.55	4.06	8.9
4.6	4.08	8.95
4.65	4.10	9.0
4.7	4.12	9.05
4.75	4.14	9.1
4.8	4.16	
4.85	4.18	
4.9	4.20	
4.95	4.22	
5.0	4.24	

When the milk is not tested the price
f. o. b. Philadelphia is 81
cents a quart

AUGUST SURPLUS PRICES

FOR ALL MILK OVER 110% OF
BASIC QUANTITY

F. O. B. Philadelphia	per 100 Pounds at all Receiving Stations	per 100
Test per 100 lbs.	quart cents	
3.05	\$2.27	\$1.68
3.1	2.29	1.70
3.15	2.31	1.72
3.2	2.33	1.74
3.25	2.35	1.76
3.3	2.37	1.78
3.35	2.39	1.80
3.4	2.41	1.82
3.45	2.43	1.84
3.5	2.45	1.86
3.55	2.47	1.88
3.6	2.49	1.90
3.65	2.51	1.92
3.7	2.53	1.94
3.75	2.55	1.96
3.8	2.57	1.98
3.85	2.59	2.00
3.9	2.61	2.02
3.95	2.63	2.04
4.0	2.65	2.06
4.05	2.67	2.08
4.1	2.69	2.10
4.15	2.71	2.12
4.2	2.73	2.14
4.25	2.75	2.16
4.3	2.77	2.18
4.35	2.79	2.20
4.4	2.81	2.22
4.45	2.83	2.24
4.5	2.85	2.26
4.55	2.87	2.28
4.6	2.89	2.30
4.65	2.91	2.32
4.7	2.93	2.34
4.75	2.95	2.36
4.8	2.97	2.38
4.85	2.99	2.40
4.9	3.01	2.42
4.95	3.03	2.44
5.0	3.05	2.46
5.05	3.07	2.48

Surplus prices are based on 120 per cent.
of the average monthly or semi-monthly price
of solid packed 92 score creamery butter,
New York City.

AUGUST BASIC PRICES

COUNTRY RECEIVING STATIONS

Quotations are for railroad points. Inland
stations carry differentials subject to local
arrangement.

These prices include a deduction of one
cent per 100 pounds, which amount, together
with one cent per 100 pounds, contributed by
the buyer, is to be turned over to each buyer
to the treasurer of the Inter-State Dairy
Council for the purpose of conducting a pub-
licity campaign advertising the food value and
greater consumption of dairy products. The
commission of 2 cents per hundred pounds
from the members of the Inter-State Milk
Producers Association is to be deducted and
returned to the Association at heretofore.

Freight and Receiving Station Charges Deducted	Price per 100 lbs. milk	Price per 8% milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	\$2.93
11 to 20 "	.283	2.91
21 to 30 "	.303	2.89
31 to 40 "	.313	2.88
41 to 50 "	.333	2.86
51 to 60 "	.343	2.85
61 to 70 "	.364	2.83
71 to 80 "	.374	2.82
81 to 90 "	.389	2.80
91 to 100 "	.399	2.79
101 to 110 "	.414	2.78
111 to 120 "	.424	2.77
121 to 130 "	.434	2.76
131 to 140 "	.450	2.74
141 to 150 "	.460	2.73
151 to 160 "	.475	2.72
161 to 170 "	.480	2.71
171 to 180 "	.490	2.70
181 to 190 "	.505	2.69
191 to 200 "	.510	2.68
201 to 210 "	.520	2.67
211 to 220 "	.535	2.65
221 to 230 "	.540	2.65
231 to 240 "	.550	2.64
241 to 250 "	.556	2.64
251 to 260 "	.566	2.63
261 to 270 "	.576	2.62
271 to 280 "	.581	2.61
281 to 290 "	.586	2.60
291 to 300 "	.600	2.59

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving sta-
tions in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat.

1922	F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
January	\$1.88	\$1.88
February	1.85	1.88
March	1.85	1.88
April	1.85	1.88
May	1.85	1.88
June	1.85	1.88
July	1.85	1.88
August	1.85	1.88
September	1.85	1.88
October	1.85	1.88
November	1.85	1.88
December	1.85	1.88
1923	1.85	1.88
January	1.85	1.88
February	1.85	1.88
March	1.85	1.88
April	1.85	1.88
May	1.85	1.88
June	1.85	1.88
July	1.85	1.88
August	1.85	1.88
September	1.85	1.88

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES

4% milk at all country receiving points

4% milk at all country receiving points			
	First Half	Average per month	
		Class I	Class II
January	\$1.78	\$1.78	\$1.48
February	1.84	1.78	1.48
March	1.84	1.84	1.50
April	1.78	1.78	1.48
May	1.79	1.78	1.48
June	1.72	1.72	1.44
July	1.78	1.75	—
August	1.63	1.67	—
September	1.87	1.91	—
October	—	—	—
November	—	—	—
December	—	—	—
1923			
January	2.54	2.49	2.00
February	2.81	2.38	1.87
March	2.36	2.37	1.87
April	2.85	2.34	1.87
May	2.87	2.02	1.87
June	1.86	1.86	1.87
July	1.87	1.84	—
August	2.07	2.08	—

CLEANING UP TUBERCULOSIS

I. W. Wickersham

The subject of giving my dairy a thorough "cleaning up" is one which had been with me for years. I didn't know that any of my cows had tuberculosis, but I wanted to be sure they did not. How to go about it was the question. The how, the time, and the expense, all seemed to loom up as great obstacles.

The fact that it should be done was plain enough. The barn was dark, and the wood-work old. A fine place for disease germs to grow. Tuberculosis in cows, we all know is transmitted to human beings thru the use of milk. And, of all persons using milk the farmer and his family are in the most danger. They, as a rule, use the milk raw, while the consumers in the city have their's pasteurized, thus avoiding the use of milk which may chance to contain disease germs.

Let us take up the subject of "how" we did it. First, we found that it was possible to obtain a herd of cows every one of which was free from tuberculosis, and whose ancestors had been living in the open.

Next, we sold our own homeraised cows, all in good condition, but never tested, in order to make room and give more time to tear out and clean up the barn. All the old wood-work was taken out of the under part of the barn, and kept out. The barn and barn yard thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a good disinfectant, used liberally. New iron posts were used for supports. Cement gutters, feed mangers, etc., were laid. All side walls plastered. New iron stanchions were used instead of wooden ones. More sunlight was needed, so more openings were made to admit it, and windows fixed so they could be opened to admit more air, but not a draught.

By this time the barn was looking and feeling clean enough for any animal, but it would not stay that way. It must be kept clean and the cows must

live more in the open air than is the practice among many farmers.

After the cement feed mangers have been in use a few months, one can easily see how much a little water and a hand-scrub are needed to make them fit places for the cows to eat their carefully prepared rations. Did we ever thoroughly scrub out the old wooden mangers? No!

All this remodeling required time, and the new herd arrived before we were ready for it, but the fields were ready. The sun had had its time to do the necessary disinfecting in the open. The milking was done by tying the cows to posts in the barn-yard, and feeding from clean boxes, until the barn was ready.

The expense of changing cows and remodeling the barn was quite an item, but we feel fully repaid, now that the work is nearly finished. As we did the greater part of the work ourselves, it did not cost as much as it otherwise would have. The following will give some idea.

Cement	\$9.20
Lumber	13.57
12 Stanchions, Litter-carrier, piping, etc.,	265.67
Outside Labor	71.00
Old herd sold	
2 Heifers, 8 cows	\$820.00
New cows bought	
10 Cows, (one a pure bred)	\$1400.00

The cows are comfortable, it is a pleasure to work with them, and know that they are producing a grade of milk free from disease germs.

We earnestly hope that in a few years tuberculosis in the dairy will be a thing of the past.

A few counties in Pennsylvania are free, why not Chester County? Some states in the Union are free, why not Pennsylvania? Let us all put our "shoulders to the wheel" and eradicate tuberculosis.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

A. A. Raudabaugh, Tester

Reports show that in Cumberland county, Pa., thirty herds were tested during July, with 303 cows in milk. Two profitable cows were sold during the month as were also two unprofitable cows. Number of cows producing over 40 pounds fat, 75; over 50 pounds fat, 23. Number of cows producing over 1000 pounds milk, 104; over 1200 pounds, 56.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	Name of Cow	Breed of Cow	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Lbs. Butterfat
A. P. Loudon	Shamy	R. H.	2108	3.2	67.5
A. P. Loudon	May Del	R. H.	2207	2.9	64.0
W. H. Wertz	Pansy	R. H.	1863	3.35	62.4
J. L. Boshore	Pansy	G. H.	1629	3.7	60.3
W. W. Pfeffer	Bole	G. H.	1714	3.5	60.0
W. I. Sheffer	Pet	G. H.	1023	5.6	57.3
H. K. McCullough	Ruth	R. G.	1147	4.9	56.2
W. H. Wertz	Ideal	R. H.	1885	3.0	55.0
W. H. Wertz	Crystal	R. H.	1578	3.4	53.7
W. W. Pfeffer	Saddie	G. H.	1662	3.2	53.2

NOTE—I will suggest a few of the rations in use in my association they may be of interest to you and also to the farmers, while most farmers are out of corn and have a surplus of cheap wheat.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
100 corn meal	200 wheat	300 wheat
100 wheat	200 oats	300 oats
200 oats	100 CSM	100 bran
100 bran	50 oilmeal	150 CSM
100 CSM		100 oilmeal

PAINT THE BUILDINGS

A good coat of paint not only adds to the attractiveness of the farm buildings, but also serves to lengthen their period of service. The time to paint is not in hot weather and experts are agreed that every building should receive a coat at least every seven years.

Whitewash when applied to a man's character availeth little; but it's a different story when applied to the interior of the dairy barn.

Milk for Health.

Need Help

in planning your entertainment for Your Community, Your Local Club or Meetings?

Call on the Dairy Council, it is your organization

You may have lecturers and speakers on

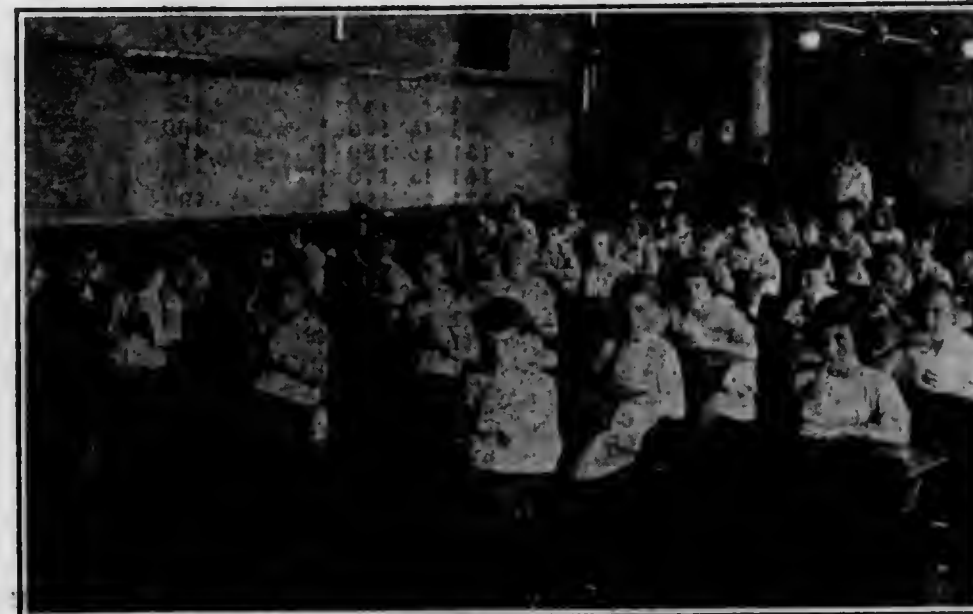
"Milk for Health"

"How a City Gets Its Milk Supply"

"Dairying in Foreign Lands"

"Better Dairying Methods"

and other subjects.



Milk Makes Healthy Children

Motion Picture Films on Dairying Subjects

Lantern Slides

Plays for the Children

Literature, Posters, etc.

These are at your service without cost

The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to thousands of consumers and producers. Why not include those in your community?

LET US PLAN YOUR ENTERTAINMENT

Write for detailed information

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

BOYERTOWN BUILDING

1211 Arch Street

PHILADELPHIA

MILK CAN AS AN INCUBATOR

If bacteria were large enough to be visible to the naked eye, and still retained their remarkable powers of increasing, their multiplication in an unsterilized milk can on a warm summer day would probably produce an effect much like an explosion. Under favorable conditions the increase in numbers in 24 hours, even on the walls of an empty can, is almost beyond belief. These large numbers of micro-organisms hasten the souring of milk put into the cans.

To prevent loss through spoilage and to insure a wholesome product on the consumer's table, says the United States Department of Agriculture, it is necessary to give attention to sterilizing cans, particularly during the hot months. Mere washing and rinsing will not do, especially if several utensils are washed and rinsed in the same water, as several million bacteria usually will be left in a can. The millions soon increase to billions, and when milk is put into the cans it is inoculated with the organisms present.

Some recent experiments by the department have brought out figures which should add weight to the contention that regular daily sterilization of cans means much in getting milk on the market in good condition. Cans were washed and rinsed, and bacteria counts were made on them both before and after sterilization, and on similar cans which were held for 24 and 48 hours. The lids were kept on the cans, which were left under conditions much the same as those encountered during shipment to market.

In estimating the number of bacteria in the cans, they were rinsed once with about a pint of sterile water. The work was done with four 10-gallon cans. In one unsterilized can soon after washing 47,000,000 bacteria were found, while the count for a similar can after sterilization was only 8,600 bacteria. Another unsterilized can was held for 24 hours under conditions similar to those encountered in shipment and handling, and it then yielded 16,000,000,000 bacteria at the first rinsing. A can which had been sterilized and dried and held for the same length of time contained only 16,800. The unsterilized can held 24 hours contained enough bacteria to contaminate 10 gallons of milk with 400,000 organisms for each cubic centimeter.

There are about 16 drops in a cubic centimeter of milk. A well-sterilized can would contribute only about one organism to each cubic centimeter of milk. It is not difficult to see what an advantage the can contaminating each cubic centimeter of milk with only one bacterium would have over the one where the milk is contaminated at the start with 400,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

CARE OF MILK

Special attention should be given to the care of milk to avoid spoilage. Milking utensils should be sterilized with boiling water or steam and placed in an airy place to dry. Every farmer should work out some means to cool the milk quickly to a low temperature and keep it cool until delivered.

"Well, darter," said Farmer Cornstossle to his daughter on her return home from college, "How much do you weigh now?"

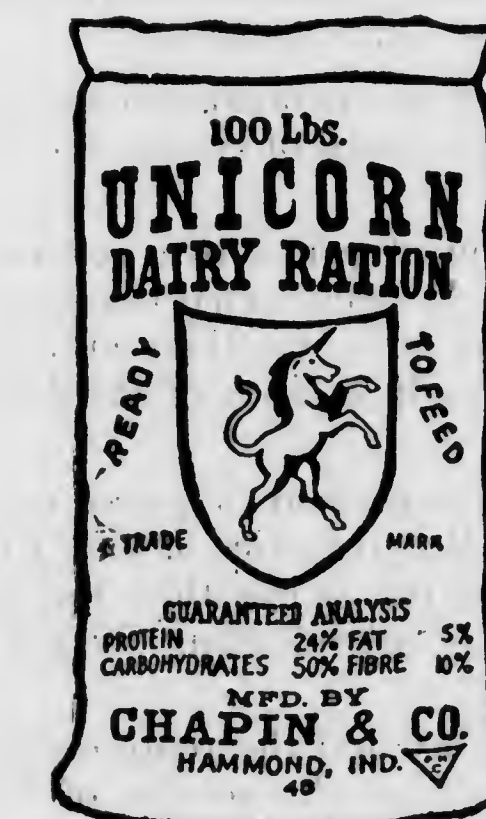
"Why," she replies, "I weigh 140 pounds undressed for Gym."

"Who the tarnation is Jim?" came from the old man.

In Every 100-lb. Bag of Unicorn There Are Exactly 115 Quarts

FED measure for measure against any other ration, you will have anywhere from 15 to 20 quarts of feed left in a Unicorn bag—after the other bag is empty.

A quart of Unicorn will make as much—usually more—milk than a quart of any other dairy ration.



The additional 15 to 20 quarts of Unicorn that you get in a 100-lb. bag will make from 45 to 50 pounds of average milk.

Figure what this milk is worth at your own market price and you will at once understand why Unicorn is fed year after year by prosperous business dairymen.

Unicorn lowers the cost of production (increases your profit) because there are more quarts of genuine milk-making feed in each 100-lb. bag.

Ask your feed dealer for Unicorn. If he has none, write us for name of nearest dealer who will supply you.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street

Chicago, Illinois

PHILADELPHIA ICE CREAM PLANTS LARGE FACTORS IN INDUSTRY

FIVE PLANTS PRODUCE 28,000,000 QUARTS ANNUALLY

Approximately 63,000,000 quarts of ice cream will be manufactured in Philadelphia this year by the five major ice cream companies. The making of this enormous total will assure a continuation of this city's leadership in one of its most important industries. The measure of Philadelphia's importance in ice cream manufacture can be gauged readily when placed alongside the production figures of 2673 factories in the United States reporting to the Department of Agriculture in 1921. These factories in that year produced 644,000,000 quarts, an increase of 52,000,000.

An average of 325,000 quarts of ice cream are now being turned out daily by the five biggest manufacturers in Philadelphia. It is shipped not only to retailers throughout the city but to points along the Atlantic Coast from Bridgeport, Conn., to Norfolk, Va., approximately 320 miles, and to points in Pennsylvania west of Harrisburg.

The five factories embraced in the survey of the industry represent an investment of more than \$13,000,000.

They are represented by the following companies: Supplee, Wills Jones Co., Abbotts Alderney Dairies, Breyer Ice Cream Co., Colonial Ice Cream Co., and Crane Ice Cream Co. At the height of the ice cream-making season, which embraces July, August and a part of September, they employ 2200 persons.

Wholesale prices of ice cream average thirty cents a quart. This means that on an average daily business the companies receive about \$97,000 for their daily output.

Taken as a whole, the business so far this year has not run ahead of 1922 to any considerable extent. In fact, several of the companies report their output as being about par with that of a year ago. On the other hand, one company, which in 1922 sold 22,000,000 quarts of ice cream, is this year figuring on sales of close to 28,000,000 quarts.

Naturally, weather conditions play an important part in the fluctuations in ice cream sales. This summer, officials of the company say, has been cooler than that of 1922—that is, in the average ice cream sale hours. This is the

period from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M. Records show that so far this season the average temperature between those hours has been four and one-eighth degrees below normal.

Several of the companies are completing plans for expanding operating facilities. Officials express an opinion that ice cream sales will continue to move forward in an orderly fashion, with each year showing a substantial increase in the volume of sales. Incidentally, they do not believe New York is likely to exceed Philadelphia in ice cream production in the near future, if ever. Latest available figures show that in 1921 New York produced 44,000,000 quarts of ice cream. The fact that Philadelphia-made ice cream is on the menu is still advertised by several Broadway restaurants. — Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Which pays the best: The cow that produces a hundred pounds of butter fat in a month, or the one that produces half that amount or less?

The Great Chester County FAIR

October
3-4-5-6
1923

West Chester,
Penna.

New Rules

Revised Listing
of
Live Stock

FOUR BIG DAYS
Full of Educational
Features,
Recreation and
Amusement

Send for Premium
List

Norris G. Temple
SECRETARY

Box 25,
West Chester, Pa.

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BE A MEMBER OF THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

1. The Association is responsible for building up and maintaining a satisfactory market for your milk.
2. Over 18,000 milk producers in this territory are active co-operative members.
3. The association is operated and managed by its members thru a board of twenty-one (21) directors.
4. *A comparison of prices over a term of years shows that the Association has obtained for its members a higher price for their milk than in the average ten leading cities of the United States.
5. **A similar comparison of prices over a term of years shows that the price of milk to the consumers in this district is less than the average price to consumers in ten leading cities of the United States.
6. The central office and the representatives of the Association are at the service of every member for the adjustment of all differences with buyers.
7. Its members are assured a systematic checking of weights and tests at all delivery points.
8. Thru a system of orderly marketing of milk large surpluses with serious price fluctuation have been avoided, securing for its members a constant market at satisfactory prices.
9. The Association protects the interests of the dairymen in matters of legislation, both State and National.
10. Every dairyman owes it to his neighbor and community to support thru his membership the organization which is responsible for the present satisfactory condition of the dairy industry in this district as compared with other branches of agriculture.

*From the Marketing of Whole Milk—Henry E. Erdman, Ph.D.
**From the Marketing of Whole Milk—Henry E. Erdman, Ph.D.

TUBERCULOSIS ANIMALS A MENACE TO HEALTH

The important stress placed on the benefits to human health to be derived from a vigorous program for the complete eradication of animal tuberculosis in Pennsylvania, was an outstanding feature of the recent meeting of cattle breeders at Harrisburg.

The close link existing between bovine and human tuberculosis is no longer a matter of concern to the medical fraternity alone but has of late led to much thinking on the part of the public.

Greater activity on the part of cattle owners is evident in the large increase in the applications received by the Bu-

reau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture. The stockman realizes that the tuberculosis test not only eliminates the tuberculosis animal and increases the value of the animal found to be free of the disease, but that it also removes a menace to public health.

Health is a financial asset of a community and should receive the first consideration of every citizen. Animal tuberculosis is a detriment to public health.

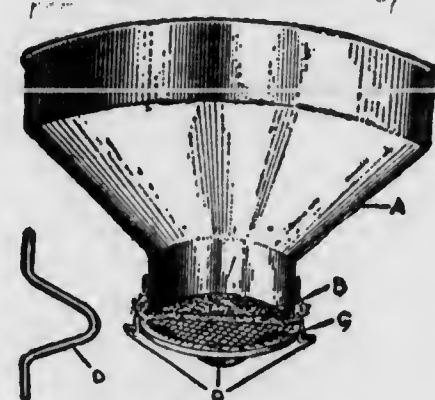
Milk from all tuberculosis animals is a potential carrier of tuberculosis. One tuberculosis animal in a herd may con-

taminate the entire product of a large milk receiving station or infect all milk with which it may be mixed. In this way tuberculosis is distributed to the milk consuming public. Children rank first in susceptibility and naturally suffer the results most quickly.

Medical men assert that about 10 per cent of all deaths due to tuberculosis in children under 5 years of age are caused by direct infection from milk of tuberculosis cows, while 25 per cent of all tuberculosis in children within the same age limits is due to the bovine strain of the tubercle bacilli.

Milk supply of 32 States

Strained through the Dr.
Clark Purity Milk Strainer



- A. Strainer Funnel.
B. Sterilized cotton through which milk MUST GO.
C. Coarse wire screen for clamping cotton pad to bottom of funnel.
D. Wire clamp.

Why? Because our Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer will remove every last bit of dirt from the milk—and no other strainer will—we guarantee it. Make us prove it.

That is why more than ten million quarts of milk are strained daily through the Dr. Clark. Why Borden's uses it—and Van Camp, Sheffield Farms Co., Carnation Milk Co., Mohawk Milk Co., League members—and other dairies all over the country. Why milk inspectors, agricultural colleges and dairy and food inspectors endorse it.

10-qt. and 18-qt. sizes. Insures absolutely clean milk that brings the top market price. Lasts a lifetime and is inexpensive. If your dealer can't supply you, write

PURITY STAMPING CO.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Milking Machines

Sterilized

It is easy to clean milkers and separators with a few spoonfuls of B-K in water. It penetrates to every part, cleansing and sterilizing and kills the germs that sour milk. Will not harm rubber or metal parts. Clean, clear, destroys all odors—not poisonous—but very powerful. At your dealers. Write for free booklet on dairy sterilizing.

GENERAL LABORATORIES
440 Dickinson St.
Madison, Wis.

B-K

SPECIAL INTERSTATE TRAINS

SPECIAL RATES

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, NEW JERSEY.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Leaving both Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 9th, 1923

RESERVE YOUR PULLMAN BERTH AT ONCE

Owing to scarcity of Hotel Accomodations, Pullman Cars on these trains may be occupied for a two days stay at the show

Trains Leave Philadelphia at 10.30 P. M. on both Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

LEAVE SYRACUSE LATE WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY EVENING

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, IS "INTERSTATE" DAY AT THE FAIR

**GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF LEARNING WHAT IS BEING
DONE IN THE DAIRY WORLD**

THOUSANDS OF THE BEST DAIRY CATTLE WILL BE EXHIBITED

USE THIS BLANK FOR PULLMAN RESERVATION

Mailing to R. W. Balderston, Secy., 1211 Arch St., Phila.
(or W. C. Byers, Penna. State Chamber of Commerce, Harrisburg, Pa., if leaving from Harrisburg)

Enclosed find check for \$..... in payment for

..... { Upper Berths }
..... { Lower Berths } for "ONE DAY AT FAIR" Trip
..... { Drawing Room }

..... Berths for "TWO DAYS AT FAIR" Trip

For Railroad Rates and
Costs of Berths see
Page One

(Penna. R. R. Special from Philadelphia - - - ☐
On Phila. & Reading R. R. Special from Philadelphia ☐
Penna. R. R. Special from Harrisburg - - - ☐
(Indicate with X which train you prefer)

Name.....

Address.....

The Best Calendar

Equipment to handle milk

from cow to consumer



\$3.00 for a Box of 300 Discs

Use these circular discs with your milk strainer. They cost less—you save over 100%.

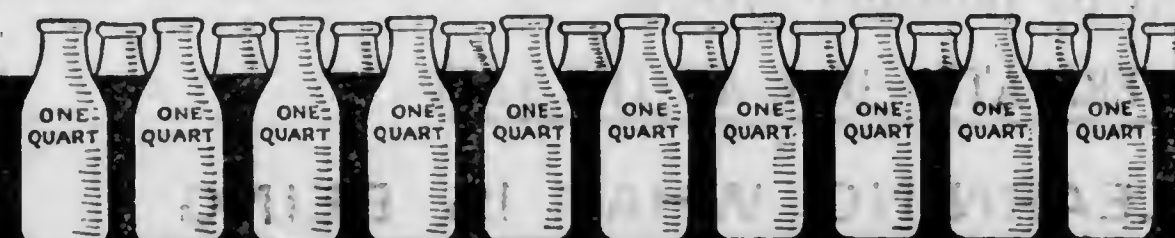
6 inches in diameter—will fit in most strainers. It doesn't cost much to produce clean milk.

Cherry-Bassett-Winner Company

Bell Phone Locust 1018

1918 Market Street PHILADELPHIA

Next to Stanley Theatre



20 Extra Quarts of Milk From Every Sack of International Special Dairy Molasses Feed

as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests. INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY MOLASSES FEED contains protein, molasses and fat combined in proper proportions to provide the necessary nutrients and energy required for maximum milk production. Both protein and molasses produce milk. Special Dairy contains both.

This great feed is digestible and palatable and is skillfully processed and mixed, thus insuring a big extra gain in milk. Accept no substitute. Inferior brands offered by other mills cannot produce the same profitable results as Special Dairy.

Ask Your Feed Dealer

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Live Dealers and District Sales Agents Wanted

Borrow Money in a Friendly Way

Friendly, because you pay off your loan in 33 years (any time after 5 years if you prefer) in easy semi-annual installments.

Friendly, too, because no commissions or bonuses are required.

You deal directly with this bank whose directors are prominent farmers and bankers of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Folder explaining whole plan sent upon request.

The Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank
Under Supervision of United States Government

1411 WALNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PASTURE WITH A SILO

A. L. Haeckler

More acres are devoted to pasture in the United States than to all other crops combined. The pasture land, then, is the biggest part of our farm in area; and the question arises, are we keeping account of its earnings.

On the average farm the pasture represents the rough land, if there is such, which is poorly adapted for cultivation. It may be the hills but again it may be some of the very best land we have.

Few farmers keep accounts with their different fields and crops, and even those who do rarely include pasture as a crop. Pasture is often looked upon as a necessary evil and is grudgingly given a plot of land. No doubt if its true records were known it would be given still less area, for the fact that pasturage in the Corn Belt is inclined to be our poorest crop. Blue grass is our common pasture plant and makes up the great bulk of our pasture land. It has a habit of growing and producing liberally when there is plenty of rain and the sun is not too hot. But, unfortunately it is short lived, being generally productive in May and June and some years in September. In much of our crop producing country we do not have over three months of good grazing on blue grass, and it is extremely difficult to get interest and taxes from even \$100.00 an acre of land devoted to pasture.

The silo is the best known substitute for pasture, and where land is valued at more than one hundred dollars per acre very few acres should be devoted to pasture, for this same land put into good corn and that put in the silo would produce six to seven times more feed than if it is left in pasture. From my experience I would prefer a silo in summer to one in winter if I could have

but one, but a winter and summer silo makes on the average stock farm by far the most economic feeding arrangement.

Live stock are our greatest harvesters; they consume 100% of our hay, 85% of our corn, 75% of our oats and barley besides using up vast amounts of straw and forage of various kinds. We must keep live stock on our farms and we wish to give them the best of care and gain the largest profit. The silo lowers the cost of feeding an animal from twenty-five to thirty-five percent, and it also increases production and growth. By using silos for winter and summer feeding, the stock carrying capacity of the farm will be more than doubled and the land made richer and more valuable.

A summer silo to supplement the pasture at that time of the year when it turns white and dries up gives not only much better results from economic feeding, but greatly increases the milk production of the herd. One of the greatest losses experienced by our farmers each year is due to the neglect of live stock on pasture. The fact that they are on pasture has been generally regarded as sufficient evidence that they are receiving all they require, and this results in drying up the bulk of our producing cows. They go into the winter as strip-pers, and when the price of dairy products is the highest they are producing their lowest. With growing and fattening cattle it is much the same. The benefit of pasture and good feed is largely lost during August when they must fight flies and eat short burned-up grass. The greatest profit in keeping live stock is to keep them well supplied with food at all times.

By using a summer silo this pasture loss can largely be overcome, and the acreage devoted to pasture can be cut, thus increasing the earning of the farm.

THE membership of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has been increasing steadily—but every producer of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed should be one of us.

Over 18,250 members are now co-operating. Show your copy of this month's Milk Producers Review to the non-members in your vicinity and call his particular attention to "Ten Reasons Why".

This little statement contains the "Cream in the Milk".

If you want a more detailed statement of the organization's activities send for our new booklet on the History of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

A meeting of the executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at its Philadelphia Headquarters, on August 27th.

At this meeting it was decided to make the usual call for a Directors Meeting on Saturday, September 15th, at 9:30 A. M. Standard Time.

Plans connected with the Special Train to the National Dairy Show, at Syracuse, N. Y. leaving Philadelphia on October 9th in order that a full representation of the membership of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association as well as dairymen in general might attend, were considered and final arrangements completed.

Considerable general business of an important nature was taken up by the committee.

ACCREDITED HERD NEAR THE TEN THOUSAND MARK

Approximately 116,000 cattle are now under State and federal supervision on the accredited herd plan in Pennsylvania, according to the August 1 report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture. This number of cattle represents less than eight per cent of the entire cattle population of the State.

During the month of July, 265 herds, comprising nearly 4900 head of cattle, were added to the list, bringing the total number under supervision to 9,914 herds. The waiting list includes another 981 herds, for first tests and 506 due for retests.

Accredited herd certificates, issued once a year, are now held by more than 2000 owners. The first certificate is granted after two tests are successfully completed and subsequent certificates are given to owners whose herds continue to meet the accredited requirements in an annual test. Two owners are in possession of their fifth certificate; 75 have the fourth; 332, the third; and 968, the second.

In July, tests were applied on 5,379 cattle in 344 herds and 812 reactors were located. The test work since April 1918, when the accredited plan was put into operation, has disclosed 10,480 reactors. State veterinarians find that from 12 to

Eastern States Holstein Breeders Sale

WEST CHESTER, PA. (Fair Grounds)

22 miles from Philadelphia, 16 from Wilmington and Chester. All Fine Roads.

Tuesday, October 9, at 12.30 P.M.

WHO IS WHO IN THE EAST



COOPERATING
BELL FARM, PA. SPECIAL RATE PULLMAN TRAIN to
BRENTWOOD, PA. National Dairy Show, Arriving at Syracuse
M. L. JONES, PA. the big day of Show—Pennsylvania and
W. B. STYER, PA. Inter-State Day,
C. D. CULLEN, MD. You can use your berth there
FRANK KEEN, PA. over night on show grounds.
J. S. BRIGGS, PA. Arriving at Philadelphia
C. J. GARRETT, PA. Friday morning.
J. G. KERRICK, PA.

60 Day Retest Privilege. SUYDAM FARMS, N. J. Headquarters of sale, Green
Aucts. Lunch at 12 o'clock. T. J. LAWRENCE, PA. Tree Club, West Chester,
N. E. RYNDOLDS, MD. Penna.
JOHN P. CROZER, N. J.
BENNETT & LATZER, N. J.
RANCOAS FARMS, N. J.
F. C. BRINTON, JR., N. J.
ALLAMUCHY FARMS, N. J.
WOODROW & JAMES, MD.
COOK & BENNETT, N. J.
WINTERHUR FARM, DEL.
BLOOMINGDALE FARMS, N. J.
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, N. J.

55 Typey T. B. Tested TOP NOTCHERS

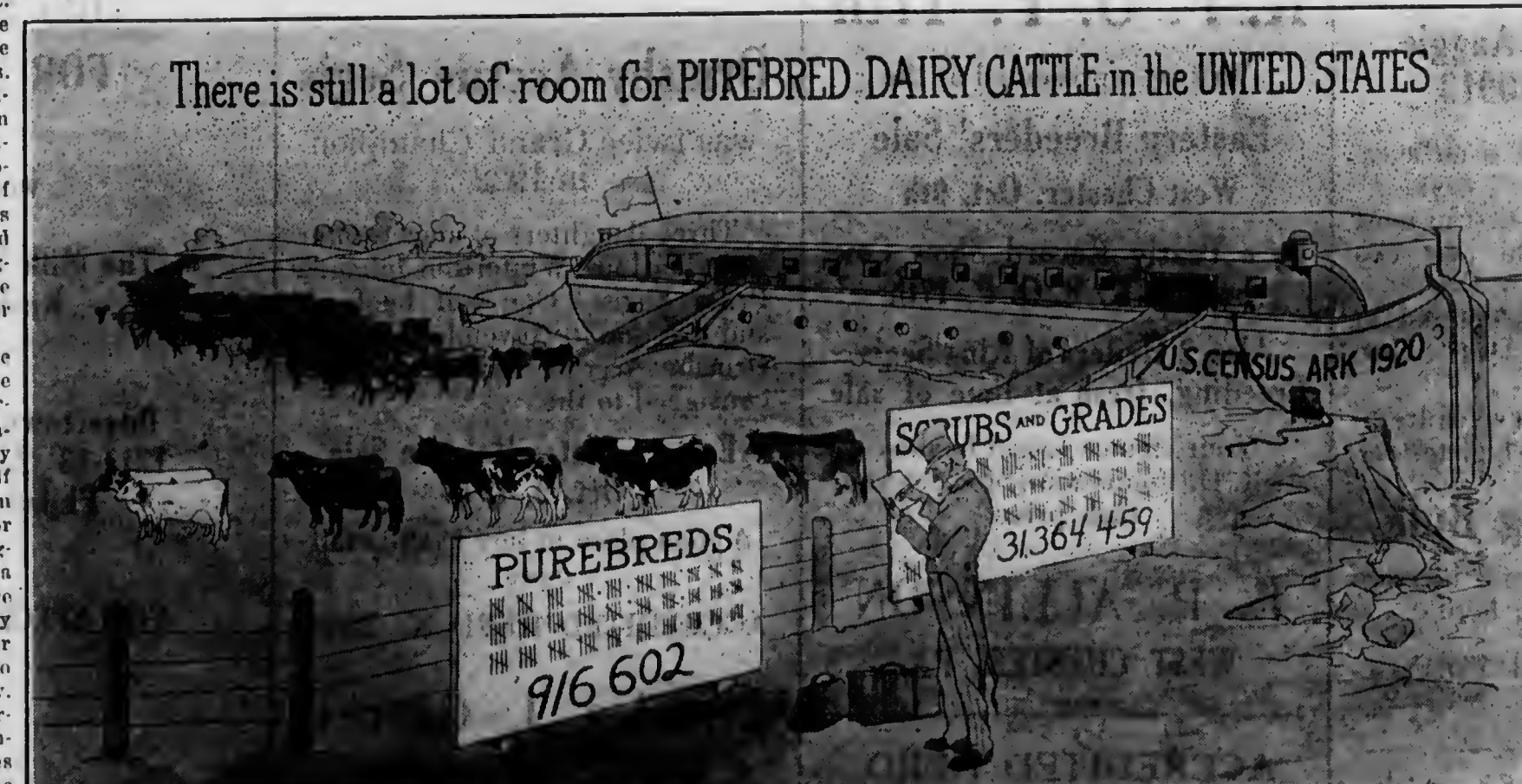
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Remember, every Bell Cord is first quality—20 per cent better. We do not sell seconds, rubbers or re-treads.
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Cable Building New York City

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30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$11
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$12
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$13
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$14
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$15
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$16
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$17
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$18
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$19
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$20
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$21
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$22
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$23
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$24
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$25
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$26
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$27
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$28
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$29
30x3 1/2 Super Slick	\$30

75% OF DAIRY BULLS USED IN UNITED STATES GRADES OR SCRUBS



every pure bred bull calf born in this country were raised, it would take a three or four years' crop of calves to replace the grade and scrub bulls (numbering approximately 60,000) that are being used in dairy herds. When it is considered that not all pure bred calves are worthy of being used even on grade herds, and allowance is made for the normal death rate and other factors that enter to cut down the number of pure bred bulls raised, the above estimate of three or four years could safely be increased to five or six years as the time that would be required to replace the scrub bulls. Only 3 per cent. of our dairy cattle are pure bred, and the supply of pure bred bulls would be wholly inadequate if the farmers of the country could only appreciate the benefit it would be to them to head their producing herds with pure bred sires of good breeding strains.

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

The best time to buy cows for fall and winter use is in July and August. Now is also the time to arrange for replacing dairies that are for any reason not giving satisfaction.

We are in a position to furnish several carloads of Federal tested grade Guernseys, also some Jerseys and Holsteins of high quality. There is also a carload of very fine grade Guernseys and a herd of seventeen head registered Guernseys.

Chester H. Cullen

West Grove, Pa.

Specialist in Better Cows

Holsteins

M. L. JONES

Westtown, Pa.

SENIOR HERD SIRE

King Fairview Aaggie
Colantha, 230913

Five near dams and sister averaged 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days.

His daughters were first in most every class entered the past two years at the Chester Co. Fair.

First in every class entered at the Holstein Field Day Show, October 28, 1922.

The few heifers that have freshened so far have been high testers.

Buy a Young Bull

From this great sire and increase the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR YOUNG STOCK

Herd Under Federal Supervision

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARMS

Senior Sire

King Valdessa Pontiac
Tritomia No. 313861

The 4 Per Cent. Butter Fat Bull

Reserve a bull calf from him out of a good cow now. We sell them young and do not keep them on hand.

Priced for the farmers

Herd Federal Tuberculin Tested

Frank A. Keen

West Chester, Pa.

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

K. P. O. P. 17th

Will be represented at the

Eastern Breeders' Sale
West Chester, Oct. 9th

By a Yearly Record Show Cow bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Also 2 Heifers of King Segis Breeding, fresh at time of sale

Your chance to get healthy A. R. O. Foundation Stock at your own price

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Ayrshires

Westtown School Farm

WESTTOWN, PA.

Our herd is headed by two splendid young bulls.

PENSHURST SANDY

Prize winner at National Dairy Show 1921. A son of Netherton Statesman Imported and grandson of The Champion of Scotland Brae Rising Sun.

BARON'S ITHAN OF WESTTOWN

Son of Baron's Best of Bargenoch Imported, one of the ten highest producing bulls of the breed.

FOR SALE

Grandsons of Baron's Best of Bargenoch Imported from high producing officially tested cows.

Federal Tuberculin Tested

Holstein Milk



Vitality!

CRYSTAL FARM'S
YOUNG HERD
SIRE

Ormsby Accrue Segis

was twice Grand Champion in 1922

Three daughters of our former great herd sire Winterthur Johanna Prilly Segis. One will be fresh and two due in November, bred to Ormsby Accrue Segis have been consigned to the

Eastern States Holstein Sale
Oct. 9, 1923

A good place to buy healthy fall cows

ACCREDITED HERD No. 38482

Charles J. Garrett

West Chester, Pa.

Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider,
No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall,
No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record

9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat

Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE

Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal,
No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the Manor,
No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records

10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat

Class G

12209.60 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat

Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler

UNIONVILLE, PA.

JERSEY COWS IN BEDFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

An important and unique event in the history of Jersey breeding in Pennsylvania was the arrival on May 31, 1923, in Bedford county, of six Jersey bulls from the far off state of Oregon. The movement of Jersey cattle in this country has always been from east to west, but there has now appeared in Oregon such a concentration of Gold Medal sires and great producing cows as to attract world wide attention and the eyes of constructive breeders are more and more turning westward.

The direct occasion of this importation from Oregon was the organizing of a Jersey bull association in Bedford county, accomplished through the efforts of Mr. L. R. Mollenauer, county agent, advised and assisted by E. B. Pitts, in charge of Dairy Husbandry Extension at Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Mollenauer is engaged in a forward looking constructive dairy improvement program for his county and is seeking to establish

from a long line of producing ancestry.

The bulls range in age from eight months to two and one-half years. As the bulls all carry blood of the famous sire St. Mawes and all are owned by the Bedford Jersey Bull Association, the owners have given to each the name Bedford St. Mawes with individual surnames of Top Notch, King, Lad, Duke, Major and Chief, respectively.

Mr. Frank Lynn of Lynn & Nedrow accompanied the bulls on the long trip from the Pacific Coast and made personal delivery to the new owners. The animals arrived in splendid condition and the purchasers were much pleased with their type, size and quality.

Previous to the coming of the Oregon bulls Bedford county already had in operation a Jersey Bull Association organized in June of last year. This association called the Everett Jersey Bull Association, owns five bulls of the Sophia Tormentor line of breeding, four



lish first of all disease free herds and a good breeding practice. He believes the best is none too good and in carefully studying pedigrees in the group of bulls offered by the Oregon breeders, found evidence of a great milk producing inheritance. Four of the bulls were from the herd of Lynn & Nedrow of Perrydale, Oregon, and were sired by St. Mawes Golden Poppy, the sire of Poppy's Dortha, world's Jr. 3 year old, 994.6 lbs. fat and of three cows with an average production of 862.51 lbs. butter fat. He is also the sire of Daisy's Golden Poppy a gold and silver medal bull and is full brother to the Gold Medal bull Poppy's St. Mawes.

The remaining two bulls of the group were from the herd of George F. Biersdorf, of Hillsboro, Oregon, and were sired by La Belle's Girl St. Mawes Lad, a very promising son of St. Mawes Lad, a gold medal bull with three gold medal sires and a gold medal cow close up in his pedigree. The average butterfat production of the dams of the six bulls is well above 700 lbs. of fat and all are

of them being sired by Sophia 19th Victor, who sold for \$15,000 at the Hood Farm dispersal sale. This is the second highest price ever paid for a Jersey bull and was realized because of the great records of production and reproduction in his pedigree. His dam is Sophia 19th of Hood Farm and he traces twice to this wonder cow through his sire.

The stage is now all set in Bedford county for a decided forward movement in dairy production and unless all signs fail there will soon develop in that county a real Jersey Breeding center.

Many of the members of both Associations already own Jersey females and plans are under way for bringing in two or three additional carloads of cows and heifers in the immediate future.

Samuel Lee of Bedford, Pennsylvania, is president of the Bedford Bull Association and Lloyd H. Diehl of Lutzville, secretary. The Everett Association has as officers John S. Hershberger of Everett, president, and Fred Cox, Everett, secretary.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS DECLARES WAR ON BOARDERS

Fully 15,000 dairy cows are having a chance to prove whether they are assets or liabilities in the 40 cow testing associations now operating in Pennsylvania.

To find out on which side of the ledger their milkers belong, about 1,000 dairymen of the state are carefully weighing their milk and feed each day and are having the milk of every cow tested once a month for butterfat content. As a result, more than 1,000 animals have been adjudged guilty of be-

ing "star boarders" and have been sentenced to the block in the past year.

Twenty-four of the 67 counties of the state have one or more associations within their borders. Chester county is in the lead at the present time with five testers making their monthly rounds in as many associations.

Besides aiming to get rid of the boarder cow, the associations, according to E. B. Pitts, of State College, who is in charge of dairy extension work in the state, have declared war on the "scrub" bull and ten associations report that all of their members are using a

Look for the feeding instructions in every sack.

Cows dried off now for freshening should be fed a daily ration of at least four to six pounds of Larro.

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Larro results are as uniform as Larro quality. And like Larro quality, the results are guaranteed. Larro satisfies you or you get your money back.

There are no fillers in Larro. Weed seeds, oat hulls, oat clippings and all other fillers are absolutely barred.

Each Larro ingredient is separately processed and standardized before mixing. Every pound of finished Larro passes over electro-magnets, safeguarding the cow against the danger of nails and wire in feed.

Larro is made by specialists whose sole work is to make this one brand of dairy feed. Its results and uniformity are being constantly checked at the Larro Research Farm.

Feed Larro and make a greater profit from your cows. For many years Larro has been the year-round ration for thousands of feeders. Let us tell you what they say.

The Larro Milling Company—Detroit, Michigan

Manufacturers of

The Safe Nation for Dairy Cows

FREE "Preparing Cows for Winter" is the title of an article that will appear in the September issue of The Larro Dairyman. If you are not receiving this excellent, free magazine for cow-owners, fill out and mail this coupon now, or take it to your Larro dealer.

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109 Larro Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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I am now feeding..... cows and I want to receive, without cost, your magazine—"The Larro Dairyman".

Name.....

St. or R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION DOUBLES

The farmer still has use for the multiplication table, despite the ups and downs in the agricultural situation, according to some figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. For example, the output of skim-milk powder has doubled in the last 5 years; the number of cow-testing associations has been doubled in the last 6 years; the quantity of ice cream produced has doubled in the last 12 years and creamery butter in 15 years. If whole milk production continues at

the same rate as during the last 5 years, it will double in 23½ years and pure-bred cattle, if they continue to increase as in the last two decades, will double in 30 years. The population of the United States comes next, having doubled in the last 39 years; the number of milk cows on farms has doubled in the last 44 years; factory cheese production has doubled in 46 years; and the average yield of milk per cow, if continued as in the last 5 years, will double in 60 years.

FILLING THE SILO

Corn for silage must be cut fine and tramped well in the silo to make the best quality of feed and fill the silo to its greatest capacity. The usual length of cutting varies from one-fourth of an inch to one inch.

A good sire maketh a good herd, but a scrub sire is the undoing of his owner.

Volume Saves!

When you Buy P. F. C. F. Rations

Know what your Cows are eating
buy P. F. C. F. Rations

When you buy public formula rations you know what your cows are eating. These rations are approved by leading feeding experts of the east. Dairymen feeding P. F. C. F. Rations get more milk and carry their cows thru the lactation period in better flesh.

POOL YOUR FEED ORDER NOW

Representatives of the P. F. C. F. will soon call on you, giving you an opportunity to combine your feed requirements with your neighbors so that the P. F. C. F. may buy and mix for you public formula Ration. You will receive the benefits of volume purchases in this Feed Pool.

You take no chances on P. F. C. F. Rations. The quality is the best. The formulas are public, nothing is concealed. You can figure the exact cost. The P. F. C. F. furnishes you a co-operative buying plant; it gives you facts on feed markets, and helps you Buy-taking care of the details.

*J. H. Rosenberger
Secy. Pres.*

Write for free booklet, "Saving Money on Feeds"

Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Inc.
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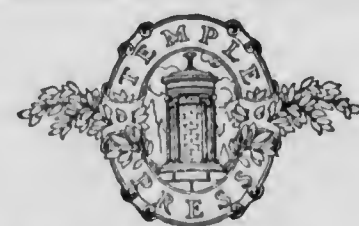
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DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS
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Are Co-operating
in buying and mixing for dairymen—
Public Formula Rations

IT IS EASIER TO PRODUCE CLEAN MILK WHEN YOU HAVE A CLEAN BARN

M. S. Grubbs

Every dairyman knows that healthy, contented cows produce a greater quantity and a better quality of milk. Clean quarters are a big factor towards this end. In other words, a clean barn is a paying proposition for the dairy farmer.

Cleanliness in the dairy barn depends very largely upon the kind of floor. The floor that is easy to keep clean will not only save the most work, but will help to make the most profits.

Old wood floors are hard to keep clean and sanitary, and are costly to maintain. They absorb liquids; cracks and joints become breeding places for vermin; and mice and rats find favorable hiding places under the boards.

Most dairymen prefer concrete floors because they are easy to keep clean and make clean dairy products. Concrete floors are naturally clean and dry. They also save liquid manure and eliminate valuable fertilizer wastes.

The first step in concrete floor construction is to bring the ground on which the floor is to be placed to the proper level and tamper or compact it thoroughly. It is advisable to have the dairy barn floor slightly higher than the ground around the barn so as to obtain a dry foundation for it.

The concrete may be placed directly on the soil if it is well drained, otherwise a well-compacted course of cinders or coarse gravel should be placed over the soil. Dairy barn floors are usually made from 5 to 6 inches thick, and the full thickness of concrete is placed at one operation using the same mixture throughout.

Concrete mixed in the proportion of one sack of cement to 2 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of pebbles or crushed rock, is recommended. This is commonly called a 1:2:3 mixture. If gravel from a pit is used it should be run over a screen having 1/4 inch mesh to separate sand from pebbles. The sand and pebbles can be mixed together in the correct proportions. Sand and pebbles should be free from dirt, sticks or other foreign matter.

Water used in mixing concrete should be clean and only enough used to produce a quaky or workable mixture.

As soon as mixed, the concrete should be placed, tamped and levelled. Finishing of floor should be done with a wood float. This will give it a smooth surface, gritty enough not to become slippery for the cows. The manger trough however, should be finished with a metal trowel to obtain a smooth surface from which the cattle can eat.

A concrete floor carefully laid will be permanent, sanitary and easily kept clean.

About 150,000 head of improved live stock were secured by farmers in 1922, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, as a result of the work of agriculture extension agents. Over 100,000 head of these are registered stock and include some 8,000 dairy bulls and 15,000 dairy cows; 7,000 beef bulls and 6,700 beef cows; 15,000 hogs and 40,000 sows; 9,000 rams and ewes; 1,000 stallions, jacks and mares. High grade dairy and beef cows comprise the remainder of the total number.

There are no "thoroughbred" cattle; the term is properly applied only to running horses. Say "purebred."

Purebred Bulls Increase Yield

Repeated demonstrations under practical conditions have proved the value of the purebred dairy bull in increasing milk and butter-fat yield.

Buy a Purebred Bull—

Generally these increases are 100 per cent for both milk and fat in two generations—many very much higher.

Let him be a good individual of any of the dairy breeds, but he should be from ancestors whose ability to produce has been proved.



Naturally, we would like to tell you about Holsteins.

EXTENSION SERVICE
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

USE PUREBRED BULLS

FARM LOANS

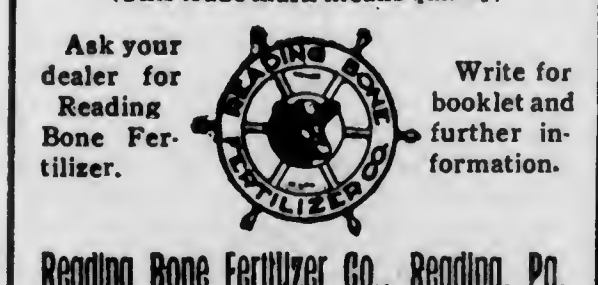
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and
Gives Security and Stability to the Farmer

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Operated Under Federal Farm Loan Act

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Quality Service Satisfaction
Feeding the World: The American farmer's job. To do your utmost the land should be fed too. Stick to the old dependable when it comes to feeding the land—Reading Bone Fertilizer.

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Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

Jensen Adjustable Chain Halter
For unruly bulls, vicious stallions. Presses on tender part of the head, across the nose and jaw. Releases itself as animal gives up. World's safest bull tie for staking around yard, protecting human life. Price \$4.50 shipped prepaid where no dealer. Ad runs once a month only.
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Milk for Health

Don't forget the stock needs salt. The cows in the back pasture sometimes are forgotten.

PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL Monthly Letter

The first of September marks the beginning of our winter program and the closing of the summer work.

Dairy Rally at Easton

On the 23rd of August a Dairymen's Rally was held at Easton, Md. Mr. Allebach, Mr. Balderston, Mr. Cohee, Mr. Miller and Mr. Harper were in attendance.

The Council conducted a booth for the sale of milk shakes. Miss Smith and Miss Mumford were assisted by Mrs. A. R. Marvel, of Easton, and a corps of splendid local workers. Two hundred and fifty quarts of milk were used and eight and one-half gallons of syrup. The proceeds were given to the Easton Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

Fairs

The fairs have begun this month. At the Wilmington Fair we exhibited milk-fed and non-milk-fed rats and chickens. We weighed and measured 1500 children. We consider this a large number since the weather during the week was rainy or threatening. It was extremely interesting to us to find that a few of the parents had kept the weight tags from last year and were anxious to compare the results. A great deal of interest has been shown in the annual exhibit and the workers have been kept busy answering questions. Next month we will have booths at Trenton and Reading.

Vacation Bible Schools

Work in the Vacation Bible Schools was very successful. In the colored Bible Schools 1175 children were reached, and in the closing exercises, 706 parents were present. A great deal of interest was shown by the parents in the weights of their children. In one school, out of 57 who were weighed, one-third were underweight. They ranged from 3 to 15 pounds under normal. In this school the parents showed unusual interest, and are making every effort to bring the children up to normal through Mrs. Tillman's advice.

University Camp

The final reports from the nutrition group of the camp have not yet come in. We can safely say, however, that all the children in the group made good, substantial gains during the ten days they were in camp.

Mrs. Northup, Miss Smith and Dr. Lyons gave food demonstrations at different times to the mothers.

New Motion Picture Film

Our new motion picture entitled "Shadows" is being shown now in Philadelphia and seaside points.

Mr. McCarthy, in the Quality Control Department, succeeds Mr. Fretz, who has taken a position with the Larowe Milling Company.

BLACK BARREN FAIR

This annual event is one of the most important social occasions for the southern Lancaster county farmers and was held this year September 6th and 7th. This is truly a farmers' fair, with local exhibitions of fine stock and products of the farm. Special mention should be made of the exhibits of the schools of the neighborhood, which were a great credit to both teachers and students.

At the open air meetings they had home talent music and recitations, music

INTER-COUNTY DAIRY RALLY

(Continued from page 3)
The Rally was a great success. Credit must be given the various members of the local unit of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association for their untiring efforts.

A. R. Marvel, one of the directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, E. P. Walls, County Agent and The Rotary Club of Easton deserve particular mention for their efforts in the success of the Rally.

The various special committees included:

Tours of Dairy Farms—James C. Saulsbury, Edmond B. Thomas and Howard Kinnaman.



Milk Drink Booth under the direction of the Inter-State Dairy Council

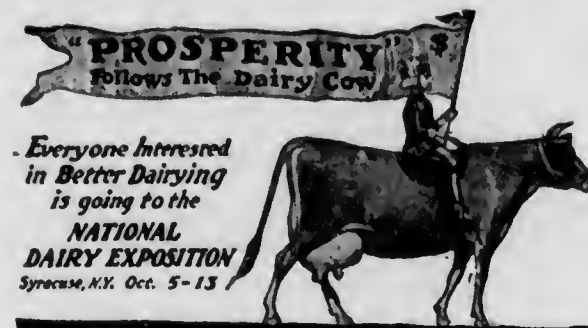
Band and Community Singing—James M. Warner and H. F. Kinnaman.

The Easton Rotary Club appointed a committee to co-operate in conducting the Rally and also acted as a reception committee to the speakers and guests. This committee included A. R. Marvel, chairman, Percy P. Cox, Wm. P. Kemp, Wm. McP. Bigelow, James C. Godwin, Charles F. Brougham and E. P. Walls.

SALE AT PERKASIE

A sale of registered Holstein Cattle will be held at Perkasio, Bucks county, Pa. on October 23rd.

Bucks county, one of the important and prosperous counties in the Philadelphia milk shed, has been improving her livestock thru the agencies of purebred cattle, Cow Testing Associations and official test work to such an extent in the last ten years that her dairy products last year sold for around 3,000,000 dollars. In the "Fresh Cow Sale" to be held on the above date, will be represented the results of three years of effort. One Holstein that has led the cow testing association for four consecutive months, making as high as 93 lbs. of fat a month, is the kind of cow that Bucks county is proud to have and proud to be able to sell.



FRESH COW SALE

50—Registered—50
Holsteins

The PICK of Eastern Penna.

PERKASIE, PA.

October 23rd

A. R. O. and C. T. A. Records

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Basic Supply

TIME ON APPROVED NOTES

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS For Sale

We will sell 15 or 20 mature cows. Most of them are well along in years or have defective udders, and this is our reason for selling them. All have creditable 7-day and semi-official records and many are in calf to King of the Ormsbys or one of his good sons here at Winterthur.

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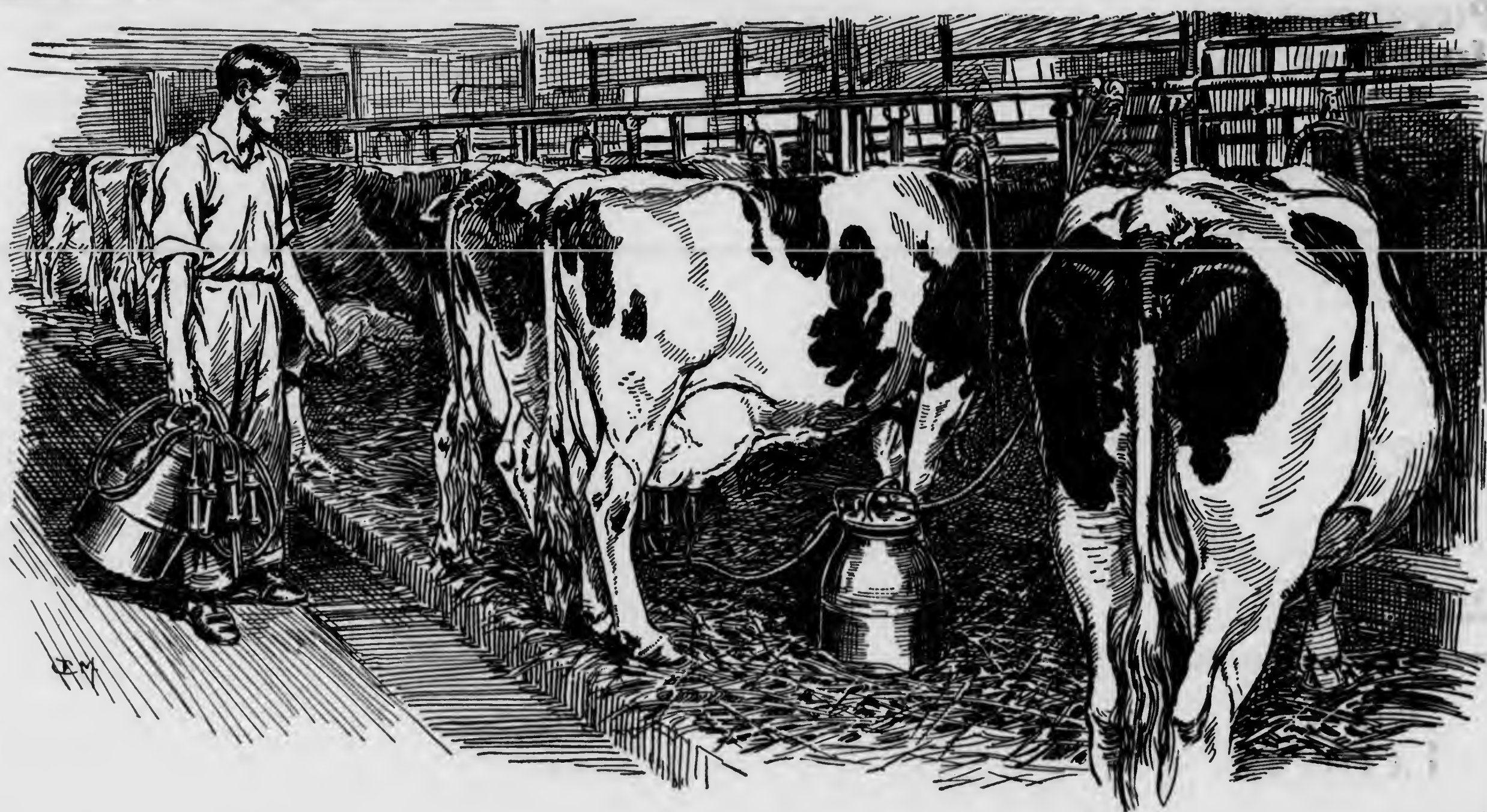


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A Simple Problem in Arithmetic

According to an investigation by the University of Illinois on 66 dairy farms, it was found that 133.9 hours per year were required to milk a cow by hand. A De Laval Milker will cut this time in two and save at least 62 hours per cow per year over hand milking, and at 15 cents per hour a saving of \$9.30 per cow per year will be effected, which is equal to 6% of \$155 for just one cow, or \$1,550 for ten cows, etc.

This is a very conservative way of figuring the value of the time-saving feature of a De Laval Milker. In actual use it may save a man; or if a man is still retained it may mean that more cows can be kept or that he can devote all his time to other work, the owner looking after the milking himself. Or it may mean that a boy or some other person not capable of doing much milking by hand, with the aid of a De Laval can take the place of a grown man. There are many situations impossible to foresee that may justify the purchase of a De Laval Milker, and which often do save enough in other ways to pay for a De Laval in a year.

But saving time is only part of the advantage of a De Laval Milker. Suppose a De Laval, because of its uniform, vigorous and stimulating action, will increase production 10%. Of course the De Laval Company can't guarantee such an increase, as there are so many uncontrollable factors, such as health, feed, climate, care, etc.

But practically all De Laval Milker users, and especially those who weigh their milk and know, do say they get more milk, taking the herd as a whole over a period of a year—some as high as 20%; and 10%, based on the results obtained by many users, seems conservative. Ten per cent of 5000 pounds of milk per year—about the average production per cow per year—is 500 pounds, which at \$2.20 per cwt., the average price of fluid milk in the United States delivered at country stations during 1922, would be \$11.00 per cow per year. Then add this to the value of the time saved,

The De Laval Milker
saves \$20.30 per cow
per year

which is \$9.30, and you will have a total gain of \$20.30 per cow per year, due to the use of a De Laval Milker. Multiply this by 10, 20, 30, or the number of cows you are milking by hand, and you get a very conservative idea of what a De Laval Milker really will make you in profit.

In addition, when it is considered that cleaner milk can be produced, that the drudgery and dislike of hand milking are eliminated, and that dairying is made more pleasant for owner, son or hired man, you have the answer why so many people are installing De Laval Milkers—and especially when it is borne in mind that a De Laval Milker can be bought on such liberal terms and such long time that it will actually pay for itself as it is being used. Full information can be obtained from your DeLaval Agent, or by writing us at any of the addresses below.

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Milk Prod view

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER, 1923

NUMBER 6

WHAT TO EAT AND WHY

By LOUISE ELMORE NORTHUP

In Charge of Cooking Demonstrations, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Perhaps no period has witnessed such fundamental changes in food customs as that from which we are just emerging. In Pennsylvania alone it was found that there was a larger percentage than the average of physically unfit for army life during the recent war. In a vast number of cases this was found to be due to the fact that in childhood these men did not have the right amount or the right kind of food. Organizations interested in the welfare and nutrition of

sleep, enough exercise (or too much), or maybe he eats just what he likes and never stops to think if it is good for him. Well, now, is Johnny 100% healthy? The very best way to find out is to place Johnny on the scales and see how many pounds he weighs. We soon discover that Johnny is 58 inches tall, and according to his age and to Dr. Wood's weight chart he should weigh 84 pounds. Johnny weighs only 78 pounds so he is 6 pounds underweight. Boys and girls

creamed soup, a creamed vegetable, junket or custard. They are very easily prepared, are inexpensive and will soon help Johnny to gain those few pounds he needs. A good cocoa recipe is as follows:

COCOA

1 cup cocoa
1 cup sugar
Few grains salt
2 cups water
Mix cocoa, sugar, salt and water and

spinach, celery, carrots, asparagus, onions and tomatoes. Make the same way as split pea soup.

CREAM OF SPLIT PEA SOUP

Soak peas over night in cold water.
½ pound dried split peas
1 small onion
Small piece salt pork or bacon
Water
Cook together very slowly until peas are very soft. Then rub through a



Group of Mothers of Underweight Children Attending a Food Demonstration, May, 1923, Farragut School, Philadelphia, Pa.

children report that from 15 to 25% of the children of school age today are undernourished because they do not have enough food of the right kind.

One way in which the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council is trying to help remedy these conditions is by teaching health principles through food demonstrations for groups of mothers in the public schools. The aim of these meetings is to give the mothers concrete information on food selection and to demonstrate before them simple methods of preparing nourishing foods for their families at a reasonable cost. The making of milk dishes is necessarily a most important part of this work.

What do we mean by the undernourished child? Mrs. X says: "Oh, my Johnny is well—just look how plump his face is, and he eats, oh, such a lot!" Many factors enter into Johnny's life to determine what sort of health he will have—perhaps he has some physical defects, perhaps he does not get enough

weight different amounts, you know, and the best way to find out if your boy or girl is up to normal weight is to send for Dr. Wood's weight chart and calculate for yourself.

"Well," says Mrs. X. "I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes." Our good friend soon decides to allow Johnny to have extra milk at school recess time and impresses on him that he must observe the Eight Health Rules adopted in his school, and of course, she will allow him to attend the Health Class at School. Then, too, she'll try to come herself every day—if she can.

"Now," says Mrs. X to the school nurse, "I can't let my boy do it all, just what can I do to help him be 100% healthy?"

"The answer is simply this, Mrs. X," replied the school nurse, "His chief cause for underweight is improper eating habits. In addition to your usual menu, occasionally slip in a cup of cocoa or a

cook until a smooth thick paste is formed. Allow to cook a long time (in a double boiler) to improve the flavor. Use one tablespoon of this paste for making a cup of cocoa by putting it in a cup of hot milk. DO NOT BOIL THE MILK AND COCOA TOGETHER!

This paste can be put in the refrigerator and kept for a week or more. This saves time and gas by making a large quantity. It insures cocoa of a better flavor and a food more easily digested than when made hurriedly.

Many children will gladly drink cocoa who do not care for the flavor of milk. On a very chilly day this winter a cream soup will taste oh, so good, to the girls and boys. Two of the very best cream soups I know for little folks are cream of spinach and split pea soup.

MILK SOUPS

Milk can be used with many vegetables to make nourishing soups. For example—peas, beans, corn, potatoes,

strainer to remove skins, onion and pork. Add to this two cups of thin, white sauce.

CREAM OF SPINACH SOUP

Pick over spinach and cut off the root. Wash carefully and thoroughly to remove all grit. Cook in a large kettle with tightly fitting lid. (Shake each handful of spinach as it is removed from the last water). Do not add water. Cook ten minutes and remove from fire immediately. Cut finely with two knives. Add this finely cut spinach to the white sauce. Allow one cup of cooked spinach to two cups of thin, white sauce. Season and serve hot.

WHITE SAUCE

1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper (if desired)
(Continued on page 10)

THE DAIRY COUNCIL WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT HAS DONE

W. E. Wentworth and R. W. Balderston

PRESENTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING OF THE WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS

The National Dairy Council operates as a national health agency with branches and local group affiliations in all parts of the country. It derives its funds from regular contributions by the various dairy interests. It co-operates in health education, local and national, and institutes and stimulates many new movements, placing particular emphasis, quite naturally, on proper nutrition.

Its particular contribution to national health is in the dissemination of the knowledge of the newer developments in scientific research in the factors that make for optimum health.

Its educational platform covers the eight health rules, now so generally recognized, which are:

1. Brush the teeth every day.
2. Eat fruit every day.
3. Drink at least four glasses of water every day.
4. Eat some vegetable besides potato every day.
5. Drink four glasses of milk each day.
6. Play part of every day out of doors.
7. Take a bath at least twice a week.
8. Sleep long hours with the windows open.

But for the sake of efficiency, it specializes in methods of teaching children and adults proper food selection. Dairy Council work, for convenience, is now clearly departmentalized.

FORM OF ORGANIZATION

I. The Nutrition Department is always the most important. In its activities are included:

1. Co-operation in nutrition and other special health classes in schools.
2. Demonstrations of health dishes which emphasize milk and its products.
3. Lectures on health and nutrition to a. Elementary schools. b. Women's organizations. c. Men's clubs. d. High schools. e. Professional groups such as nurses and social workers.
4. Supper clubs for young women, teaching proper food purchasing and attractive preparing for wholesome meals.
5. Essay, poster and recipe contests.
6. Appropriate distribution of literature and posters in connection with all lectures and talks.

II. The Quality Control Department is second in importance in most centers. It is engaged in educational work with producer, dealer and consumer to improve the quality of our dairy products. Its program can be outlined as follows:

1. Inspection of milk at farms and collecting plants for: a. Sediment. b. Bacteria. c. Acidity.
2. Farm inspection with score card.
3. Milk plant inspection.
4. Personal visits to dairymen extending advice.
5. Educational meetings with lectures and motion pictures.
6. Actual demonstrations of clean, safe milk production.
7. Preparation of appropriate literature for general distribution.

III. The Department of Health Dramatics specializes in health plays, stories and talks. The value of play and "make-believe" is now recognized as a valuable stimulus in interesting the child in proper life habits, as well as in his general school work.

1. Children are trained to take part in health plays which emphasize the important part milk and its products play in the health of a nation.
2. Adult plays are given with older groups.
3. Stories and talks illustrated by actual objects are given in school assemblies.

IV. The activities of the General Publicity Department include:

1. Newspaper and magazine articles on all related subjects.
2. Some modest advertising in periodicals and newspapers, bill boards and posters, to acquaint the public with our work and the products we are representing.
3. Attractive educational motion pictures are shown in theatres.

V. How Financed:

The Dairy Council is financed by contributions from all branches of the dairy industry. Many interests contribute only to the nation wide work of the National Dairy Council, while others support a local unit organized for intensive effort in a prescribed area but closely affiliated with and assisting in forming and carrying out the policies of the national organization.

V. How Extensive

The Dairy Council to day has nineteen branches and affiliated units. A few figures will give some idea of the scope of its work. In one city alone this year the dramatic department gave stories and plays before 190,900 people. The National Dairy Council last year distributed five million pieces of literature and reached more than two million people in audiences.

RESULTS

The results of the Dairy Council activities in the last analysis must be interpreted in terms of health. However, repeated surveys by organizations interested in public welfare have shown that increased consumption of milk is a natural corollary to improvement in health in any successful campaign dealing with nutrition. This brief resume, citing one outstanding example of what has been accomplished in each department of the Dairy Council is only additional evidence of a proven fact, and typical of the work being done by all the units of the Council.

I. Intensive Health Campaign. In Dauphin county, Pa., the Extension Service of State College conducted a survey and year's intensive health campaign in which the Dairy Council was asked to co-operate by assuming control of certain phases of the project. The survey, when completed gave such satisfaction that the plan of co-operation is a model for campaigns of its kind, generally. The survey showed only 11% of all school children were seriously underweight in towns where health education

had been conducted as compared with the average for the country, which is 33% of all school children seriously underweight. It is noteworthy that in these towns the children were regular milk drinkers.

As a result of the year's work the increase in milk consumption was 12½% for the whole county of Dauphin. In Harrisburg, the chief city, milk consumption increased 24½%.

II. Nutrition Class Work. Nutrition classes particularly emphasize results in improvement of health in the individual child. One example out of many thousands will be given here:

Jennie, a pale, listless girl when weighed was 17 pounds or 15½% underweight. She entered a nutrition class in the spring. After ten weeks she had gained only one pound, but that was the start. She gained slowly but steadily from then until school closed. Her mother "carried on" with her during the summer and in September when she returned to school she not only had put on 17 pounds and was up to weight for height and age, but had become an active, alert, happy girl.

III. School Work. School work is of three classes:

1. That in which the Dairy Council co-operates with a school health program already in operation.
2. That in which the program is initiated and supervised by the Dairy Council.
3. That in which the Dairy Council is responsible for the health education part of the program.

Co-operation. The New England Dairy Council, through efforts of the first type, reports 50,000 school children drinking milk. Youngstown, Ohio, after the educational health campaign conducted there last winter, reported an increase in the consumption of fluid milk of 13% in May of this year. In an adjoining town where no work was done the increase was 3%.

A series of nutrition classes, organized as a demonstration in the suburbs of Philadelphia developed into school-wide plan. The spring work a year ago in the nutrition classes reduced the serious underweight for the whole school 10%.

Initiating and Supervising Program. This year as a result of the school-wide health program throughout the township the serious underweight has been reduced 50%, meaning that today only 9% of all the children in the township are seriously underweight. It is interesting to note in this connection that all schools of all surrounding townships, and some private schools, have this year developed the mid-morning milk service in the schools.

Conducting Health Education. After hearing a Dairy Council representative give one object lesson talk, the Medical Inspector of the Trenton Public Schools asked if she might give a series in all the schools under his direction. As the Trenton school system is notably one of the best in the country, the Dairy Council gladly co-operated in this way. All lessons and accompanying literature was approved by the educational department and a series of five lessons was given to the 16,000 school children in Trenton.

The school week was so successful that all avenues for health promotion in the city have been opened.

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Mothers' Clubs. The mothers of children in nutrition classes under the public school system of Philadelphia were organized into forty-three groups. A Dairy Council representative was given the responsibility of teaching these groups by actual demonstration the preparation of simple, nourishing dishes, the basis of which is milk. These mothers, particularly foreign mothers, responded unusually well to this form of teaching. Over 2,000 families were reached in this way. In addition, the Dairy Council is co-operating with other agencies, mainly the Department of Public Health, in health centers with the same type of demonstrations dealing with the pre-school child.

2. Parent-Teacher Associations. Co-operation with Parent-Teacher Associations is a regular part of the Dairy Council's program wherever they are active. One outstanding project is typical. In Bridgeton, N. J., after a health talk by a Dairy Council worker, the Parent Teacher Association assumed responsibility for the health program in that community. In three months they had reduced the serious underweight nearly 40%, had 50% of the eye defects corrected, inaugurated milk service in the school and ended their program with a city-wide "Clean Up" and health week.

3. Supper Clubs. For obvious reasons one of the most difficult groups to reach in health work is that of the young employed woman and girl in industry. To meet this situation Supper Clubs of 20 to 25 each have been organized. In St. Paul last year 362 girls in industry attended Supper Clubs. Philadelphia recently inaugurated this program with four groups of 25 each.

4. Park Booths. In Pittsburgh the Dairy Council has two booths in the parks for weighing and measuring children and giving a health message. Last year 7,500 children were weighed and measured. This year in June alone, 12,000 children have been weighed and measured.

5. Dairy Dish Contests. A piece of city-wide publicity that kept dairy products before the public for some weeks was the Dairy Dish Contest projected by the Dairy Council in St. Paul, Minn., this year. This contest was conducted through the newspapers. One thousand and over three hundred dishes were exhibited for the final judging.

6. Child Health Day. The National Dairy Council, with the co-operation of the other health organizations, has established in that city an annual Child Health Day. At this time the entire city is given over to the subject of making healthy children and keeping them so. This is one of the most successful city-wide projects.

V. DRAMATIC WORK. Health plays are utilized through the Dramatic Department to arouse interest in and to stimulate enthusiasm for health practices.

(Continued on page 9)

QUALITY CONTROL WORK OF THE DAIRY COUNCIL

By C. I. COHEE

Presented at the Philadelphia Meeting of the World's Dairy Congress

Because of the importance of milk in the human diet, and because the safety of the milk supply bears such a close relation to public health, the dairy industry has important responsibilities. For this reason the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council soon organized a Quality Control Department to co-operate with all other agencies in improving the supply of the territory in which it is operating and other local councils have been closely following this example.

Two methods may be used to secure a safe supply of milk of good quality. One method is through the enforcement of regulatory legislation. Undoubtedly such legislation has, in many cases, resulted in great improvement in quality and a certain amount of regulation is necessary as a guarantee that minimum standards will be complied with, but it is a recognized fact that if the co-operation and interest of the producers of milk can be secured and maintained through the means of education, progress will be made far beyond the result of a system of dairy inspection maintained by public officials. However, as this educational program proceeds these minimum standards can be raised and supported by public opinion, can be rigidly enforced in the cases of careless individuals.

Educational Methods Employed

1. Through sediment tests of the farmers' milk, the very careless producers are discovered and given special personal encouragement, and the more careful commended and encouraged. Re-inspection of this kind discloses consistent improvement throughout the territory.

Some twenty five thousand (25,000) such tests have been made in one year at plants supplying Philadelphia.

2. Educational meetings, in co-operation with the State and Agricultural Extension forces, County Agents, the Producers' Association and other agencies, are held at all points where it is possible to secure an adequate audience. A most important feature of such meetings is the use of educational motion pictures, showing how to produce milk of a satisfactory quality, supplemented by short talks by the field men of the Council and others. These field men travel by automobile, carrying motion picture projector and generator, so it is possible to hold meetings in open air or any roadside school house. The Dairy Council produces its own pictures. About one hundred and fifty (150) such educational meetings have been held during the past year, with audiences amounting to twenty-five thousand (25,000) farmers and their families.

3. Barn inspections are made where it seemed desirable and advice given for improving both equipment and methods.

4. Two booklets have been prepared, printed and distributed dealing with the production of clean, safe, milk.

5. Demonstrations are held wherever advisable, at which our field men perform all operations of milking the cows and the subsequent care of the product from the barn to the cooling station. As many as seventy-five (75) farmers have attended at one of these demonstrations.

Results

Results obtained show constant improvement in the quality of the milk delivered. We have helped lower the average temperature of the milk, have eliminated very largely the visible dirt and have reduced the number of bacteria in the milk.

A spirit of rivalry is maintained between various communities in endeavoring to see which can supply milk of the best quality. It is no unusual thing to find that now farmers themselves will frequently visit and talk with their neighbors who have not been careful in the matter of producing clean milk, knowing that the milk of all dairies of a community is mixed together and should one of their number be producing an inferior article it would tend to lower the quality of the combined product of all.

The improvement in the quality of the supply of milk through co-operation and education, and in addition to suitable legislation, has proven its worth in every territory where carried out, and it is doubtful if similar results have ever been accomplished elsewhere at so low a figure from the standpoint of financial expenditure. We have fully demonstrated through the educational work of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council that careful production insures satisfied customers and better market conditions for the producer's milk.

Milk and Cream Testing Act Under Food Bureau

The enforcement of the Pennsylvania milk and cream testing act of 1919 has recently been transferred from the administrative branch of the Department of Agriculture to the Bureau of Foods which is the law enforcing bureau of the department.

In placing this act under the supervision of the State food officials, Secretary of Agriculture Frank P. Willis has vested full power in Director James Foust and his special field agents to see that all creameries, shipping stations, milk condensaries, and milk, cream or cheese factories strictly observe every provision of the law.

Every plant handling milk or cream on the butterfat basis is regulated by this law. Once a year each plant must secure a permit signed by the Secretary of Agriculture showing that the plant has been legally qualified to do business. Failure to secure a permit constitutes a violation of the act.

It is also a violation to under-read, over-read or otherwise fraudulently manipulate the Babcock butterfat test.

The tester at each plant must be qualified for this work by passing an examination in milk and cream testing conducted by the Dairy Husbandry Department of the Pennsylvania State College. Upon satisfying the requirements as to character and ability for the work, and payment of a \$3.00 fee, the applicant receives a certificate of proficiency.

The certificate is forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture who issues a license to the applicant, good for one calendar year, on the payment of a fee of \$2.00.

BASIC AND SURPLUS PLAN

Inter-State Milk Producers Association
In Effect October 1, 1923

In order that the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association might be fully informed as to the general plans in effect for 1924, the following detailed explanation of the basic and surplus plan is printed.

This plan is in general effect the same as adopted for 1923, and is subject to revision as conditions arise.

The following method of determining price to be paid the farmer will be in force during 1924 and until further notice.

Each producer shall be credited with the amount of milk delivered by him during October, November and December, 1923. The average production of these three months shall be known as the "basic quantity." These amounts are to be posted at the receiving station and duplicate copies sent to the Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

During the following nine months he will receive the basic price for the following percentages of this amount of milk:

Jan.	100%	April	100%	July	110%
Feb.	100%	May	100%	Aug.	110%
March	100%	June	100%	Sept.	115%

Additional milk produced during these months, if any, to be paid for on the following basis:

A committee of three, one from the producers, one from the manufacturers and one from the dealers, will check up, each month, the average price of New York 92 score solid packed butter, as published by the United States Bureau of Markets for that month and immediately inform all concerned what this price may be. Payment for all additional milk as above determined, to be made according to the following schedules.

No. 1. Producers who have been regular patrons of a receiving station, or regular shippers to a dealer, who have established a basic quantity during October, November and December, 1923, are to receive the basic prices for basic quantity. For an amount of additional milk less than or equal to the basic amount, 92 score New York butter plus 20%. For all additional surplus above an amount equal to basic quantity, a price based on 92 score New York butter without the 20% premium for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June. During July, August and September all shippers shall be paid for additional milk a price based on 92 score New York butter plus a premium of 20%.

No. 2. A. All former patrons at a receiving station or direct shippers to a dealer who make no milk through October, November and December and who therefore, established no basic quantity, if they resume shipping in January, February and March, shall be paid a price for all their milk based on 92 score New York butter plus a premium of 20%. This plan to continue until October 1st, 1924.

B. If they fail to resume shipping until April, May or June they shall be paid a price based on 92 score New York butter for the months of April, May and June. For July, August and September the price to those shippers shall be 92 score New York butter price plus a premium of 20%.

No. 3. Men starting in the dairy business and who therefore have not established a basic quantity who desire to start to ship milk during any one of the first nine months of 1924, shall be allowed to establish a basic quantity by calculating one-half of the daily average of the amount produced by such shippers during the first thirty days of shipment and thereafter counting this as the basic quantity during the remaining months.

No. 4. In case of tenants changing from one farm to another or farm owners selling out and repurchasing a farm elsewhere and who by this procedure change buyers of their milk, it is definitely understood that the basic quantity established goes with the cows.

No. 5. Special cases of one or more producers changing to new buyers are open to agreement between such producers, buyers and Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

This agreement covers all points in the territory. Any of the three parties interested, that is the distributors, manufacturers and the Inter-State Milk Producers Association reserves the right to ask for a conference to consider the situation if it feels its interests are being jeopardized thereby.

Example of the Calculation of a Basic Quantity

Farmer A produced
2100 lbs. milk in October
2000 lbs. milk in November
1900 lbs. milk in December

Average for three months, 2000 lbs.

If 3000 pounds were shipped in May, or any other month, this would represent 2000 lbs. basic milk, to be paid for at the maximum or basic price and 1000 lbs. surplus, to be paid for as provided in the foregoing agreement.

New Jersey Hay Crop

The condition of all tame or cultivated hay in New Jersey on September first, or at time of harvest was 60 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of one ton per acre and a total production of 312,000 tons as compared with 485,000 tons last year and 487,000 tons, the average production for the past ten years.

The yield of timothy this season was estimated at .95 tons per acre, as compared with 1.5 tons last year and 1.45 tons, the average yield for the past ten years.

The condition of clover hay (all cuttings) on September first, was 64 per cent of a normal crop as compared with 91 per cent. last year and 88 per cent, the ten year average condition on September first.

Alfalfa (all cuttings) conditions on September first was 73 per cent of normal as compared with 99 per cent. last year and 95 per cent, the ten year average condition on the same date.

The condition of wild hay, at the time of harvest (September first) was 77 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 1.16 tons and a production of 26,000 tons as compared with 31,000 tons last year and 29,000 tons, the average production for the past three years.—(New Jersey Crop Report).

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Editorial



STILL TIME LEFT

The National Dairy Exposition

Even at this late date, there is still time left perhaps for some of the readers of this issue of the Milk Producers Review to visit the National Dairy Exposition being held at the New York State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, New York, October 5th to 13th.

Many of the dairymen in the Philadelphia Milk Shed will be present on Pennsylvania Day—October 10th—but nevertheless, if there is still time when you receive this issue, you will be amply repaid to visit this great show—probably the only one that will be held in the east for a number of years.

We will not repeat here the many points of interest that have been brought right at our doors by this wonderful show.

It is sufficient to say that the trip will be one that every dairy farmer should make. Every phase of the dairy industry will be shown in detail. You can't afford to miss it.

Reduced railroad fares on all railroads.

A day at the fair will be a day well spent. Don't think it over—just hop to it and get the first train out.

20,000 MEMBERS

The Board of Directors has resolved that a total of 20,000 members represent the Inter-State Milk Producers Association membership before the end of the year.

On October 1st the membership roll of shipping farmers was 17,201, of which nearly 200 new members have been added during the month of September.

One difficulty in increasing the membership roll has been the lack of field forces who could give but a limited time to the work.

Arrangements plan for some very definite work along this line and instead of 20,000, we believe it will not be long before the total reaches the 25,000 mark.

This is the age of co-operation, and the Inter-State Milk Producers Association needs co-operation and loyal membership just as do the many other co-operative farmers' marketing organizations.

It is up to every member to do his bit toward this forward movement, and the association needs your assistance.

Keeping everlastingly at it is the watchword—and let everybody lend a helping hand.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Basic Milk Only

Under the Philadelphia Selling Plan, all milk shipped by members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is classed as basic milk during October, November and December. No surplus, either first or second class, or other special arrangements apply during these three months.

All milk shipped will be on a one price basis, subject, however, to market conditions.

During these three months shippers of milk, under the Philadelphia Selling Plan will establish basic quantities for 1924. The average quantity of milk shipped in October, November and December, will represent the amount of milk, in pounds or quarts, which will be paid for by buyers as basic quantity milk in 1924.

The same rules and regulations as have applied this year are generally in effect. (See page 3 for detailed statement as to basic plans).

REVISED BULLETIN ON MILK AND ITS USES

Since milk and cream in the various forms in which they are used make up about one-sixth by weight of all the food eaten by the average American family, the Farmers' Bulletin, Milk and Its Uses in the Home, recently revised, should provide many useful suggestions to nearly all housewives. It contains information on the composition and food value of milk, the effect of cooking, home pasteurization, the use of skim milk, condensed or evaporated milk, dried milk or milk powder, and various other dairy products. Several pages are devoted to the preparation of different dishes in which milk is commonly used.

Copies of this bulletin, which is No. 1359, may be obtained by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

The present low price of wheat is awakening an interest in its value as a feed for dairy cows. Wheat is a nutritious, palatable and desirable feed when price is not prohibitive. In comparison with corn it is somewhat higher in mineral matter and in protein. In practical feeding work it can be substituted for either corn or barley without materially effecting the value of the ration. It should not be fed whole but should be ground or, preferably, rolled. Neither should it be fed alone as it has a tendency to form a sticky or pasty mass in the animal's stomach. Use it in a mixture with oats, bran or other bulky feeds and a sufficient amount of high protein concentrate to obtain the proper balance. See the August issue of the Milk Producers Review for standard rations.

LOCAL HOLSTEIN BREEDER SELECTS TRADE MARK NAME

"Maccabee" is the trade mark name that has been reserved exclusively for the use of Pennsylvania Maccabee Home, of Chatham, Pennsylvania, as a prefix to the regular registration name of all pure bred Holsteins raised, according to announcement by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

All registered animals have a name and number. The name usually indicates the ancestral blood lines. The prefix trade mark is used as a further means of identifying the animal, by indicating the farm that bred the animal.

Since establishing the system over 15,000 breeders have reserved trade marks for use as a prefix in the names of registered animals.

The trade mark prefix is a good advertisement to the breeder and also serves to identify the breeder of the animal.

The Seventh Annual Meeting

INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSN.

December 3rd and 4th, 1923

ADELPHI HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA

Election of Directors
Important Business Program

ANNUAL BANQUET
MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd

Full Details in November
"Milk Producers Review"

You can't afford to miss this meeting

Make your plans to be present

PENNSYLVANIA WELL REPRESENTED IN GRADE COW CLASSES AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Considerable interest is being displayed by Pennsylvania cow testing associations in the grade cow exhibit and sale held in connection with the dairy show. Several herds have already entered the competition and inquiries are coming in daily as to the rules governing entries.

"Grade cows are exhibited as State or Association groups rather than by breeds. However, the exhibitor may be classed with his own breed if he so desires. A grade herd does not need to be entirely of one breed," says H. E. Skinner, secretary of the show.

The grade cow exhibit will be given space along the walls so that banners or other information can be displayed above each herd.

LARGEST TESTING GROUP

The largest cow testing association in Pennsylvania, according to I. C. Sidelman, of the extension staff at State College, is the West Chester Association, located in Chester county.

Records of milk production and feed consumption are being kept on over 600 cows in this group and the tester, Allen Goodman, plans to get out a summary of the year's work to show the progress made and the advantages of belonging to a cow testing association.

DEFRAUDING MANAGER OF RECEIVING STATION PLEADS GUILTY

The officers and directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association are congratulating themselves upon having brought to a successful conclusion the proceedings which were brought against the manager of one receiving station at Honey Brook, Chester county, Pa.

Some of our members will probably remember that last February one of the fieldmen of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association found some discrepancies at the above plant and at the meeting of the farmers, which was held at Honey Brook, further information was gathered that the man who had charge of the plant was giving the farmers short weight on their milk and was falsifying the records kept by him so that it was possible to convert the value of the milk to his own benefit.

Mr. H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, swore out a warrant for his arrest and the case was put in the hands of the District Attorney of Chester county. An investigation by the District Attorney's office found that the crooked work of this man had been going on for considerable period, and that the total amount of money which had been taken from the farmers by his fraudulent methods was a large sum, but actual proof was produced against him in the sum of practically \$1500. When the case came to trial in the Chester County Court, October term, the evidence was so complete, under the indictments against the defendant, Mr. Fred O. Shutt, and the charges of forgery, larceny, and receiving money under false pretenses was so convincing that Mr. Shutt pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of two years and six months in the Chester county jail and to make restitution to the farmers of the Honey Brook community to the extent of \$1,000.

It is only the fact that Mr. Shutt pleaded guilty that saved him from a much longer term of imprisonment.

The fieldmen of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, who are doing check weighing and testing, at the various receiving stations throughout the territory certainly deserve the very highest praise for the splendid work that has been accomplished by them in discovering and eliminating such conditions.

It is earnestly hoped similar conditions will not be discovered at any of the other stations, but if anyone is unwise enough to attempt such acts at any of the stations the efficient work of our fieldmen will bring it to light and the offender brought to the bars of justice.

PENNSYLVANIA RECORD FOR JERSEYS EXCEEDED

By producing 11,298 pounds of milk and 589.03 pounds of butterfat at two years, two months of age, Flossy of Princeton 2d 492664, owned by McCaslin and Forbes, New Castle, Pennsylvania, has become the champion junior two-year-old of the state. Flossy displaces Venita's Figgis 218299, that held the record with 582.60 pounds.

Flossy also wins a Silver Medal on this test, for she calved within the required time for Class AA and carried calf 206 days of her test period.

The sire of this new champion is Lucille's Owl 148563, with eight tested daughters. Flossy's dam is Flossy of Princeton 365594.

SUPPLEMENT TO OCTOBER, 1923, ISSUE—Number 6

INTER-STATE

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME-IV

WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER, 1923

NUMBER 6

Special Price Conference

Due to abnormal weather conditions, the buyers of milk in the Philadelphia territory had found themselves, at the beginning of October, unable to meet competition in the market for their products and to continue to pay "Inter-State" prices to their producers.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE HELD

They asked for a conference the first of October. The officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association postponed this in the hope that the market situation would soon become normal. A conference was held October 16th, at which all those interested attended, the meeting being held in the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association. The entire situation was thoroughly discussed.

ABNORMAL MILK SUPPLY

It was brought out that the supply of milk in not only the Philadelphia territory, but all over the milk producing areas, outside of New England, was as great or greater than the usual supply in May and June. This abnormal situation is due to several causes:

1. Abundant pastures have been available, except in isolated districts.
2. Unfavorable markets for some other farm crops have increased the number of dairymen in some sections.
3. For the same reason many dairymen have increased the number of cows.

COMPARISON OF MILK PRICES

It was evident, from a careful comparison of prices to farmers in the great dairy districts of the country, that all dairy products, which are effected by the national market conditions, are being bought in other sections at prices lower than those paid in Inter-State territory.

LARGE STOCKS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS ON HAND

Buyers in the Philadelphia territory have large stocks of manufactured goods on hand, which they have made up during the past few months. These they are unable to market except at a loss, due to competition from outside territories.

SURVEY OF SUPPLY

The directors and fieldmen of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association have made a careful survey of the supply throughout our territory and it is evident that the price in the Philadelphia territory has to some extent induced greater production. Many cows, which during the dry weather in the early summer failed to give normal production, have been milking like fresh cows in the abundant pastures of the last two months.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN NOT A FACTOR

In no way is the Philadelphia Selling Plan responsible for the present conditions. A careful comparison of the supply in the Inter-State territory with that in other districts, proves this conclusively. The same increase in milk supply is apparent everywhere, except in some few sections which have not enjoyed abundant rains.

sufficient to feed the cows throughout the coming winter.

FINAL ARRANGEMENT 1/4 CENT REDUCTION

After a long conference, it was agreed that the price of milk on October 16th and thereafter until further notice, should be 8c per quart f. o. b. Philadelphia, or \$3.13 for 4 1/2 milk at all railroad points in the 51 to 60 mile zone. This price is the same as the basic price of May and June, 1923.

FUTURE UNCERTAIN

It is impossible, of course, to tell what the supply of milk will be during the coming winter. The Executive Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association reserve the right to call a conference at any time the market warrants it. The buyers reserve the right also to call another conference should it be shown that the present abnormal conditions of the supply was more than a temporary one.

Costs of Production Continue High

The present costs of production as shown by the cost records of our State Colleges and Agricultural Extension Services clearly indicate the cost of production this winter will be such that our farmers will face a serious situation if the supply continues to be such that it necessitates a further reduction in price of milk.

The Executive Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is urging the members of the Association to exercise good judgment in managing their businesses. At no time has it been more important to eliminate the "boarder cow" and to carefully feed the milking cow.

CONSUMPTION SATISFACTORY

The consumption of fluid milk in Philadelphia and other cities in our territory is satisfactory. It is hoped that this consumption will continue to increase thru the efforts of the Dairy Council and other agencies.

The Dairy Council is showing that the health of the community is promoted by the increased consumption of dairy products. Surveys have shown that it would be helpful to our country people to use greater quantities of milk and its products.

Skim milk is a home raised product; it is economical for the farmer to use more of it.

PRODUCERS WARNED

The present situation in the market for dairy products should warn the milk producers of the United States not to over produce, or they will find themselves in

Concluded on page 2

Milk Price Reduced
ONE QUARTER CENT PER QUART
(See page 2 for detailed prices)

Weather Conditions Have Greatly
Increased Current Supply

ELIMINATE THE BOARDER COW
Increased Home Consumption
May Save the Situation

The present situation in the market for the dairy products should warn the milk producers of the United States not to over produce, or they will find themselves in the same situation as the wheat farmers are today, that is, selling their products at prices far below the cost of production.

Manufacturers Seriously Affected

Fluid milk buyers in Philadelphia and other cities in the territory have not been so seriously embarrassed by the flow of milk as has been the manufacturers. Usually at this time of the year the fluid milk buyers in other territories absorb many carloads of milk which they have purchased from manufacturers in our territory at full price. This fall their immediate supply covers all their requirements and they have not had to go into the market for extra milk. The manufacturers, therefore, found themselves compelled to continue to manufacture all their supplies throughout the season, contrary to their usual practice. These manufactured goods they must sell in competition with goods which had been manufactured from milk purchased at lower prices in other districts.

The Executive Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association pointed out the following facts:

1. That the present supply of grass can not continue long after killing frosts.
2. That the present cost of labor is as high as it has ever been during or since the war.
3. That feed costs are increasing.
4. That the supply of roughage in many sections of the territory will be in-

THE INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Receiving Station Prices in Effect

October 16th, 1923

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

Quotations below for railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangement.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. The prices include a deduction of one cent per 100 pounds which amount together with one cent per hundred pounds contributed by the buyer is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of conducting a publicity campaign advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. Two cents per 100 pounds commission from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the Association.

Freight Rates		Basic Quantity Price	3% milk
Miles	Per 100 pounds		
1 to 10 incl.	.268	\$2.81	
11 to 20 "	.283	2.79	
21 to 30 "	.303	2.77	
31 to 40 "	.313	2.76	
41 to 50 "	.333	2.74	
51 to 60 "	.343	2.73	
61 to 70 "	.364	2.71	
71 to 80 "	.374	2.70	
81 to 90 "	.389	2.69	
91 to 100 "	.399	2.68	
101 to 110 "	.414	2.66	
111 to 120 "	.424	2.65	
121 to 130 "	.434	2.64	
131 to 140 "	.450	2.62	
141 to 150 "	.460	2.61	
151 to 160 "	.475	2.60	
161 to 170 "	.480	2.60	
171 to 180 "	.490	2.59	
181 to 190 "	.505	2.57	
191 to 200 "	.510	2.57	
201 to 210 "	.520	2.56	
211 to 220 "	.535	2.54	
221 to 230 "	.540	2.54	
231 to 240 "	.550	2.52	
241 to 250 "	.556	2.52	
251 to 260 "	.566	2.51	
261 to 270 "	.576	2.50	
271 to 280 "	.581	2.49	
281 to 290 "	.596	2.48	
291 to 300 "	.600	2.48	

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. ALLEBACH
President

ROBERT BALDERSTON
Secretary

SPECIAL PRICE CONFERENCE

Concluded from page 1

the same situation as the wheat farmers are today, that is, selling their products at prices far below the cost of production. This is as true in the Philadelphia territory as elsewhere. If more milk is produced than can be consumed, locally, in fluid milk and other more valuable milk products, the milk must go into less profitable channels. The officers of the Inter State Milk Producers Association are endeavoring to so guide its members that production will not outrun our regular demand. The members should individually co-operate with the Association to protect, as well as develop their markets by using great care and conservatism in enlarging their dairies.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Philadelphia Prices in Effect

October 16th, 1923

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions. When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is to be 8 cents per quart.

From these prices 1 cent per 46 1/2 quarts or one cent per 100 pounds is to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 46 1/2 quarts, contributed by the buyer is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. Two cents per 100 pounds commission from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the Association.

Test per cent	Basic Quantity per 100 lbs.	Price per qt.
3.	\$3.32	7.1
3.05	3.34	7.15
3.1	3.36	7.2
3.15	3.38	7.25
3.2	3.40	7.3
3.25	3.42	7.35
3.3	3.44	7.35
3.35	3.46	7.4
3.4	3.48	7.45
3.45	3.50	7.5
3.5	3.52	7.55
3.55	3.54	7.6
3.6	3.56	7.65
3.65	3.58	7.65
3.7	3.60	7.7
3.75	3.62	7.75
3.8	3.64	7.8
3.85	3.66	7.85
3.9	3.68	7.9
3.95	3.70	7.95
4.	3.72	8.
4.05	3.74	8.
4.1	3.76	8.05
4.15	3.78	8.1
4.2	3.80	8.15
4.25	3.82	8.2
4.3	3.84	8.25
4.35	3.86	8.3
4.4	3.88	8.3
4.45	3.90	8.35
4.5	3.92	8.4
4.55	3.94	8.45
4.6	3.96	8.5
4.65	3.98	8.55
4.7	4.00	8.6
4.75	4.02	8.65
4.8	4.04	8.65
4.85	4.06	8.7
4.9	4.08	8.75
4.95	4.10	8.8
5.	4.12	8.85

By order of the Board of Directors

H. D. ALLEBACH
President

ROBERT BALDERSTON
Secretary

LATEST MARKET PRICES

SELLING PLAN

Basic Quantity in July and August 110 per cent. Basic Quantity in September 115 per cent. Class II Surplus Milk not effective in July, August and September.

(No Surplus Milk in October, November and December)

The Philadelphia Selling Plan for 1923 became effective with January. The basic quantity is represented by the average shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1922, on which the basic price will be paid. In September a surplus price based on 92 score solid packed creamery butter, New York City, plus 20 per cent. will be paid for all milk in excess of 115 per cent. of established basic quantity.

SEPTEMBER BASIC MILK PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA
Grade B Market Milk

From these prices 1 cent per 46 1/2 quarts or 1 cent per 100 pounds is to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 46 1/2 quarts, contributed by the buyer is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. Two cents per 100 pounds commission from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the association.

Test per cent	Basic Quantity per 100 lbs.	Price per qt.
3.	\$3.44	7.35
3.05	3.46	7.4
3.1	3.48	7.45
3.15	3.50	7.5
3.2	3.52	7.55
3.25	3.54	7.6
3.3	3.56	7.65
3.35	3.58	7.65
3.4	3.60	7.7
3.45	3.62	7.75
3.5	3.64	7.8
3.55	3.66	7.85
3.6	3.68	7.9
3.65	3.70	7.95
3.7	3.72	8.
3.75	3.74	8.
3.8	3.76	8.05
3.85	3.78	8.1
3.9	3.80	8.15
3.95	3.82	8.2
4.	3.84	8.25
4.05	3.86	8.3
4.1	3.88	8.3
4.15	3.90	8.35
4.2	3.92	8.4
4.25	3.94	8.45
4.3	3.96	8.5
4.35	3.98	8.55
4.4	4.00	8.6
4.45	4.02	8.6
4.5	4.04	8.65
4.55	4.06	8.7
4.6	4.08	8.75
4.65	4.10	8.8
4.7	4.12	8.85
4.75	4.14	8.9
4.8	4.16	8.9
4.85	4.18	8.95
4.9	4.20	9.
4.95	4.22	9.05
5.	4.24	9.1

When the milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 8 1/2 cents a quart

SEPTEMBER SURPLUS PRICES

FOR ALL MILK OVER 115% OF BASIC QUANTITY

F. O. B. Philadelphia	Per 100 Pounds at all Receiving Stations
Test per cent	per 100
3.	\$1.79
3.05	5.1
3.1	5.15
3.15	5.2
3.2	5.25
3.25	5.3
3.3	5.35
3.35	5.4
3.4	5.45
3.45	5.5
3.5	5.55
3.55	5.6
3.6	5.65
3.65	5.7
3.7	5.75
3.75	5.8
3.8	5.85
3.85	5.9
3.9	5.95
3.95	6.
4.	6.05
4.05	6.1
4.1	6.15
4.15	6.2
4.2	6.25
4.25	6.3
4.3	6.35
4.35	6.4
4.4	6.45
4.45	6.5
4.5	6.55
4.55	6.6
4.6	6.65
4.65	6.7
4.7	6.75
4.75	6.8
4.8	6.85
4.85	6.9
4.9	6.95
4.95	7.
5.	7.05

Surplus prices are based on 120 per cent. of the average monthly or semi-monthly price of solid packed 92 score creamery butter, New York City.

SEPTEMBER BASIC PRICES

COUNTRY RECEIVING STATIONS

Quotations are for railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

These prices include a deduction of one cent per 100 pounds, which amount, together with one cent per 100 pounds, contributed by the buyer, is to be turned over by each buyer to the treasurer of the Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of conducting a publicity campaign advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. The commission of 2 cents per hundred pounds from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the Association as heretofore.

Freight and Receiving Station Charges

Miles	Freight on 100 lbs. milk	Price per 100 lbs. milk
1 to 10 incl.	.268	\$2.95
11 to 20 "	.283	2.91
21 to 30 "	.303	2.89
31 to 40 "	.313	2.88
41 to 50 "	.333	2.86
51 to 60 "	.343	2.85
61 to 70 "	.364	2.84
71 to 80 "	.374	2.82
81 to 90 "	.389	2.80
91 to 100 "	.399	2.79
101 to 110 "	.414	2.78
111 to 120 "	.424	2.77
121 to 130 "	.434	2.76
131 to 140 "	.450	2.74
141 to 150 "	.460	2.73
151 to 160 "	.475	2.72
161 to 170 "	.480	2.71
171 to 180 "	.490	2.70
181 to 190 "	.505	2.69
191 to 200 "	.510	2.68
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251 to 260 "	.566	2.62
261 to 270 "	.576	2.62
271 to 280 "	.581	2.61
281 to 290 "	.596	2.60
291 to 300 "	.600	2.59

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 8% butterfat.

F. O. B. per quart Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1922	
January	\$1.88
February	1.88
March	1.88
April	1.89
May	1.89
June	1.89
July	1.89
August	1.89
September	1.89
October	1.89
November	1.89
December	1.89
1923	
January	1.89
February	1.89
March	1.89
April	1.89
May	1.89
June	1.89
July	1.89
August	1.89
September	1.89
October	1.89
November	1.89
December	1.89

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES

4% milk at all country receiving points

First Half	Class I	Class II
January	\$1.78	\$1.48
February	1.78	1.48
March	1.84	1.54
April	1.79	1.45
May	1.72	1.44
June	1.73	1.45
July	1.73	1.45
August	1.83	1.67
September	1.87	1.91
October	—	—
November	—	—
December	—	—

1923

January	2.54	2.49	2.07
February	2.31	2.26	1.97
March	2.30	2.27	1.98
April	2.35	2.24	1.86
May	2.07	2.02	1.68
June	1.86	1.86	1.56
July	1.83	1.86	—
August	2.02	2.08	—
September	2.16	2.19	—

OCTOBER PRICES

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Country Stations

The same prices as quoted above or basic milk in September apply in October, subject, however, to change whenever warranted by market conditions. All milk shipped during October, November and December are classed as basic milk, the average fixing the basic quantity to apply against milk shipped in 1924.

Lewis Linseed Cake



The compressed feed will keep your cows in good flesh and will increase the milk flow.

Linseed Cake Meal

Finely ground and free from dirt.

Write us if you are interested.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.

Also manufacturers of the following DUTCH BOY products

White Lead (Dry and in Oil)
Red Lead (Dry and in Oil)
Linseed Oil

Liquid Lead
Flat Paint
Colors

705 Lafayette Building

Philadelphia, Penna.

SEPTEMBER BUTTER PRICES

The Bestov Calendar

Equipment to handle milk

from cow to consumer

Buy your dairy supplies at the big Bestov Store! No larger stock of such goods exists in eastern United States. You have a wide selection and factory prices for everything.

LISK:KETTLES

CLOGS



Men's Black Oil Grain Shoes, wood sole, iron-bound; buckle and eyelets, sole leather counter; outside, back stay; sizes 6 to 12.

\$2.00 A PAIR

Cherry-Bassett-Winner Company

Bell Phone Locust 1018

1918 Market Street PHILADELPHIA

Next to Stanley Theatre



PHILADELPHIA (Wood Stave) SILOS
CENTURY (Cement Stave) SILOS

OPENING ROOFS (Full silo without refilling)
Cutters Feed Trucks

E. F. Schlichter Co.
10 S. 18th St., Phila.

Jensen Adjustable Chain Halter
For unruly bulls, vicious stallions, present on tender part of the head, across the nose and jaw. Releases itself as animal gives up. World's safest bull tie for staking around yard, protecting human life. Price \$4.50 shipped prepaid where no dealer. Ad runs once a month only.
P. W. JENSEN & SON, Princeton, Dept. I, Minnesota

E. NEWLIN BROWN
Live Stock Auctioneer
WYCOMBE, BUCKS CO., PA.
Sales Anywhere —Anytime

Milk for Health

VIOLATORS PROSECUTED

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods prosecuted 400 cases of food law violators during the first half of 1923. Of this number 120 cases were for violations of the milk and cream act. These included violators of butter, containing excess moisture, ice cream, milk and cream samples, low in fat and solids.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

Restrictions Released on Farm Products Until Next Year

Farm produce, through the recent removal of Japanese Beetle quarantine restraints by the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, is now permitted free and unrestricted movement in and out of the infested area in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

"The beetle had an early start this spring," said Charles H. Hadley, director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry, "and as the active season of the adult beetle is now coming to an end, it is deemed safe to take this step. The lifting of the quarantine regulations on farm crops for this year permits a free shipping period until June 15, 1924."

The removal order applies only to products of the farm and not to nursery stock. The principal products affected by the order are green, sweet or sugar corn; cabbage, lettuce and grapes; and unthreshed grains, straw and forage crops.

The Pennsylvania road inspection patrol and all others temporarily connected with the beetle force have been released from duty. The regular members of the permanent force of the State Department of Agriculture are in the field collaborating with the federal officials in the various experiments under way.

Investigations are being conducted on the control of the beetle grubs which just now are causing trouble in their attacks upon grass roots in the infested area.

FOUR DAIRY COUNCIL PLAYLETS ABOUT MILK

Attractive short health plays which can be produced by any one with or without dramatic training and which are suitable for school entertainments, have been one of the special features of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council work.

For some time teachers, especially nutrition workers and domestic science teachers, have been asking for short plays about milk, something which requires few children and little space. "The Milk Fairies" while very effective is too big to be put on in a class room, and too elaborate for the average teacher whose time at best may be crowded.

With this in mind, we supply these little playlets to the teacher who wishes to include a few milk lessons in her schedule and entertainments, with little or no extra bother.

The Shady Dell, the Fairy of the Corn Field, and the Fairy of the Brook. Each one tells him her part in helping Mother Nature to make milk.

Billy is delighted to find that such lovely elements enter into the composition of milk, and is determined to drink more milk than ever.

This is a very dainty, pretty little play.

Following the Milk Can (9 characters—7 boys and 2 girls) Jimmy cannot understand how it is that in the country the milk is carried in large cans, yet in the city it is in bright glass bottles.

The playlet describes the way in which milk is handled, following it all the way from the Dairy Farm to the city consumer.

While not so colorful, this playlet tells



Milk For the Whole World

They are called "How Milk is Made", "Following the Milk Can", "Eating Milk" and "Milk for the Whole World."

Necessary costumes and music are supplied by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council free of charge upon request, to all points within our territory.

Though any one of these playlets is complete in itself, it will be noticed that all four taken as a group describe every phase of the milk subject:

1. Production.
2. Delivery to Consumer.
3. How to Use It.
4. Its Relation to National Efficiency

Each of these playlets lasts from ten to fifteen minutes. Copies of the following in playlet form for producing will be sent free of charge upon request to the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 1211 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

How Milk is Made

(6 characters—1 boy and 5 girls) Billy, like many other girls and boys is curious to know how milk is made. The doctor has told him that Mother Nature and Bossy Cow make the milk. Billy meets Mother Nature in the woods one day, and asks how it is done. Mother Nature summons her helpers, the Fairy of the Meadow, the Fairy of

a very valuable story in an attractive way. Boys like to take part in this play.

Eating Milk

(9 characters—2 girls and the others may be girls or boys) Jane likes milk, but feels that she cannot drink a quart a day, as the doctor recommended when she told him her desire to be strong and athletic.

Her friend, Betty, reminds her of the numerous delicious ways in which milk may be used in order to get a quart a day.

This story always appeals, especially to mothers and domestic science students. Fits in well with a cooking demonstration.

Milk for the Whole World

(14 characters—8 boys and 6 girls) John and Mary, American children, are sturdy and well as a result of drinking milk, but wonder what children of other countries do, where cows are not so numerous.

Children from other countries appear, and tell the food habits of their people, and the result thereof. Finally Uncle Sam enters, and talks in an inspiring way to all.

This playlet, while short and easily produced, makes a very elaborate appearance. Good lesson in Americanism.

ONE-THIRD LARGER FARM PRODUCTS SHOW IN 1924

Pennsylvania's eight annual State Farm Products Show which is to be held in Harrisburg, January 22 to 25, 1924, will be one-third larger than the 1923 exhibition and will cover more than 80,000 square feet of floor space, according to the latest announcement of the State Show Committee.

Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willis, chairman of the committee, states that the Studebaker and the Emerson-Brantingham buildings in which last year's show was staged have again been procured. An additional 20,000 square feet has been made available for exhibit purposes on the third floor of the latter building and will be used to take care of expansion in various departments of the show.

The tentative floor plan for the various exhibits, as announced by the show committee, is as follows: First floor, Studebaker building; educational livestock exhibit, much larger than last year, to include breeds of horses, beef cattle

and dairy cattle. From ten to fourteen animals in each of the five major dairy breeds will be on exhibit and a show ring is to be provided.

Second floor, Studebaker; dairy machinery and equipment, exhibits, educational displays of the U. S. Dairy Division, the Pennsylvania State College, the State Department of Agriculture and the State Bureau of Vocational Agriculture; also the wool, corn and small grains competitive exhibits.

First floor, Emerson-Brantingham; a four-breed poultry show, including from 25 to 30 varieties of fowl; the egg show and the poultry equipment exhibits.

Second floor; tobacco, potatoes, honey and other apiary products, and all kinds of heavy farm machinery. The plan to have an educational machinery exhibit has been abandoned by the committee.

Third floor; the horticultural show, consisting of competitive county apple exhibits; fruit and vegetable exhibits, orchard machinery, spray materials and fertilizers.

HIGH RECORD HOLSTEIN



Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid

The only cow in the world to make three yearly records each over 30,000 pounds of milk and 1,000 pounds butter fat in one year is Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid, according to an official announcement just received from the Advanced Registry office of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. At the age of ten years this cow, a pure-bred Holstein, recently completed a yearly semi-official record of 31,580.9 lbs. of milk containing 1,014.47 lbs. butterfat. Her total three year production is 97,892.6 lbs. of milk and 3,186.61 lbs. butterfat, or an average for each of the three years of 32,624.2 lbs. of milk and 1,327.8 lbs. butter. She is owned by the Bridgford Holstein Company, Patterson, California.

"Adirondac" was not placed on yearly

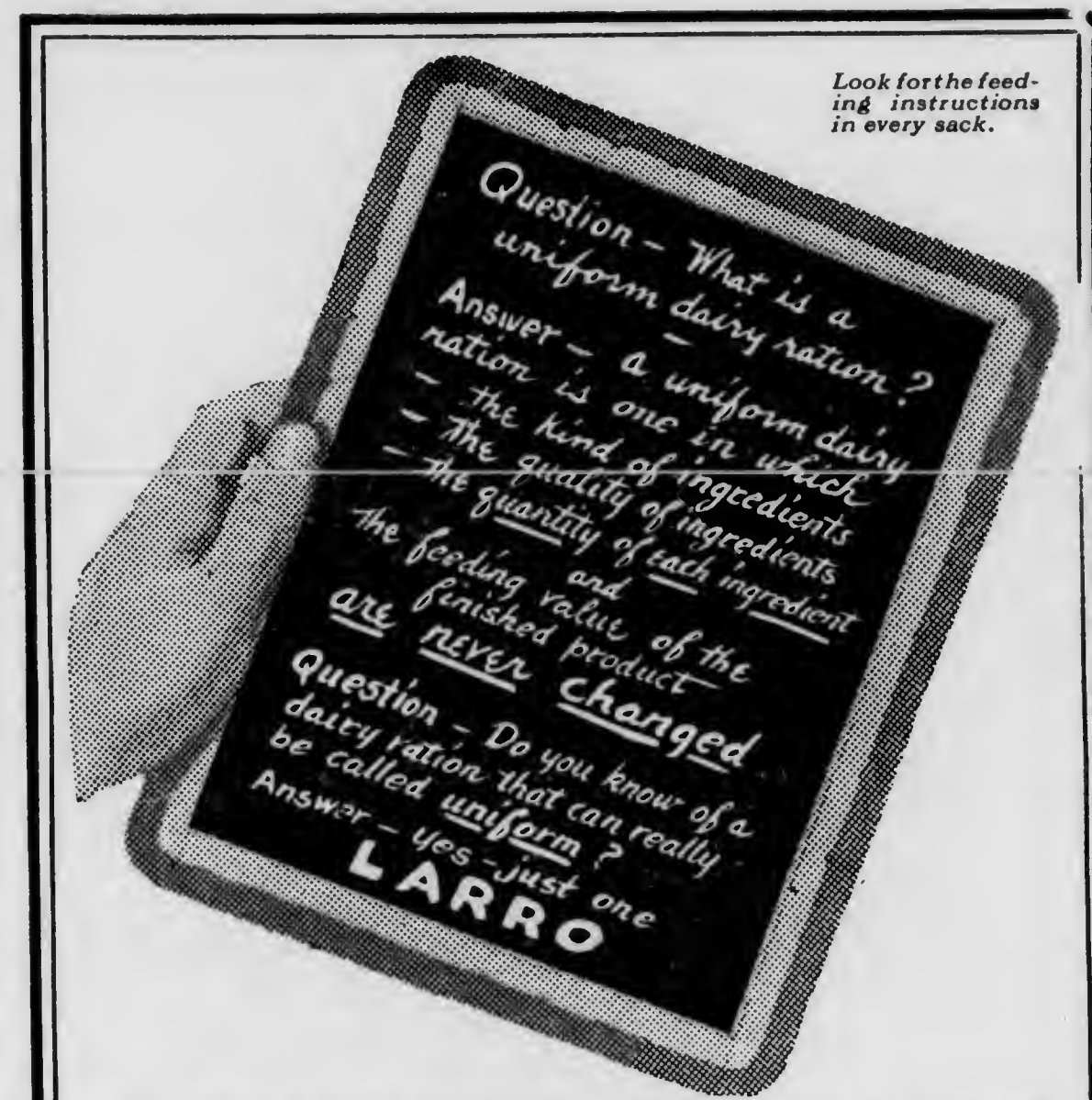
test until she was eight years of age. Previous to this time she had made several creditable short time records. Two months after finishing her first yearly test she freshened and was started on her second 365-day test. Within two months following her second test she freshened again, dropping twin bull calves and then proceeded on the record just completed. During her last test she carried a calf 237 days and if all goes well she will soon freshen again and will have dropped five calves within a period slightly over three and one-half years, making three 1,000-pound records at the same time. Should she freshen without mishap this year, she will soon have freshened eight times, dropping nine calves within a period of seven and one-half years.

VALUE OF FARM MANURE

The average value of a ton of fresh manure is about \$8.00. To prevent loss of part of its value, bed live stock well to absorb the liquid manure; if possible, haul each day's manure directly to the field, and don't pile it up in the open to have its fertilizer constituents wash away.

Almost any cow can make a profit on pasture, but the fall feeding of grain and roughage indoors soon shows up the poor ones in dairy improvement records.

Uncle Ab says—"The fellow who believes in signs is never at a loss to find them."



Look for the feeding instructions in every sack.

Weed seeds, oat hulls, sweepings, oat clippings, straw, ground hay and all other fillers are absolutely barred from Larro. You don't pay grain prices for worthless, dangerous trash when you buy Larro.

Every pound of finished Larro passes over a powerful electro-magnet. That keeps out nails, wire and other junk found in all feeding stuffs. There's no guesswork about Larro. Thousands of dairymen know they

have more money at the end of the month, after paying the feed bill, when they feed Larro than they have with any other ration—they know it keeps cows in the best of flesh and condition, because they're feeding it every day.

Don't risk a cent. See your Larro dealer today or write to us. We'll show you a quick, easy way to make more money than you can make on any other ration.

The Larro Milling Company, Detroit, Michigan

Made by Specialists in Dairy Feed Manufacture.

Larro

The Safe Ration for Dairy Cows.

FREE "Preparing Cows for Winter" is the title of an article that will appear in the fall issue of "The Larro Dairyman". If you are not receiving this excellent, free magazine for cow-owners, fill out and mail this coupon now, or take it to your Larro dealer.

The Larro Milling Company
110 Larro Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen: I am now feeding cows and I want to receive, without cost, your magazine—"The Larro Dairyman".

Name.....
St. or R. F. D.....
Town.....State.....

Vigor



Vigor is one of the most important characteristics of a dairy cow.

VIGOR IN HOLSTEINS MEANS --

Less trouble to the dairyman at calving time -- fewer losses from cows or injury to cows through calving -- stronger, healthier calves at birth -- more rapid gains in the offspring from calfhood to maturity -- large, steady production under adverse conditions.

EXTENSION SERVICE
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

The Seventh Annual Meeting

INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSN.

December 3rd and 4th, 1923

ADELPHI HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA

Election of Directors
Important Business Program

ANNUAL BANQUET
MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd

Full Details in November "Milk Producers Review"

You can't afford to miss this meeting

Make your plans to be present

Mention the Review when Writing Advertisers

Borrow Money in a Friendly Way

Friendly, because you pay off your loan in 33 years (any time after 5 years if you prefer) in easy semi-annual installments.

Friendly, too, because no commissions or bonuses are required.

You deal directly with this bank whose directors are prominent farmers and bankers of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Folder explaining whole plan sent upon request.

The Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank

Under Supervision of United States Government

1411 WALNUT STREET

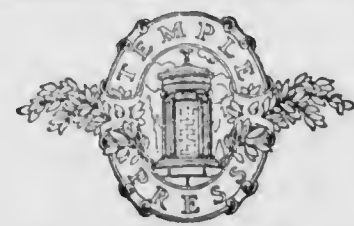
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THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

LET US
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Be your Own Tire Dealer

Buy BELL CORDS at Dealer Prices

Why pay more than our prices for tires when you cannot buy better tires anywhere at any price? Bell Cords are the tires with the 12,000 mile bonded written guarantee. They are sturdy, rugged, thick treaded, dependable tires, built by master tire makers of the finest materials obtainable. No matter whether you drive on good roads or bad roads, Bell Cords will give astonishingly long wear and service. The price is the same that dealers pay. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit. Remember, every Bell Cord is first quality—20 per cent overpriced. We do not sell seconds, rebates or refund tires.

SEND NO MONEY for your name and address. We will send you a copy of our catalog and a sample of our tires. You see what you get before you pay for it.

CABLE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Cable Building New York City

Size	Price Ea.
30x3-1/2 Speed, Bias	\$10
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$9
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$8
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$7
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$6
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$5
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$4
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$3
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$2
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$1
30x3-1/2 Standard, Bias	\$0

FARM RECORDS SHOW COST OF OPERATING TRACTOR

What does it cost to run a tractor? The 5,000 or more Pennsylvania farmers owning tractors and those contemplating the purchase of an "iron horse" will be interested in the cost records of operating a tractor kept by a Lancaster county farmer during the past year under the supervision of the Pennsylvania State College.

The total expense, including repairs, fuel, interest on investment and depreciation, amounted to \$340.70 for the twelve months. The largest single item of expense was a charge of \$150 for depreciation; fuel totaled \$120.14; repairs cost \$50.56, and interest on the investment was charged at \$25.00.

The tractor, which was the usual type of small machine found on many farms, performed 346 hours of work at the draw bar and 56 hours of work in the belt. Using these figures as a basis, the farm accountant figures that it cost 86 cents an hour to operate this tractor.

Different local conditions on farms of various types might cause certain variations in these figures, according to the approximate cost of operating a tractor on the ordinary farm under average conditions.

Salt for the Dairy Cow

The amount of salt required daily by the dairy cow varies according to the milk production and feed consumption. Allow the herd to have free access to salt or give them a certain amount regularly with their feed. Many dairymen mix about a pound of salt with each 100 pounds of grain feed and in addition supply salt so the cows can have free access to it.

More than 600 additional live stock breeders' associations were formed with the assistance of agricultural extension workers in 1922, and 360 communities were encouraged to purchase bulls co-operatively, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. Co-operatively owned improved breeding stock, co-operative buying and selling of feeds and stock, and community adoption of sanitary measures in care of live stock are features of these organizations.

Farm butter making does not begin with the churning, but as soon as the milk leaves the cow's udder.

Crop rotation and diversification are sound forms of insurance for the farmer.

WINTER DAIRYING

Winter dairying has always been profitable when the cows were well cared for. We have every reason to believe that the coming winter will prove a good one for the dairy farmer, especially if he provides good shelter and gives the animals proper care. November and the early part of December are the melancholy days for milk production. This is the low period of the year so far as volume is concerned, June being the heaviest milk producing month and December the lightest. In many of the western states where crop raising is the principal line of farming, the variation is extreme, from four to six times more milk being produced in June than in December.

While it is natural for cows to freshen in the spring it cannot be said to be most profitable, for in the flush time we always find a lower price, while farm work is then most pressing. More than that, a cow will produce from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. more by freshening in the fall. Especially is this true if she is given good care through the winter. The cow coming fresh in the fall will be a profitable milker during the season of the year when dairy products sell at the best price. She will go on grass in the early spring and will again be flushed to a profitable production for April, May and June. When pastures become dry and short and the flies most troublesome, she will be dry. The cow keeper is fortunate in having a very good market for his product. Dairy products are high compared with other farm produce, and the price will undoubtedly continue good until next June.

To get the greatest return from the cows they should have good housing and care during the winter months. It will well pay any cow keeper to provide modern equipment for his stock. Not only will he save in time and labor, but through giving better comfort to his animals, their production will be increased.

Winter dairying has been held back for many years, largely through the failure of cow keepers to provide comfortable barns properly equipped. The disagreeable task of chores with the old fashioned unsanitary stable has turned many good men away from the business. Since it is somewhat artificial for a cow to freshen in the fall, she must have artificial atmosphere and surroundings, and the modern stable with modern equipment is absolutely necessary for success.

Never were dairy products more in demand, and good feeding and care are extremely low compared with the price received for them. This has stimulated the dairy business, and more attention will be paid to the industry during the next few years. While this will insure a good price for dairy stock it will also mean more competition, and that can only be met by efficiency and the use of the best materials and methods.

The dairy cow has proven the farmers' best friend during these trying times. It never before was so necessary to use good cows, give them good care in modern stables, and take advantage of every opportunity to increase their production.

SELECTING SEED CORN

Remember that the time to prepare for a good crop of corn is in the fall. Selecting and curing a good supply of seed corn is a good start on the 1924 corn crop.

Records of Show Cattle at National Dairy Show Larger Than Ever

All records established at previous dairy shows have been shattered by those already established by the National Dairy Exposition which will be held at Syracuse, October 5-13.

Entries show that 1,329 dairy animals have been entered by 253 farmers and breeders. In Holstein classes 592 head have been entered; in Ayrshire, 280; in Jersey, 233; in Guernsey, 230, and in Brown Swiss, 77. In addition, there are more than 100 calves and grade cows.

Boys and girls have entered 103 calves; junior project judging teams will be sent to the exposition from 20 states and junior project demonstration teams from 17 states. More than 20 states will have student judging teams present.

Seventeen state herds will compete in these classes, among the most popular and interesting in the exposition. Fifteen per cent. more space has been taken by manufacturers of machinery and equipment for the dairy farm and dairy factory. Visitors will be afforded an opportunity to see the latest and best devices for saving labor and securing greater efficiency on the farm.

A horde of educational and instructive exhibits and features, greater than at any previous exposition, are being shown. They will show dairy farmers the latest methods of increasing production of individual animals in the herd, cutting down labor, adding efficiency and bringing bigger milk checks for less labor. The exposition, according to officials, will be well worth a day or more of every man's time, especially as it is not held in the east every year.

UNITED STATES CANNED MILK RIVALS THE COW

Slight decreases over the previous year's pack are noted in the annual canned milk production statistics just furnished the Department of Commerce by the National Canners' Association covering the 1922 pack. Based upon returns furnished the association by the eighty odd milk condensaries in this country, the industry last year produced 4,784,000 cases of condensed, 19,088,000 cases of evaporated milk, while in 1921, 4,800,000 and 22,360,000 cases, respectively, were manufactured. These figures are on the basis of forty-eight 14-ounce cans of condensed milk to the case, while the evaporated is based upon the same number of one-pound cans. So far as the condensed variety is concerned the industry is back to its pre-war stage of production. While the packing of evaporated milk has declined since the peak of 1919, there was still two and a half times as much packed in 1922 as during the pre-war average of 1911-1913.

The production from 1911 to 1922, as compiled by the National Canners Association is as follows:

	Cases Con.	Cases Evap.
	48 14-oz. cans	48 1-lb. cans
1911.....	4,089,200	7,973,000
1912.....	4,888,000	7,294,000
1913.....	4,510,000	7,584,000
1914.....	4,607,000	9,711,000
1915.....	4,496,000	10,088,000
1916.....	5,981,000	14,474,000
1917.....	7,482,000	19,618,000
1918.....	10,188,000	22,998,000
1919.....	13,441,000	25,720,000
1920.....	9,390,000	21,189,000
1921.....	4,800,000	22,360,000
1922.....	4,784,000	19,088,000

THE DAIRY COUNCIL

What It Is and What It Has Done

(Continued from page 2)

Many permanent health projects have resulted from these performances. The wide distribution of milk lunches in the schools can be traced in many cases to health plays.

In Atlantic City, after the Milk Fairy Play, the consumption of milk by school children doubled in one week.

In addition to performances in schools, health plays have also been given in department stores, industrial plants, with Girl Scouts, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and nutrition camps.

The Spirit of the Organization. The above is a condensed description of the machinery through which the Dairy Council works, but no machine, however efficient, no organization, however thoroughly organized, can expect to achieve success, particularly in the educational field, unless the ideals which actuate its various members are such that they can give the very highest form of service.

Therefore, any description of Dairy Council methods must necessarily be a disappointment for it is impossible to convey on the printed page the splendid spirit of co-operation and consonance which all the workers from the president to the office boy have displayed. This spirit has reached both ways, because the policies of the organization were such as to attract the very finest type of workers it has been possible to select a corps with outstanding personality, as well as training and ability and because the Council has the loyal support and constant interest of every member of each and every staff, the work done has been a distinct contribution to human welfare as well as a tremendous educational force working for the best interests of the dairy industry.

It is impossible to estimate adequately the results of Dairy Council work at the end of a three year period, since its methods are such that the effect of its efforts are continuous and cumulative. Years of educational work have made epidemics from infectious diseases rare by methods of control and treatment.

The Dairy Council, with other health organizations, is engaged today in a permanent educational program to fix in the minds of parents and children alike that a strong body is the best protection against disease and sickness, and to teach them how to get and keep that strong, healthy body. Through conspicuously successful work the avenues for bringing its teaching before all types of people are now open and the Council look confidently forward to the time that the menace of undernourishment in children will be reduced to a minimum or will be eliminated, and the public generally will have learned how to enjoy that greatest of all blessings perfect health. Only then will it feel that its purpose is achieved.

TESTER NOTE

It is surely good to test at the..... plant again and, the changes over conditions as they were when I first tested there are wonderful. They now have two complete sets of composite bottles which are kept in a fine new refrigerator and are in No. 1 condition. It is now one of the best plants in my territory.—(From report of Henry D. Keasey, Tester).

Investments, like charity, should begin at home.



A Dairy Farmer's Idea

You are Guaranteed Quality Feeds by Our Inspector

L. H. Barnum, Feed Inspector, is jointly employed by several state wide Cooperative Organizations, and is in charge of our feed inspection service. Mr. Barnum is stationed at Peoria in the American Milling Company's Plant for your protection.

Quality is the foundation on which P. F. C. F. is building a feed service. P. F. C. F. Rations are quality rations of the very highest kind. They may cost more—they are worth more.

Besides carrying more pounds of digestible Nutrients, P. F. C. F. Rations are built to increase the health and vigor of your herd. Ward off heavy losses by disease thru proper feeding of your cattle.

BUY P. F. C. F. RATIONS

Have you ever considered that Tuberculosis and Contagious Abortion are encouraged in your herd by improper feeding?

Pennsylvania Farmers' Cooperative Federation, Inc.

LOCAL UNITS

Inter-State Milk Producers Association

Every local unit of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association should be represented at the annual meeting which will be held on December 3rd and 4th, 1923, at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., by at least one official delegate.

With a membership of over 18,500 at this date, it is evident that everyone of our members could not be present, but at least every local unit should have a representative at the meeting.

The organization has made large gains in membership in the past year. It has important problems for your consideration and every local should be represented.

Each local unit of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association should hold a meeting and elect a delegate to represent it at this annual meeting.

All local organizations having at

least 25 active members, that is, regular shippers of milk, will be entitled to one official delegate, having one vote at the meeting, except in the participation for the election of directors, in which case every member of the association is entitled to a ballot covering the number of shares of stock for which he has subscribed.

One accredited delegate from each local unit will be entitled to transportation expenses to Philadelphia and return home. All that will be necessary is that the delegate have proper certificates signed by the officers of his local.

Each delegate should secure as many proxies from the members of the local as possible. A blank form for same will be printed in the November issue of the Milk Producers Review.

There will be an election of directors whose terms have expired. Every mem-

ber is entitled to a vote, represented by the number of shares of stock he holds. These shares may be voted in person or by proxy, which may be held by the regular accredited delegate.

The annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is the members' own meeting.

The co-operation of every member is necessary for the best interests of the organization.

Prepare now—make your plans to attend this meeting but if you cannot arrange to be there see to it that the accredited delegate from your local has your proxy, so as to participate in the election of directors.

In the November issue of the Milk Producers Review, full details of the annual meeting will be printed, giving you a general outline of the two days program.

P. F. C. F.

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Holsteins

M. L. JONES
Westtown, Pa.

SENIOR HERD SIRE
King Fairview Aaggie
Colantha, 230913

Five near dams and sister averaged 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days. His daughters were first in most every class entered the past two years at the Chester Co. Fair. First in every class entered at the Holstein Field Day Show, October 28, 1922.

The few heifers that have freshened so far have been high testers.

Buy a Young Bull

From this great sire and increase the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR YOUNG STOCK

Herd Under Federal Supervision

Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

The best time to buy cows for fall and winter use is in July and August. Now is also the time to arrange for replacing dairies that are for any reason not giving satisfaction.

We are in a position to furnish several carloads of Federal tested grade Guernseys, also some Jerseys and Holsteins of high quality. There is also a carload of very fine grade Guernseys and a herd of seventeen head registered Guernseys.

Chester H. Cullen
West Grove, Pa.

Specialist in Better Cows

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

K. P. O. P. 17th

Will be represented at the
Eastern Breeders' Sale
West Chester, Oct. 9th

By a Yearly Record Show Cow bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Also 2 Heifers of King Segis Breeding, fresh at time of sale

Your chance to get healthy A. R. O. Foundation Stock at your own price

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARMS

Senior Sire

King Valdessa Pontiac
Tritomia No. 313861

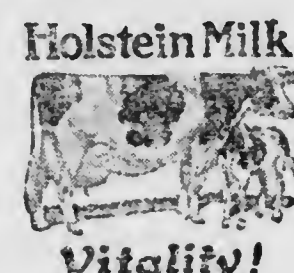
The 4 Per Cent. Butter Fat Bull

Reserve a bull calf from him out of a good cow now. We sell them young and do not keep them on hand.

Priced for the farmers

Herd Federal Tuberculin Tested

Frank A. Keen
West Chester, Pa.



Crystal Farm Holsteins

WIN AT

Chester Co. Fair
SIX FIRSTS
TWO SECONDS
ONE THIRD

Senior Champion Cow
Grand Champion Cow
Junior Champion Bull
Grand Champion Bull

Out of Only Eleven Entries

Show Type and High Producers
Three fine Bull Calves and some Heifers for Sale

ACCREDITED HERD No. 38482

Charles J. Garrett
West Chester, Pa.

Ayrshires

Westtown School Farm

WESTTOWN, PA.

Our herd is headed by two splendid young bulls.

PENSHURST SANDY

Prize winner at National Dairy Show 1921. A son of Netherton Statesman Imported and grandson of The Champion of Scotland Brae Rising Sun.

BARON'S ITHAN OF WESTTOWN

Son of Baron's Best of Bargaenoch Imported, one of the ten highest producing bulls of the breed.

FOR SALE

Grandsons of Baron's Best of Bargaenoch Imported from high producing, officially tested cows.

Federal Tuberculin Tested

Boost Your Sales

THIS SPACE
FOR SALE

Write

The Milk Producers Review

Boyetown Building
1211-13 Arch Street
Philadelphia

FOR SPECIAL OFFER

Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider, No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall, No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record
9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat

Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE

Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal, No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the Manor, No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records
10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat

Class G

12209.60 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat

Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler
UNIONVILLE, PA.

TEN REASONS WHY A FARMER SHOULD USE A SILO

1. The greatest expense connected with the live stock business is the cost of feeding. The silo will lower this cost and therefore it should be the first consideration of the stock keeper.

2. Experiments and experience have taught that the most profitable feeding is liberal feeding. Quick growth is profitable production, and the feeder of silage is more inclined to feed liberally. The man with a silo has at all seasons a liberal supply of good succulent food close at hand.

3. Silage is a succulent, grass-like feed and stimulates digestion. It has the same effect as grass, giving thrift to the animal; and less sickness is experienced among stock when good silage is fed. Silage stimulates the milk flow and all milking stock should receive it. Silage is cooling and appetizing, and it prevents many of the troubles resulting from over feeding of concentrates. Most of the world's dairy records have been made by cows that are fed silage.

4. The sum total of the experiments conducted in twenty-eight different States during a period of twenty years proves silage the most economic food for the production of stock and stock products.

5. Corn silage is the cheapest source of digestible carbohydrates. As this is the principal food element required by our domestic animals it certainly is wise to provide it. 6. Forage damaged by frost, drought or hail can still be made into good silage. Thus the silo furnishes insurance against many of the common crop failures.

7. The silo saves storage space; eight times more feed can be stored in a silo than in a mow. The silo saves labor; cattle can be fed easily and quickly from the silo which is close at hand and always in a feeding condition. Trucking and hauling about of feeds is not required by a silo.

8. There are about one-half million silos now in use in the United States and practically every silo user is satisfied with the results from his silo. "Ask the man who has a silo" is a silo salesman's slogan.

9. We find the most prosperous communities where silos are numerous.

10. This is a competitive world and competition requires the use of the silo. The stock keeper without a silo is handicapped; he is losing from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. of the profit of his enterprise. A silo investment pays a farmer about seventy-five per cent. interest.

—A. L. Haecker

PENNSYLVANIA HAY YIELD LESS THAN TON PER ACRE

Pennsylvania hayfields suffered severely from drought this year and as a result they yielded a lighter crop than in any previous year as far back as 1901 according to State agricultural officials.

From reports compiled by Director L. H. Wible, of the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, it is shown that the average acre yield was less than one ton to the acre. The average last year was 1.57 tons. The total production is estimated at 2,596,005 tons, compared with 4,585,000 tons in 1922, and a ten-year average of 4,093,000 tons.

Dairymen - Your Cow Book is Ready!

Raise All the Feeds You Can. Guessed and Lost \$5.24; Knew and Made \$31.33. Facts from the N. Y. Dept. of Agriculture. Lower the Cost of Production. Raising Calves. Holstein or Ayrshire.

Get this 1924 Purina Cow Book. It will help you cut expenses and increase profits. The book contains 100 pages, fully illustrated. Written by men who know. Full of ideas that you can use.

On the right we show a picture of the book and just a few of the subjects covered in its pages. You will also find in the book complete tables on balanced rations for cows of all types and weights; what milk is made of; how the "other fellow" increased his profits; how to secure the longest lactation period, and a wealth of other facts you will find mighty useful.

In the interest of "Economical Feeding, Better Cows, and More Milk," we make it a practice each year to distribute several thousand Purina Cow Books free. The 1924 edition is the finest ever issued.

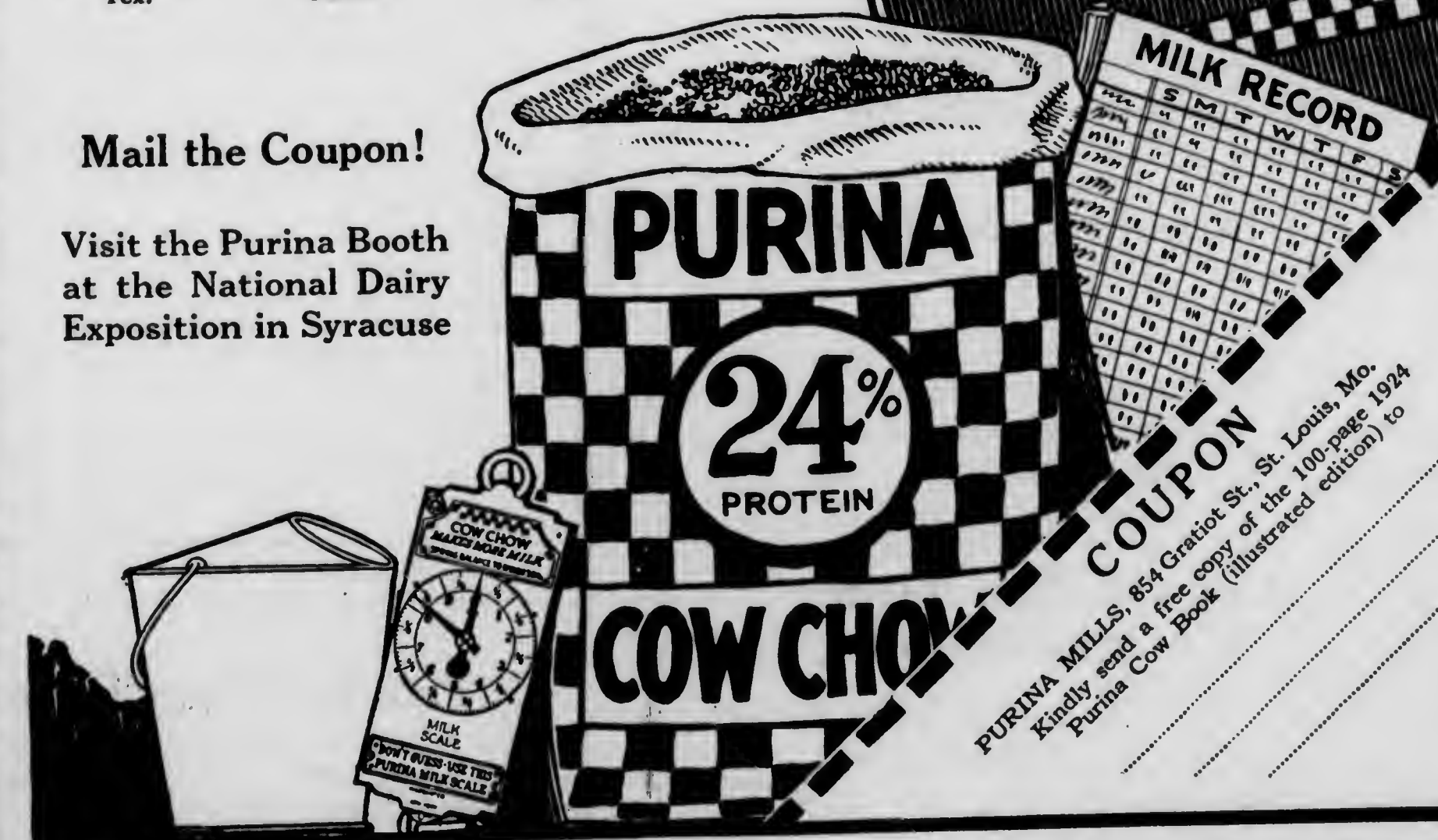
PURINA MILLS

Makers of Checkerboard Chows

854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Ft. Worth, Tex. Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.

Mail the Coupon!

Visit the Purina Booth at the National Dairy Exposition in Syracuse

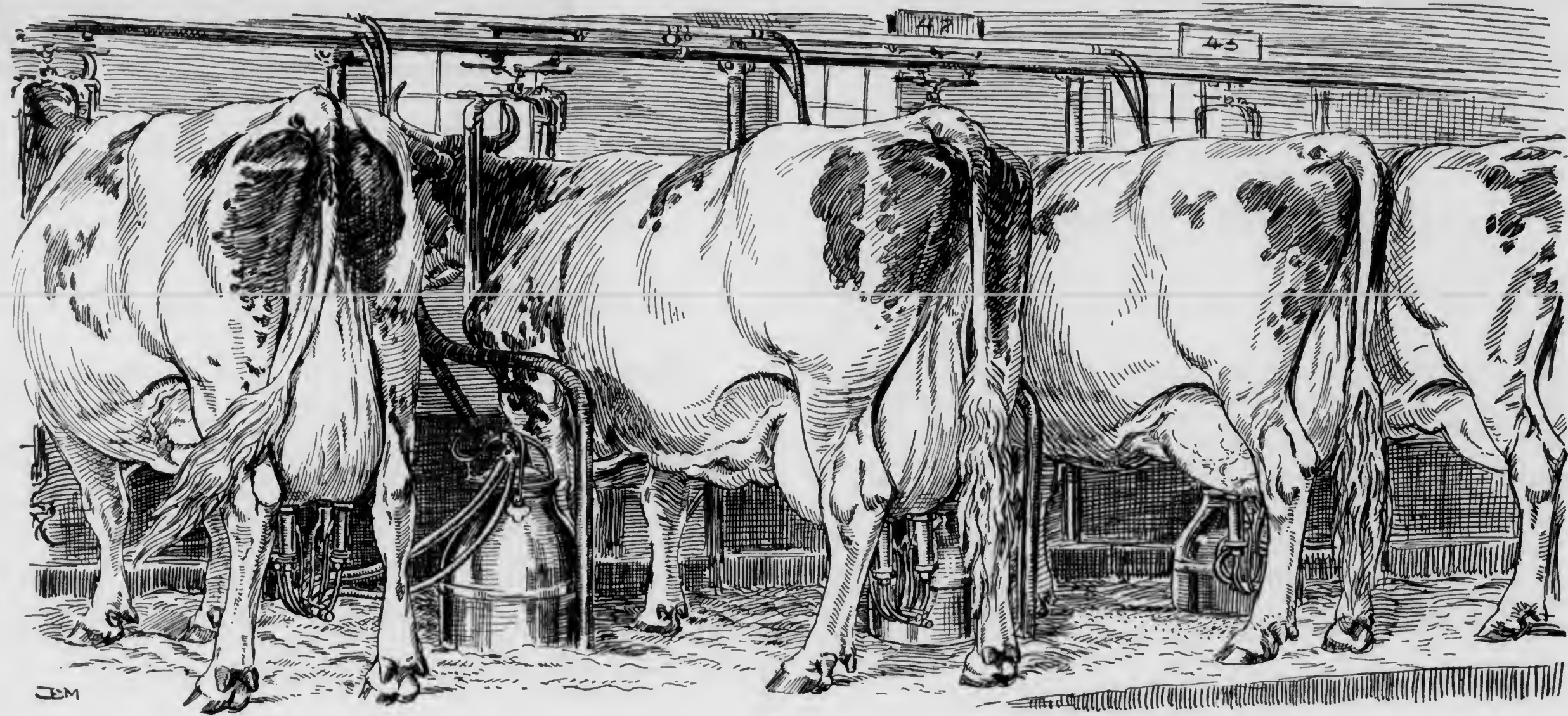


FOOD BUREAU PROSECUTES FILLED MILK VIOLATIONS

"Enzo," "Carolene" and "Coccolene," a trio of filled milks posing as pure milk products, were the first to engage the attention of special food agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the Jones Filled Milk Law which went into effect on June 19.

In the August report of the Bureau of Foods rendered to Secretary Frank P. Willits by Director James Foust, four of the 62 prosecutions ordered were for the sale of filled milks containing fats other than milk fat in direct violation of the recently enacted regulations. Creamery butter samples containing

excessive amounts of moisture were the subject of three other cases. There were also six prosecutions for the sale of fruit syrups containing coal tar dyes, seven for peaches containing sulphites, eight for cherries containing sulphur dioxide and one case of decomposed ground meat reported among the violations.



There are now more than 15,000 De Laval Milkers in use

in the United States and Canada, and it is doubtful if any group of users of any kind of equipment is more satisfied.

This is a remarkable record in view of the fact that these milkers were introduced and sold during the worst financial depression the country has ever known—when no equipment of any kind was purchased except that which was absolutely necessary, and which would make and save money.

The De Laval Milker has proved in a striking way that it is a necessity on every farm where ten or more cows are milked, and that it will save and make enough money to pay for itself in a short time.

Many cows milked the De Laval way have made splendid records, most notable of which is Orndyke Pietertje Korndyke, owned by Mr. R.

R. Stevens, of Bowmanville, Ontario, who recently made a world's record in the 305-day class. Owners, almost without exception, state they get more milk with a De Laval, with the same cows and feed, than with any other method of milking, either hand or machine.

More than this, some of the best certified milk today is being produced with a De Laval, proving that it is capable of producing the highest grade of milk.

The De Laval Milker has proved beyond question of doubt that it can produce more and cleaner milk, at great saving in time and labor. It increases production and cuts the cost of production. It is bound to make more profit and put more satisfaction in the dairy business. Sold on easy terms. Write for complete information.

The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
29 E. Madison St.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.



Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Milker and Cream Separator



INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER, 1923

NUMBER 7

PRICE OF MILK REDUCED BREYER-SHARPLESS BREAK MARKET ACTION UNWARRANTED

The price of milk was reduced from 8 cents per quart to 7½ cents on November 1st.

There was no logical reason for a price decline at this time in the Philadelphia market. The situation was forced upon the Association by price cutting by the Breyer-Sharpless Milk Association, after its responsible officers had promised not to do so. At the conference held on October 16th it was arranged that the price to producer should be reduced ¼ cent per quart or from 8½ cents to 8 cents, f. o. b. Philadelphia. The reduction was made to take care of the unusual supply of milk due to weather conditions, which made it particularly difficult for the manufacturers to handle at the established Philadelphia price so as to sell their goods in competition with the goods manufactured from milk bought in competitive territory at a price approximately 1 cent a quart lower. While the manufacturers had asked for a 1 cent a quart cut, they all agreed to take the ¼ cent a quart reduction and try it out, promising to notify the Association in plenty of time if they were, later in the year, unable to maintain this price.

On Tuesday morning, October 30th, out of a clear sky, came a three-quarter page advertisement of a large Philadelphia distributor, a photograph of which is displayed upon this page. This announcement was made without any consultation with other dealers or with the Inter-State Milk Producers Association. Due to the highly competitive nature of the Philadelphia districts, by which all distributions of the dealers overlap each other continuously, immediately every other distributor was compelled to reduce the price of milk in Philadelphia to 12 cents a quart, in order to prevent the loss of customers.

A conference was called for that afternoon with the Philadelphia buyers to consider the situation. At this conference it developed that it would be impossible for the distributors to make an advance to the former retail price of 13 cents a quart for the time being, even if agreed to at once by all buyers, including the Breyer-Sharpless Milk Association which had brought about the sudden reduction through the announcement of that morning.

The price to the farmer was next considered. The Executive Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association pointed out, first, that any reduction whatsoever to the farmer at this time, with the cows going into winter quarters, would entail a tremendous loss upon all milk producers throughout the territory; second, that the unusually good pasture of the fall of the year was practically at an end and that feed and labor costs showed no indication of lowering. The buyers admitted the force

of these arguments and stated that if the Association was in a position to handle all the milk, including that being manufactured at the present time and to collect full price for it, they would

as manufacturing buyers in some territories were already shading the price or were preparing to do so on November 1st, due to the low price for cream, condensed milk and other products, in the

During the month of October the supply of butter in storage in this country had very materially increased. This was caused by the greater production of dairy products all over the whole of the United States and had practically no connection with our local situation, since no butter goes into storage from this market. It was proved to the satisfaction of all present that the Philadelphia Selling Plan was not responsible for the situation. The unusual situation of the dairy markets in the United States, with October conditions in June and June conditions in October, has been a matter of general comment by students of dairy markets over the whole of the United States. This condition, plus the unsatisfactory price for some other farm products, particularly wheat and beef, has turned farmers in many sections of the United States from grain and beef growers to dairy farmers.

It was felt by the Executive Committee that under the circumstances, the only thing to do would be to lower the price to all buyers in order to protect our markets for fluid milk from becoming a dumping ground and to also prevent a general demoralization of all markets for dairy products throughout the territory.

In the Philadelphia Milk Market up to the present time, buyers of milk individually have kept faith with the Association in all agreements, although these have been no more than by word-of-mouth. All buyers have been educated to the importance of playing square.

When the Breyer-Sharpless Milk Association was preparing to go into the milk business some months ago, the responsible heads of the company, individually, assured the officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association that they would co-operate and observe the principles of fair dealing, which have been in effect so satisfactorily in the Philadelphia market. They stated that they realized what would be the disastrous effect, particularly on the farmers, if such practices were not observed, so the officers of the Association felt that they could be trusted to observe the business ethics upon which we have always insisted in our dealings with buyers in this territory.

Out of the clear sky on October 30th, the officers of the Association were confronted with a three-quarter page advertisement in all the Philadelphia papers, a photographic copy of which is before you on this page. As stated above, this announcement was not only in the newspapers, but also placarded on Breyer-Sharpless wagons and places of business. We understand every wagon had a number of solicitors to pull all the door bells of customers of

(Continued on page 11)

Breyer-Sharpless

Milk Reduced
1c a quart
Price Now 12c

Breyer-Sharpless
MILK

Association

York Rd. above Westmoreland St.

Ball Phone, Tings 5247

Kaydane Phone, Park 5544

Reproduction from the Philadelphia "Inquirer"

WE HAVE KNOCKED 1c OFF THE PRICE OF MILK
NOW 12c PER QUART

This Sensational Reduction Means Your Saving
STOP THE DRIVER OR PHONE YOUR ORDER

Reproduction of Placards on Wagons and Posted on Buildings

go along and for the time being absorb their losses due to selling at the lower price. This was impossible, inasmuch

sale of which they were competing with outside territories where the prices were considerably lower than in our market.

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Seventeenth Annual National Dairy Exposition, held in Syracuse, N. Y., October 5 to 13th, was by all odds the best demonstration of developments in the dairy industry that has ever been shown.

The New York State Fair Grounds at Syracuse, was excellently adapted for the purposes of display, both from the standpoint of the dairy cattle exhibit as well as other branches of the dairy industry.

The new Coliseum, which had been built at an expenditure of \$500,000 by the State of New York, was available for cattle judging and other purposes.

In addition to the show itself, there was an added feature—the presence of the World's Dairy Congress, which held meetings every day from October 5th to 10th. The many subjects presented for discussion, trips to various points of interest, from an educational as well as entertaining standpoint were numerous and were greatly appreciated.

Without a doubt the 1923 cattle show has never been as large and as representative of the different breeds. Upward of 1300 head were shown, listed as follows: Holsteins, 392; Jerseys, 225; Ayrshires, 280; Guernseys, 216, and Brown Swiss, 75. A truly representative type of every dairy breed.

Students from agricultural colleges in 27 states and from one province in Canada, took part in judging the dairy cows.

Demonstrations of an classes of dairy apparatus from the heaviest types of machinery such as mammoth tanks, evaporators, separators, pasteurizers, bottling apparatus, driers, etc., used in the preparation of milk for fluid consumption.

The United States Department of Agriculture exhibit, a remarkable presentation of the latest information, most fundamental principles of dairy farming, manufacturing and distribution of dairy products. It was one of the most important educational features of the exposition. All branches of the dairy industry were included in graphic form—easy for every visitor to grasp the salient points so aptly illustrated.

Various subjects were treated upon such as: Pasture necessary for successful dairy farming; cost of marketing milk; the silo on the dairy farm; tuberculosis eradication; better feeding of live stock; dairy cattle breeding; dairy products standardization; dairy barn ventilation; animal nutrition; milk for health; steps in producing clean milk; cow testing associations and many other phases of the industry.

An exhibit that appealed to all was the Health Exhibit, illustrating in an instructive manner, the value of good health brought about by correct methods of eating. Essential facts to be impressed on the child mind were illustrated in many novel manners.

Exhibits of butter, cheese and various other dairy products were shown by producers from the east and west as well as from Canada.

The exhibits on the whole, were educational throughout. Visitors were given every opportunity at the show to acquaint themselves with better methods, better practices in dairying and production of milk products. Many were so simple in fact that milk producers could

readily apply them in farm and dairy practice to insure better results and a greater monetary return for their investments.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY

Inter-State Milk Producers Assn. Day Wednesday, October 10th was Pennsylvania Day. On this day thousands of dairymen from that state attended the Dairy Show.

The Inter-State Milk Producers Association ran two special trains from the Philadelphia territory, practically all for a two days stay at the show. Special trains were run over the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading railroads. Several trainloads came from the Pittsburgh and other districts. Many availed themselves of the opportunity of a trip by automobile.

The Inter-State Milk Producers Association was well represented and many could be seen on the show grounds, wearing the official badge of the association.

Fresh Butter Prize Winners

There were 264 entries in the fresh butter contest. The winners were as follows:

1st—Otto Weger, Strawberry Point, Iowa. Score, 96.

2nd—Watson Shick, Lone Rock, Iowa. Score, 95.75.

3rd—Charles Strobel, Carver, Minn. Score, 95.5.

There were 7 winners of gold medal diplomas, having scores of 95, and 33 winners of silver medal diplomas having scores of 94 and above.

CATTLE AWARDS

Holstein Freisians

Judge—W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn.

Associate Judge—H. V. Noyes, Lenwood, N. Y.

Aged Bulls—1, Frank M. Campbell, Wilson, New York, on McKinley Pieter-tje Beets (senior and grand champion); 2, Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa, on King Ormsby Piebe Mercedes; 3, Carnation Stock Farms, Seattle, Washington, on Matador Segis Walker 6th.

Three-Year-Olds—1, Hargrove & Arnold, on Cherokee Ormsby Piebe; 2, J. Irving Stryker, Millstone, New Jersey, on Sir Model Alcartra Payne; 3, John M. Dennis, Riderwood, Maryland, on EX Cornucopia Vale Korndyke.

Two-Year-Olds—1, Ephraim S. Wills, Bridgeton, New Jersey, on Forsgate Mabel Ormsby Pete; 2, Hargrove and Arnold, on King Pieter-tje Ormsby Piebe Jewell; 3, Minnesota Holstein Company and Art Wright, Austin, Minnesota, on Count Inka Homestead Segis.

Aged Cows—1, Carnation Stock Farms, on Tillamook Daisy Butter King DeKol (senior and grand champion); 2, Cuyahoga Falls Sanitarium Company, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, on Westview DeKol Walker; 3, Bell Farms, on Susie Abbe-kerk Colantha.

Four-Year-Olds—1, Minnesota Holstein Company, on Star Segis Pontiac Superior; 2, Haley & Lee, Springfield, Ontario, on Belle Calamity Wayne; 3, Bell Farms, on Bell Farm Palmyra.

Three-Year-Olds—1, Bell Farms, on Bell Farm Bakker and Bell Farm Hattie; 2, Carnation Stock Farms, on Carnation Matador Starlight.

JERSEYS

Judge—W. W. Yapp, Urbana, Illinois. Associate Judge—J. C. McNutt, Durham, New Hampshire.

Aged Bulls—1, Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, New Jersey, on Ferns Waxford Noble (senior and grand champion); 2, E. C. Laseter Falfurnias, Texas, on Tormentor's June Prince; 3, Inderkill Farms, Stattsbury, New York, on Hazelden Aviator.

Three-Year-Olds—1, B. B. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ontario, on Brampton Bright Radiator; 2, Albert W. Hoopes, West Chester, Pa., on Financial Satin King; 3, Lassiter, on Great Scot's Nobleman 2nd.

Two-Year-Olds—1, Twin Oaks Farm, on Fern's Rochette Noble; 2, R. J. Fleming, Pickerington, Ontario, on Mat Wellton Volunteer Sultan; 3, Lassiter, on Full Value's Majesty.

Aged Cows—1, Twin Oaks Farm, on Fern's Ashley Belle; 2, Ellsworth, on Juggler's Jersey Queen; 3, Inderkill, on Financial May Queen.

Four-Year-Olds—1, Inderkill, on Sociable Sybil (senior and grand champion); 2, Twin Oaks Farm, on Hampton's Greys' Beauty 2nd and Volunteer's Rosy Fern.

Three-Year-Olds—1, Eline Hill, on Rose Bud's Golden Wanted; 2, Inderkill, on Wynadotte's Dalhia; 3, Twin Oaks, on Humble Princess.

AYRSHIRES

Judge—H. H. Kildee, Aimes, Iowa. Associate Judge—Gilbert McMiller, Quebec, Canada.

Aged Bulls—1, Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, New Jersey, on Admiral Beatty of Wendover; 2, R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Quebec, on Strathglass Gold Chink; 3, Hugh J. Chisholm, Port Chester, New York, on Barclay's Dock Eu-do-rus.

Three-Year-Old—1, Chisholm on Hobaland Lucky Star (senior and grand champion); 2, Farm St. Sulpice, Oka, Quebec, on Altra Crest Blackstone; 3, Seitz, on Cavalier's King Pong.

Two-Year-Olds—1, Edgertowne Farm, Princeton, New Jersey, on Robs Land Air Pilot; 2, Seitz, on Cavalier's Fieldmaster; 3, H. N. Wallis, Racine, Wisconsin, on Cavalier Bobbie Vernon.

Aged Cows—1, Seitz, on Lucindy of Spring Valley; 2, Edgerstone, on Nether Craig Luxury; 3, Chisholm, on Carston Halo.

Four-Year-Old—1, Budge, on Palmerston Hyacinth 8th (senior and grand champion); 2, Edgerstone, on Nether Craig Heath Flower; 3, Seitz, on Lucindy of Spring Valley 4th.

Three-Year-Olds—1, Ashgrove, on Finlayston's Daisy 3rd; 2, Edgerstone, on Thonehill Blanche; 3, Seitz, on Iroquois Apple's Babe.

GUERNSEYS

Aged Bulls—1, J. C. Penney Hopewell Junction, New York, on Upland's Conquerer; 2, H. L. and F. D. Stout, Mikana, Wisconsin, on Cherub's Pearl Royal of Sherwood; 3, F. J. Kulping, Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, on Superb of Edgemoor.

Three-Year-Olds—1, U. A. Woodbury, Burlington, Vermont, on Draine's Marose of Appletree Point; 2, Reuping, on Gay Girl's Golden Secret of Overland; 3,

Jos. Gollinaux, Waterloo, Iowa, on Memento of Highland Place.

Two-Year-Olds—1, W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa, on May Rose Cherub; 2, D. D. Tenney, Crystal Bay, Minnesota, on Cherub's Royal Leader of Sherwood; 3, Reuping, on Corium Princess Carrie's Champion.

Aged Cows—1, Wick, on Longwater Levity (senior and grand champion); 2, Marsh, on Diamond Maple Hill; 3, Penney, on Royal's Clara Second.

Four-Year-Olds—Marsh, on Marsh Marigold of the Prairie; 2, H. L. and F. D. Stout, on Moss Raider's Holly; 3, Reuping, on Mary H. of Fondulac.

Three-Year-Old—1, H. L. and F. D. Stout, on Ultra Lady of Upland; 2, on Shuttle Wick Levity; 3, Marsh, on Cherry Blossom of the Prairie.

U. S. PRODUCES AND CONSUMES ONE-FOURTH OF WORLD'S MILK

The great care given in the United States to the wholesomeness of milk and other dairy products is frequently commented upon by world travelers. That the people of this country appreciate the efforts made to protect the health of cattle and to keep milk sweet and clean from the farm to the consumer is shown by the quantities of dairy products they use.

Figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, and recently called to the attention of the World's Dairy Congress at Washington by Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, show that in this country there are approximately 25,000,000 dairy cows, one-fourth of all the milk cows in the world, and we consume all the product of this great herd, although we have only about one-sixteenth of the world's population. Uncle Sam's best recommendation for the milk, butter, cheese and condensed milk produced here is the fact that he uses them himself.

Now and then we have exported 1 or 2 per cent. of our dairy products, but information now available indicates that this year imports will exceed exports. We are frequently urged to eat more cheese and drink more milk, but it looks as if our appetite for these products keeps up with the cows' capacity to gratify it. One of the big reasons for this condition is that the Department of Agriculture, the States, various organizations and thousands of individuals are constantly working to reduce diseases of cattle and improve the conditions under which dairy products are produced and handled.

MILK-GOAT PRODUCERS ORGANIZING FOR MARKETING

The California Milk-Goat Breeders' Marketing Association was recently incorporated. The objects of this organization are:—to find markets for milk goats, to assemble goats for carlot shipments to eastern markets, to conduct an educational campaign stressing the value of goat milk as a food for adults as well as infants and to combine the supply of goats' milk and operate milk routes. A membership campaign, with a State-wide organization in view, is under way.

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS Washington, D. C. Philadelphia, Pa. Syracuse, N. Y.

The World's Dairy Congress was the first international dairy conference to be held in the United States.

It had the co-operation of the International Dairy Federation, with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium, and of the many national and local organizations of the United States.

The purpose of the World's Dairy Congress was to effect an international exchange of the nation's developments of the science and practices of dairying and of the methods and results of a wise use of milk and its products in the human diet.

Its object was to bring together the forward looking leaders, who are shaping the trend of the dairy industry; to study the economic forces which influence domestic and international commerce in dairy animals, products and equipment; to discuss methods of disease prevention

2nd and 3rd, where the official welcome of the United States of America, was extended the visiting delegates. Visits were made the various governmental departments, particularly the Department of Agriculture.

The World's Dairy Congress in Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council contributed a very full day for the World's Dairy Congress delegates on Thursday, October 4th, when they were welcomed to the City of Brotherly Love.

The visitors arriving from Washington, D. C., early in the morning, were given a very full day. Following breakfast they were driven by automobile busses to the Furness School, of the Philadelphia Department of Education, where a formal

"Quality Control Work of the Dairy Council," by C. I. Cohee, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. "Result of Dairy Council Work," by W. A. Wentworth, former Secretary Iowa State Dairy Council.

Demonstrations of Dairy Council work were given during the various addresses. These included the "Milk Fairies," "Food Fairies," and "Chalk Talks." The latter in the relation of Diet to Sound Teeth.

Afternoon Program

Visitors were given their choice of several trips into the country, visiting dairy plants, lunch being served at the various places in the country, or luncheon and a visit to "Healthland," a Dairy Council Demonstration, on exhibit for two weeks at Gimbel Brothers' Store, and subsequently followed by trips to various local city milk and ice cream

During the banquet, Dairy Council Educational Entertainment was presented by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council under the direction of Miss Del Rose Macan, in charge of Dairy Council Dramatics.

"How Milk Is Made." "Dairy Maids," from "Robin Hood." "Health Circus." "Making the World Fit." In most cases the performances were by children in the Philadelphia Public Schools.

The Day on the Whole

The day that the World's Dairy Congress delegates were in Philadelphia was one which was crowded with events of utmost interest, importance and real pleasure. It presented an unusual opportunity for the Dairy Council to show how they are able to co-ordinate the in-



Scene from the "Health Circus", a New Dairy Council Play

and of regulating and contracting the sanitation and standardization of dairy products; to consider the influence of a wise use of milk and its products in national health and the vital importance of the part which they play in human physical and mental development.

The various sessions of the World's Dairy Congress, were held in Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Syracuse, New York, beginning October 2nd and concluding on October 10th.

Over seventy national delegates from foreign countries were in attendance, together with some fifty delegates at large from various foreign countries, as well as with some five hundred delegates from various foreign and domestic dairy organizations, educational institutions and industries identified with dairy progress.

The opening sessions of the congress were held in Washington, D. C., October

session of the World's Dairy Congress was held.

The following formal addresses were made:—

Address of Welcome—Hon. Hampton L. Moore Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

"What the Dairy Industry Means to Human Welfare," M. D. Munn, President National Dairy Council.

"Health of Our School Children," Miss Sally Lucas Jean, American Child Health Association, New York City.

"Program and Methods," an explanation of the Dairy Council program and the methods that have proven successful in carrying it out, by R. W. Balderston, Secretary, Philadelphia Dairy Council.

"Philadelphia Public Schools," Dr. Edwin Broome, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia.

points of historical interest about the city of Philadelphia and a visit to the Dairy Council Offices, where a complete outline of work including motion pictures, lantern slides, demonstrations, etc., were shown and conferences on the educational work of the Council were discussed.

Dinner and Evening Entertainment

An informal banquet closed the delegates' stay in Philadelphia. The banquet was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, following which addresses were made by Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mrs. I. C. Wood, Director, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, Ill. Mr. E. W. Langford, Past President, Farmers' Association of England. M. D. Munn, President of the National Dairy Council, acted as toastmaster.

terests of producer, distributor, consumer in a health program, the basis of which is the teaching of the value of milk in relation to child health.

Significant was the fact that the morning session was held in a public school in Philadelphia. This made it possible to use the school children to demonstrate before the thousand delegates and many visitors the work of the Dairy Council just as it has been carried on daily since the organization of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in 1920. One hundred school children occupied the front seats at the Furness School. They responded well to the questions asked by Miss Lillian Conwell, of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council, in connection with the "Food Fairies" story. Miss Philbrook, of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, with her

(Continued from page 14)

INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers Association, Inc.

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Editorial



With the situation so fully explained in another column in this issue of the Milk Producers Review, we feel that it is unnecessary for us to comment, here, on the reduction in the price of milk on November 1st, which was forced upon us by a new dealer in the Philadelphia Market.

With the assurances given us by that company, such a procedure was not only uncalled for but in the face of operating conditions on the farm, was unnecessary, and by some is looked upon as being in the light of unfair competition, which may lead to more drastic business measures in the future.

Read the complete story beginning on page 1 in this issue.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The coming annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, is the members own meeting.

Here the membership in attendance will learn, first handed, just what the organization has done during the past year. The reports and statements of the officers and of respective departments will be considered at length.

In addition to the usual business features addresses will be made by prominent representatives in the dairy industry. Seven directors are to be elected to fill expiring terms. In this every member's should have a voice.

And, of course, the annual banquet on the evening of Monday, December 3rd, will, as heretofore, be one of the features of the annual meeting.

Every one of our members should make an effort to be at this meeting. In many cases we know that this representation will be impossible—but members can at least send their proxies by their accredited local representatives and thus be represented in the ballot for directors and have a voice through their delegates in the general business affairs of the meeting.

Some new problems, some new extended developments will be presented to the annual meeting by the officers of the association. They are particularly interesting as they will have a material bearing on the milk supply in the Philadelphia district.

Taken as a whole the coming annual meeting is one that you cannot well afford to miss or at least fail to be adequately represented. See that at least a delegate from your local attends and that he carries your proxy.

CURRENT MILK PRICES

On October 18th, a supplement of the Milk Producers' Review was mailed to every member of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, advising on a reduction of one-quarter cent a quart in the price paid for milk, beginning on October 16th, and continuing until further advised.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat the information sent to our members in connection with this price reduction.

Unexpectedly, however, the flow of milk during the past sixty days has been entirely out of proportion with customary production at that season of the year.

This condition has not been confined to the Philadelphia Milk Shed, but has been more or less general throughout the large milk-producing areas.

Surplus Plan Not a Factor

The favorable weather conditions in many sections of the country, have resulted in unusual milk production. After a summer season of dry weather, with pastures bare, and heavy feeding of roughage to keep cows in milk, the opposite condition presented itself.

With abundant rains—general in many districts—pastures revived, and September and October found milk production advancing at a tremendous rate. This high yield continued late in October.

At our leading consuming markets, the use of milk continues on a fairly even basis. With the closing of the summer season there is customarily a decrease in consumption, but on the whole the use of milk shows no appreciable decrease.

We have been confronted with an increased production, due largely to natural conditions and surplus from other markets, together with lower prices paid for milk by manufacturers, particularly condensers in other territories, resulted in a demand for a reduction in price to combat these conditions.

As have been published, the demand on the part of the manufacturers was for a reduction of one cent per quart or 46 1-2 cents per hundred pounds.

The executive committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association refused, in view of conditions surrounding costs of milk production, and the approach of the season of closed open pastures, to meet this demand.

It was finally agreed that in order to permit manufacturers to meet competition from outside markets and to discourage the purchase of outside milk, that a reduction of 1-4-cent per quart be allowed.

Soy beans were grown on over 56,000 farms for the first time in 1922 or in the method of cultivation modified, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, through the efforts of co-operative agricultural extension workers to extend the use of this legume as a green manure for increasing soil fertility and a protein supplement for livestock feeding.

LADIES' COMMITTEE INTER-STATE ANNUAL MEETING

While plans have not been completed at this date the Ladies' Reception Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will have charge of welcoming the visiting ladies of the members in attendance at the annual meeting on December 3rd and 4th at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

Arrangements will be completed to take the ladies to various points of interest throughout the central section of the city.

Inquiry should be made on the roof garden of the hotel, where the committee will have headquarters.

The following committee will have charge of arrangements: Mrs. Robert F. Brinton, Chairman; Mrs. R. W. Balderston, Mrs. Frederick Shangle, Mrs. F. M. Twining and Mrs. A. B. Waddington.

Seventh Annual Meeting Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Reservations for hotel accommodations, for the Annual Meeting, Monday, December 3rd, may be made through our office.

Send requests for reservations to
Frederick Shangle, Chairman,
9th Floor, Boyetown Building,
Philadelphia.

Rooms without bath may be had at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per single room. Rooms with bath from \$3.50 up.

When writing for room, designate with or without bath and price of room.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association was held at its offices in the Boyetown Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, October 29th.

With one exception, the entire board was in attendance.

Formal reports of the officers were received and approved.

The announcement of the Executive Committee regarding the reduction in the price of milk, amounting to one-quarter cent per quart, effective October 16th, was presented and unanimously approved.

A formal report of the expenditures of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in connection with the entertainment of the World's Dairy Congress in Philadelphia on October 4, was presented and unanimously approved.

A full report of the committee, appointed at a recent meeting, to investigate a proposition looking toward better and more improved methods of producing milk on the farm and regulation of the methods in handling and caring for milk at receiving stations and in transit, was presented and adopted. This proposed sanitary program will be presented for the consideration of delegates attending the annual meeting of the association in December.

A provisional report of the program at the annual meeting was presented, as was also a proposed plan for the annual banquet and entertainment. These plans were approved.

A complete review of the dairy situation in the various directors' districts, was presented and recorded.

SPECIAL DIRECTORS' MEETING

November 1, 1923

A special meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Thursday, November 1, 1923, to hear the report of the Executive Committee, following a reduction of three-quarters of a cent a quart, in the price of milk effective November 1st.

The committee in presenting its report outlined at length the conditions which brought about this sudden decline in price, which is referred to in detail in another column of this issue of the Milk Producers Review, and after a full discussion, approved the action of the Executive Committee.

More complete details as to the conditions involved and plans for the elimination of any such recurrence, will be presented for action to the delegates and members attending the coming annual meeting, this program now being in the hands of a special committee of the directors.

FARM PRODUCTS—PRICES HIGHER THAN YEAR AGO

The prices received by farmers for their products around the first of October are for the most part higher than those for the preceding month and for the same period one year ago.

The comparative averages for recent months, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture from the reports of its official correspondents, show wheat holding steady at \$1.00, hay continuing its upward price movement, a drop in apple and peach prices and a rise in milk, butter and eggs.

Comparative October 1 prices for 1922 and 1923 are given by L. H. Wible, director of the Bureau of Statistics, as follows:—

	Oct 1 1922	Oct 1 1923
Wheat, per bushel	\$1.00	\$1.00
Corn, per bushel	.70	.96
Rye, per bushel	.85	.89
Oats, per bushel	.48	.53
Buckwheat, per bushel	.81	.90
Apples, per bushel	.86	1.09
Peaches, per bushel	1.80	1.77
Pears, per bushel	1.40	1.47
Plums, per bushel	2.00	1.80
Potatoes, per bushel	.85	1.43
Hay, per ton	15.95	20.60
Eggs, per dozen	.40	.41
Farm Butter, per pound	.41	.48
Milk, per 100 pounds	2.23	2.65
Wool, per pound	.33	.40

HEALTHLAND EXHIBIT AT GIMBEL BROTHERS

During the World's Dairy Congress visit to Philadelphia, "Healthland" was on display at Gimbel Brothers store as one of the exhibits of the Dairy Council. "Healthland" is a "fairy tale in action."

There are eight villages, each one representing one of the eight health rules. A miniature train runs through the land and halts at each station as the guide calls the stops, and gives a short history of the village. Healthland was on the seventh floor of Gimbel Brothers' store. It was so successful that the store asked us to keep it there for another week. About 8,000 children saw the exhibit in the first four days and about 3,000 grown ups. On a platform at one end of the exhibit was a demonstration of "Happy's Vanity Case." A great many were crowded around it every day. The mechanical cow was also on exhibition and the little toy ferris wheel, which is another device for illustrating the eight health rules.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

SELLING PLAN

Basic Quantity in July and August 110 per cent. Basic Quantity in September 115 per cent. Class II Surplus not effective in July, August and September (No Surplus Milk in October, November and December)

The Philadelphia Selling Plan for 1923 became effective with January. The basic quantity is represented by the average shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1922, on which the basic price will be paid. In September a surplus price based on 92 score solid packed creamery butter, New York City, plus 20 per cent. will be paid for all milk in excess of 115 per cent. of established basic quantity.

OCTOBER 1st-15th
F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA
Grade B Market Milk

From these prices 1 cent per 46 1/2 quarts or 1 cent per 100 pounds is to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 46 1/2 quarts, contributed by the buyer is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. Two cents per 100 pounds commission from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the association.

Test per cent. Basic Quantity per 100 lbs. Price per qt.

3.05	3.45	7.35
3.1	3.44	7.45
3.15	3.50	7.5
3.2	3.52	7.55
3.25	3.54	7.6
3.3	3.56	7.65
3.35	3.58	7.65
3.4	3.60	7.7
3.45	3.62	7.75
3.5	3.64	7.8
3.55	3.66	7.85
3.6	3.68	7.9
3.65	3.70	7.95
3.7	3.72	8.
3.75	3.74	8.
3.8	3.76	8.05
3.85	3.78	8.1
3.9	3.80	8.15
3.95	3.82	8.2
4.	3.84	8.25
4.05	3.86	8.3
4.1	3.88	8.35
4.15	3.90	8.4
4.2	3.92	8.45
4.25	3.94	8.5
4.3	3.96	8.55
4.35	3.98	8.55
4.4	4.00	8.6
4.45	4.02	8.6
4.5	4.04	8.65
4.55	4.06	8.65
4.6	4.08	8.7
4.65	4.10	8.8
4.7	4.12	8.85
4.75	4.14	8.9
4.8	4.16	8.9
4.85	4.18	8.95
4.9	4.20	9.
4.95	4.22	9.05
5.	4.24	9.1

When the milk is not tested the price F. O. B. Philadelphia is 8 1/2 cents a quart

OCTOBER 16th to 31st
Grade B Market Milk
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lbs.	Price per qt.
3.05	\$3.32	7.15
3.1	3.34	7.2
3.15	3.36	7.25
3.2	3.38	7.3
3.25	3.40	7.35
3.3	3.42	7.35
3.35	3.44	7.4
3.4	3.46	7.45
3.45	3.48	7.5
3.5	3.50	7.55
3.55	3.52	7.6
3.6	3.54	7.65
3.65	3.56	7.7
3.7	3.58	7.75
3.75	3.60	7.8
3.8	3.62	7.85
3.85	3.64	7.9
3.9	3.66	7.95
3.95	3.68	8.
4.	3.70	8.05
4.05	3.72	8.1
4.1	3.74	8.15
4.15	3.76	8.2
4.2	3.78	8.25
4.25	3.80	8.3
4.3	3.82	8.35
4.35	3.84	8.4
4.4	3.86	8.45
4.45	3.88	8.5
4.5	3.90	8.55
4.55	3.92	8.6
4.6	3.94	8.65
4.65	3.96	8.7
4.7	3.98	8.75
4.75	4.00	8.8
4.8	4.02	8.85
4.85	4.04	8.9
4.9	4.06	9.
4.95	4.08	9.05
5.	4.10	9.1

When milk is not tested the price F. O. B. Philadelphia is 8 cents a quart

1923
MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES.
46 1/2 milk at all country receiving points

	1922	1923	207
January	2.54	2.49	2.07
February	2.31	2.36	1.97
March	2.36	2.37	1.98
April	2.35	2.24	1.86
May	2.07	2.00	1.68
June	1.83	1.86	1.66
July	1.83	1.86	1.66
August	2.07	2.08	1.66
September	2.18	2.19	1.66
October			

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations in the 50 mile zone at 3 1/2% butterfat.

	1922	1923	207
January	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
February	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
March	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
April	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
May	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
June	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
July	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
August	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
September	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
October	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
November	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c
December	5.35c	5.35c	5.35c

SEPTEMBER BUTTER PRICES

	Oct.	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	48	47	45	47
2	48	47	46	48
3	48	47	47	48
4	48	47	47	48
5	48	47	47	48
6	47	46	46	47
7	47	46	46	47
8	47	46	46	47
9	47	46	46	47
10	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47
11	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47
12	49	48	48	48
13	49	48	48	48
14	49	48	48	48
15	49	48	48	48
16	49	48	48	48
17	49	48	48	48
18	49	48	48	48
19	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47
20	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47
21	48	47	47	47
22	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47
23	48	47	47	47
24	49	48	48	48
25	49	48	48	48
26	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
27	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
28	49	48	48	48
29	50	49	49	49
30	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
31	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50

The Bestov Calendar

Equipment to handle milk

from cow to consumer

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Largest
Supply
House

Buy
direct
from the
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Stanley Theatre

NOVEMBER 1st

Country Receiving Stations

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Why don't you buy "scrubs"?

WHEN you set out to buy cows for your herd, why don't you buy scrubs? They don't cost as much as good ones.

Of course, the reason you don't is that there's more profit in the good ones.

It's the same with buying feed. LARRO is worth more than other rations for the same reason that good cows are worth more than scrubs.

The reason lies in highest quality ingredients—in the standardizing of these ingredients before mixing—the removal of all foreign material, such as tags, lumps, bits of wood, nails and every particle of iron and steel—in the perfect proportioning of each ingredient according to a formula adequate for every requirement of safety, condition, health and milk.

LARRO will make you more money over cost than any other ration. We guarantee that—absolutely.

The Larrowe Milling Company, Detroit

FREE "Preparing Cows for Winter" is the title of an article that appears in the September issue of The Larro Dairyman. If you are not receiving this excellent, free magazine for cow-owners, fill out and mail this coupon now, or take it to your Larro dealer.

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I am now feeding..... cows and I want to receive, without cost, your magazine—"The Larro Dairyman."
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St. or R. F. D.....
Town..... State.....

NUMBER OF SILOS ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES MADE TO JANUARY 1, 1923

Compiled by A. L. Haacker

There are 485,192 silos in the United States according to this compilation. The statistical matter used in compiling these figures has been gained from many sources, principally the 1920 census which recorded the number of farms growing forage for silage. It was assumed that any farm growing a crop for silage had one or more silos. A few of the states have taken a silo census. Where such information was available it was used.

State	No. Silos	Rank	State	No. Silos	Rank
Alabama	917	41	Nebraska	3,423	23
Arizona	400	40	Nevada	32	48
Arkansas	515	37	New Hampshire	2,436	27
California	2,563	35	New Jersey	2,165	30
Colorado	3,481	21	New Mexico	311	42
Connecticut	4,575	15	New York	53,242	2
Delaware	465	38	North Carolina	622	35
District of Columbia	16	49	North Dakota	2,542	26
Florida	200	45	Ohio	36,842	4
Georgia	720	33	Oklahoma	1,280	31
Idaho	960	32	Oregon	4,680	14
Illinois	29,420	7	Pennsylvania	29,460	5
Indiana	29,450	6	Rhode Island	460	39
Iowa	26,424	9	South Carolina	265	43
Kansas	16,295	10	South Dakota	3,475	22
Kentucky	4,105	18	Tennessee	2,920	24
Louisiana	234	44	Texas	2,512	29
Maine	3,794	19	Utah	575	36
Maryland	2,414	28	Vermont	9,060	12
Massachusetts	4,520	16	Virginia	5,775	13
Michigan	49,002	3	Washington	3,760	20
Minnesota	29,419	8	West Virginia	4,170	17
Mississippi	740	34	Wisconsin	95,680	1
Missouri	10,520	11	Wyoming	96	47
Montana	170	46			

When answering advertisements mention
The Milk Producers Review.

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLY

Other Timely Topics For Discussion at the Annual Meeting

At meetings of the Board of Directors held October 29th and November 1st, the officers were instructed to lay before you the following subjects for discussion at locals so that your delegates may be advised as to the attitude of our members:

1. The Directors by resolution at meeting held November 1st, 1923, directed that at the Annual Stockholders Meeting on December 3rd there be taken up the question of amending the by-laws so as to increase the number of directors from 21, as at present, to 24. The purpose of this proposed change is to secure a more adequate representation on the Board by the various districts of our territory. The Directors are presenting the proposition openly for what it is worth, realizing that there are arguments for keeping the Board small, such as economy and efficiency, as well as those for increasing its size, as above noted.

2. The Directors are actively considering the question of efficient method of handling surplus milk, especially during the emergency situations, such as developed recently during the past week. This question will likely be discussed at the Annual Meeting, although it is not yet in definite form. You are doubtless familiar with the fact that our Association is the only one supplying a large market which has not already taken some steps of this kind.

3. For some long time the question of some closer sanitary supervision of the supply of milk in Philadelphia and other cities in the Philadelphia Milk Shed has been a matter of serious consideration. If this matter had been satisfactorily settled and adequate requirements in force, the Association would have been in a very different position to meet the situation that suddenly developed last Tuesday when the Breyer-Sharpless Milk Association suddenly reduced retail prices and demoralized the market. Until the Philadelphia territory has requirements similar to adjacent markets, this condition will continue to be embarrassing. The New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh markets are all protected by careful supervision of the sources of milk supply. This supervision covers the methods of handling milk on the farm and in the receiving station supplying the different cities. Except in extreme emergencies, every one supplying milk or handling milk for these cities must secure from the Board of Health a permit to do so. At present in Philadelphia the supervision is strictly enforced as regards the handling of milk in the city. The requirements for milk handled in the country are equally strict, but are not enforced.

The Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association are satisfied that the markets for the products of our members will be vastly improved if a method be devised which will help to take care of this situation. There have been numerous instances which have been brought to our attention which have proved conclusively the need of closer supervision of the Philadelphia milk supply.

At a previous meeting of the Board of Directors a special committee was appointed to investigate the requirements which were being enforced in other large consuming centers. This committee held numerous meetings and made a report to the Board which was

adopted and the matter was directed to be laid before the Annual Meeting on December 3rd.

Briefly the report of the Committee is as follows:

(a) That it is not advisable at this time to take or suggest any radical steps or to urge that any governmental agency take action in this matter. It was felt by all concerned that it was wise for the producer and dealer in this territory to endeavor to bring up the average standard for handling milk on the farm and receiving station without strict governmental inspection.

(b) From the opinion expressed by our members at numerous recent meetings held by locals of the association it is quite evident that a very large proportion of our members are in sympathy with the movement which will improve our markets through insistence upon some reasonable requirements of this kind.

(c) The Board feels that it is more important to get the co-operation of the farmer himself and of the operator of the receiving station to take the very best care possible than to have the Department of Health insist on radical requirements in receiving station equipment methods.

(d) It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that standards of this kind must be observed equally by both producer and distributor.

(e) It was distinctly understood at the meeting that these requirements will not place upon any milk producers any heavy burden for changes in method or equipment but that the requirements should be such as can be readily met in all sections of our territory and as are now being met by many and in some sections, by all producers.

(f) It was also understood that these requirements should take into consideration the farming methods as practised in this territory such as tenant lease holds, average temperature of water, time of delivery, etc.

The Board of Directors unanimously approved of the recommendation of the Committee believing that if adopted and practised throughout the territory, that would materially increase the consumption of milk.

Please have this matter brought up at your local meetings and have your delegates thoroughly conversant with the sentiment in your neighborhood. If there is any further information that you wish, kindly let me hear from you at once. In your discussion of this matter please keep in mind that it would be far better for us all for the industry itself to write these requirements now than to wait until the public demands restrictions which may be very stringent and difficult to meet.

Inter-State Milk Producers Assn.

Nearly 5,000,000 cattle are under supervision for the eradication of cattle tuberculosis, according to a statement of the status of the work just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. A total of 661,260 cattle, including both beef and dairy breeds, are in fully accredited herds, while nearly 3,000,000 more have successfully passed the first test in the process of becoming accredited. There is a waiting list of more than 145,000 herds that will be tested as soon as Federal and State veterinary inspectors can get to them.

OFFICIAL NOTICE Seventh Annual Meeting OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Inter-State Milk Producers' Assn.

Monday and Tuesday, December 3rd and 4th, 1923

At the Adelphia Hotel, 13th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association will meet at the Adelphia Hotel, 13th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., Monday, December 3rd, 1923, at 10.00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, considering the following proposed amendment to the By-Laws: Article 13. (Amended March 22nd, 1922). The property and business of this corporation shall be managed by its board of directors, twenty-four in number. They shall be elected by the stockholders, at the annual meeting of stockholders of the corporation, and each director shall be elected to serve the term of the class to which elected. No person shall be a candidate for the office of directors unless he shall hold at the time of such election at least three shares of stock of the corporation. (The effect of this amendment is to change the number of directors from 21 as at present, to 24.) Hearing reports of officers, and the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

PROPOSED PROGRAM

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, 1923

10.00 A. M. { Election of Directors.
Reports of Officers and Auditors.
Discussion of General Market Conditions.

2.00 P. M. { Address of Officers and Others.
General Business Meeting.

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE LADIES

ANNUAL BANQUET

Adelphia Hotel, Monday, December 3rd, 1923, at 6.00 P. M.

INTERESTING PROGRAM GOOD MUSIC SPECIAL DAIRY COUNCIL PLAYS
Banquet Tickets \$2.50

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1923

8.00 A. M. { Visits to Local Milk Plants, Ice Cream Plants, Etc.
Visit to Inter-State Milk Producers Ass'n Offices.

10.30 A. M. { Continued Business Session
Addresses by Prominent Speakers

H. D. ALLEBACH, President

R. W. BALDERSTON, Secretary

IF YOU CANNOT ATTEND, SIGN, DETACH THE FOLLOWING PROXY AND GIVE IT TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVE, OR SEND TO THE SECRETARY OR ANY OTHER OFFICER OF THE ASSOCIATION

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED 1917

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WITH
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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

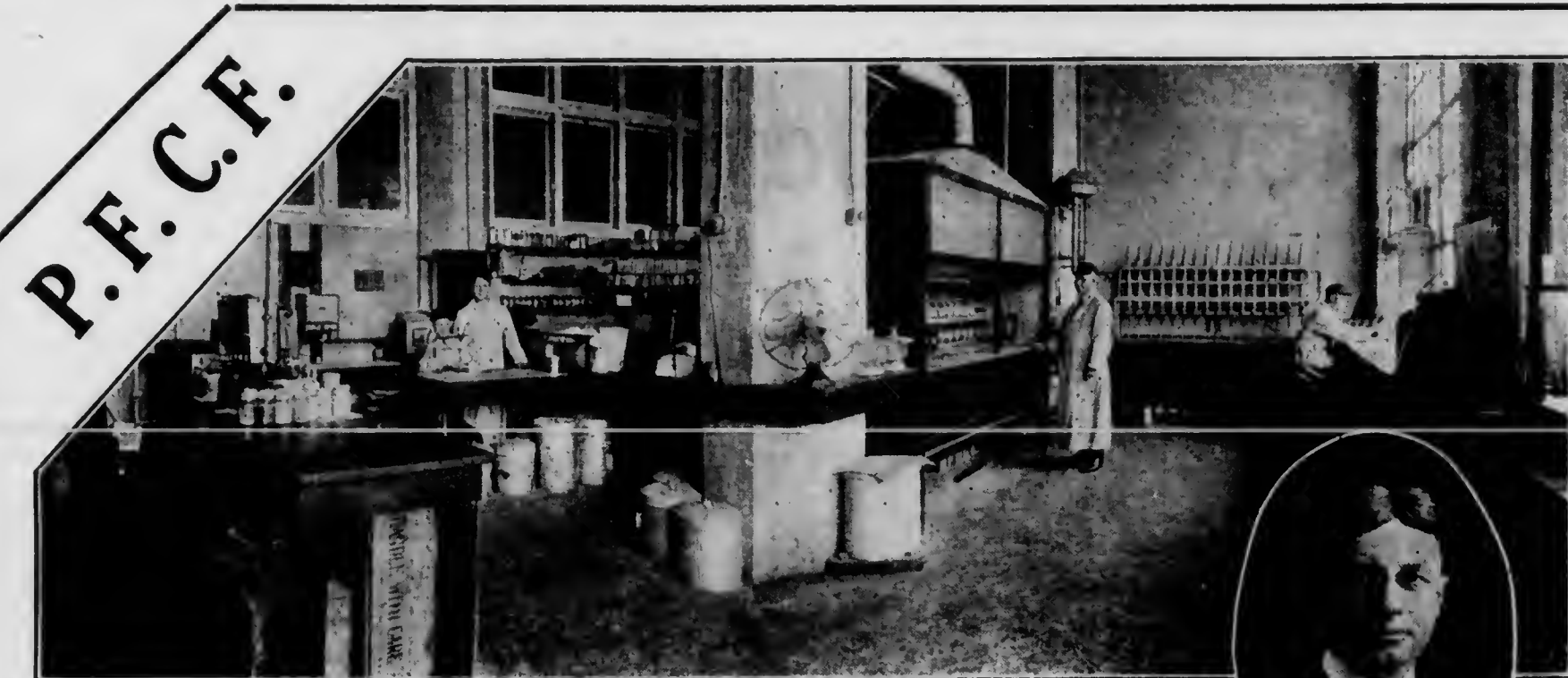
PROXY
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents,

That I, the undersigned, being the owner of _____ shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby constitute and appoint _____ my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Adelphia Hotel, 13th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the Third day of December, 1923, and on such other day as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of the said corporation or otherwise, and in the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, as fully or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 1923.

Witness: _____ (Seal) _____ (Seal)
ENCLOSE 10 CENTS IN STAMPS WITH PROXY FOR REVENUE TAX



OUR FEED INSPECTOR'S LABORATORY

DO THIS

Find the number of pounds digestible in any ton of feed before you buy it

LET'S NOT FORGET

Only 1200 pounds, of one make of Dairy Feed may be digestible by your cow out of a ton, while in another ton, of another make, more than 1500 pounds may be digested—both may be 24% Protein Feeds.

P. F. C. F. 24% Milk Maker contains 1506 pounds of digestible Nutriment in each ton. See the tag on every bag.

A pound of digestible nutriment in one feed may be as much better than the pound of digestible nutriment in another, as one pair of shoes may be better than another.

Take No Chances

Don't guess. Always know both the number of pounds of digestible nutriment as well as the QUALITY of each pound before purchasing your feed.

More pounds, better nutriment, for less money—That's P. F. C. F. Dairy and Poultry Rations.

FOR AGENCY WRITE

Pennsylvania Farmers' Cooperative Federation, Inc.

Heed Bldg., 1251 Filbert Street Philadelphia, Pa.

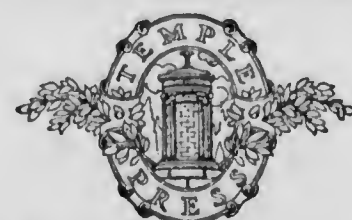
P. F. C. F.

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

LET US DESIGN YOUR STATIONERY



PEDIGREE CATALOGS OUR SPECIALTY

HORACE F. TEMPLE
PRINTER

BELL PHONE NO. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

MILK CANS RETINNED

Don't throw away your old milk cans. We will re-tin them and make them as good as new for less than half the price of new cans.

Prompt Service Guaranteed.
Country Agents Wanted

Nicholas Swartz, 116-118 Broad St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TEAT TRIEVE SAVES TEATS
From Going Blind
For SPIDER, INFECTIOUS SCABS, INJURED or FROSTED TEATS, Apply Teat-Trieve When cows' teats have orifices scabbed over or ball-like swellings near the end. Quickly relieves soreness. Restores teat to normal before udder becomes affected. Prevents contagion. Invaluable to all dairymen. Kept on hand, saves time, trouble and losses. Price \$1.00, postage prepaid. C.O.D. Sold on money-back guarantee. HICKOK PRODUCTS CO., Owatonna, Minn.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF INTER-STATE LOCALS

The following announcement has been sent to Presidents and Secretaries of the local organizations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, advising them definitely as to plans for representation at the coming annual meeting of the association.

Our annual meeting is again approaching fast. We have records on our minutes that the delegates to the last annual meeting voted in favor of again paying the carfare of the delegates to this annual meeting, which will be held on December 3rd, 1923, starting at ten o'clock in the morning and lasting through that day with a banquet in the evening and visiting the milk plants the next morning and then closing with a short session. This motion includes that we pay only the carfare of a delegate from a local that has twenty-five (25) active members or more. Those locals which have less than twenty-five (25) members will be allowed to send a delegate at their own expense.

With this motion before us it will again be necessary for your local to hold a meeting to elect a delegate to attend this annual meeting and to bring with him: the proxies of the members of each local. We will mail to you separately a lot of proxies, which you can have the members sign. These will give your delegate power to cast the votes of your members for directors. There are seven of the present board whose term expires this year. They will either have to be re-elected or some one else elected in their places.

In arranging these meetings if you want someone to attend same from this office, I would advise you to get in touch with your County Agent and have him help you to arrange them, so you can have them all in one county during the same week, providing you want someone from our office to attend these meetings. If you are willing to have the meetings without anyone from the central office attending them, then you can hold them whenever it suits you. However, if you want someone from this office, you will have to give us at least ten (10) days notice, so we can tell you whether anyone can attend or not. We have now seven fieldmen and two or three men available here in the office whom we may use this fall in going to these meetings, if required.

We would like to increase the membership about one thousand (1,000) between now and the annual meeting, which means only about three new members to a local. I hope you will endeavor to add at least ten members to each local, so we will reach the thousand.

The term of seven of the directors of the association expire, with the coming annual meeting. These include: F. P. Willits, Delaware County; H. D. Allebach, Montgomery County; Ira J. Book, Lancaster County; Albert Sarig, Berks County; Robert F. Brinton, Chester County; S. Blaine Lehman, Franklin County, all the above being in Pennsylvania, and E. H. Donovan, Kent County, Delaware.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President

Your farm reflects your personality. So does your backyard.

A thermometer is a truer gauge of temperature than your feelings. Hang one up at a handy place.

Growing better products at less cost is better than growing more products at any cost.

SWINDLES

Philadelphians and Up State Farmers out of THOUSANDS

Preston A. Young fifty-two, 34th and Race Sts., pleaded guilty today to three bills charging fraud and was sentenced to from nine to eighteen years in the penitentiary by Judge Davis in Quarter Sessions Court.

According to the evidence Young has fleeced many persons of this city and up-State farmers out of thousands of dollars. He organized a fake dairy company which he called the Farmer's Ten-Cent Milk Company and sold stock to the farmers.

He told them he had seven dairies in Philadelphia and that he was trying to fight the milk trust, in places where he had collected money he started the foundations for dairy buildings but never went further than excavating.

He also engaged several men in Philadelphia to drive trucks for the milk company. He made them put up a \$300 bond after which he disappeared.

Another scheme by which he secured money was by organizing a chain grocery store company in the vicinity of 36th st., and Lancaster av., many of the business men in the neighborhood subscribing to the plan.

Young is an old offender and has a police record dating back to 1916, when he was sentenced by Judge Barret on a similar charge. He has also been convicted of fraud in Baltimore and York.

His attorney pleaded that Young was of unsound mind and asked that he be sent to some institution where he would be kept safe. Judge Davis replied that he would be safe in the place he intended sending him.

Evening Bulletin, Oct. 9, 1923.

For a long time the officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association have been on the trail of one Preston A. Young, who has been obtaining money from farmers, as well as, the public generally, in the interest of marketing milk and farm products under various plans.

The association has been familiar with his operations for nearly two years. In the June issue of the "Milk Producers Review" the methods followed by this man, were commented upon editorially. In other instances information has been given to members in various localities as to the questionable information given to the farmers in the interest of his proposed undertaking.

We had been advised as to his promises to farmers in the vicinity of Leipsic, Delaware, where considerable money was collected with a promise that the milk and other farm products were to be shipped to Atlantic City, N. J. Many thousands of dollars were collected from unsuspecting farmers, later we learned his movements had been turned toward New Jersey. Here, practically the same methods had been employed for victimizing the farmers. While it was difficult to get direct evidence, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture warned the farmers against the methods he had employed—a complete statement of his case was printed in the editorial column of the Milk Producers Review, in its June, 1922 issue, under the heading

"Farmers Warned Against Fake Co-operative concern."

For some time little was heard of Young's activities.

His latest move, however, was in the operation of the Farmers' Ten Cent Milk Company, which it was proposed should operate in Philadelphia.

Carefully worded literature, was distributed in a very careful manner to proposed victims. The directors of the company included men who were more or less prominent in their respected communities and the project had ear marks of being legitimately organized.

The officers of the association were keeping in close touch with the movements of the proposed company. A plant was started at 36th and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia. Our representatives were close observers of the activities—we also learned of proposed country plants for milk stations, and these were kept under observation. Local grocery houses who were to be sold stock, with an understanding that they were to act as distributors of the Farmers' Ten Cent Milk Company were observed.

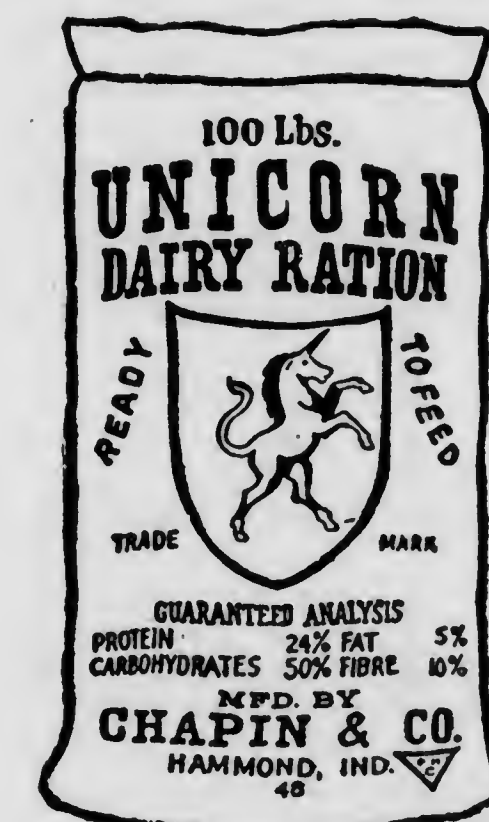
For a time we could learn of no direct violations of the law and were therefore unable to proceed legally.

Later we learned of the arrest of Mr. Young—and action against his fraudulent methods.

Get Straight on "Protein"

WHEN folks speak of "protein" they usually mean "proteins." Science has discovered dozens of different kinds of proteins, but is still groping blindly to explain why some combinations of proteins in a dairy ration produce much more milk than others.

In Unicorn there is a group of proteins, totaling 24%, that comes as near to being the right combination as Science and our own milk-pail tests, working together, can produce.



It is not the *total amount* of protein, but the combination of the *right kinds* of protein, that explains Unicorn's success.

A made-on-paper ration may foot up the required total of proteins, and yet call for a combination that cannot yield good results.

It is not an accident that Unicorn has earned its reputation as a good dairy ration. Reputation is built on what the user—not the maker or the author of a formula—says of a product. Ask the neighbor who feeds Unicorn.

More Profit Every Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & COMPANY
327 South La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WHY MILK TEST VARIES

Contributed by A. A. Raudabough

These six cows, by not being milked properly, lost for their owners 535 lb milk and 57 lb fat per year per cow. With skim milk at \$0.25 per cwt. and butter at \$0.50 per lb, this would mean a loss in dollars and cents of \$36.07 per cow. Not only do we lose this actual amount but the cows are not encouraged to milk as much as if they were properly milked each day. If the milker were to spend an extra half hour a day in milking these cows properly he would be getting in the 300 days of the cows' milking period \$1.20 per hour. Does it pay?

Cow No.	Lbs. Milk secured by caretaker	Av. % fat	Lbs. secured by tester properly		Av. % fat in all milk after
			stripping when caretaker had finished	% fat in milk after	
1	12.8	5.6	1.0	11.8	6.12
2	19.6	5.7	1.0	12.0	6.00
3	18.5	5.0	2.3	11.0	5.66
4	26.6	3.9	2.2	10.2	4.38
5	29.6	5.1	2.3	10.7	5.45
6	14.8	5.7	1.9	12.0	6.4

NEW STATE BUTTER CHAMPIONS

Pennsylvania has three new Holstein state butter producing champions for 30 days production and one new leader for seven days, according to an announcement from the advanced registry department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Pocono Constance Pietje, owned by J. N. Conyngham, Wilkes-Barre, is the new leader in this class as a full age cow. Her record is 2,710.3 pounds milk containing 119.361 pounds butterfat, equivalent to 149.2 pounds butter.

Another cow is Blacres Sesame Lorn-dyke, who as a junior four-year-old, produced 2,434.2 pounds milk and 119.177 pounds butterfat—equal to 148.97 pounds butter. She is owned by Bennett & Latzer, Wellsboro.

The third cow holds two new championship records. The first for thirty days production as a junior three-year-old, is 2,601.8 pounds milk and 110.569 pounds butterfat, the equivalent of 138.21 pounds butter. Her seven day record made during the same test is 576.3 pounds milk and 27.221 pounds butterfat which is equal to 34.02 pounds butter. She is Bell Farm Bakker of the J. A. Bell, Jr. herd at Coraopolis.

When Writing Advertisers Mention the Review

Lewis Linseed Cake

The compressed feed will keep your cows in good flesh and will increase the milk flow.

Linseed Cake Meal

Finely ground and free from dirt.

Write us if you are interested.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.

Also manufacturers of the following DUTCH BOY products

White Lead (Dry and in Oil)
Red Lead (Dry and in Oil)
Linseed Oil

Liquid Lead
Flat Paint
Colors

705 Lafayette Building

Philadelphia, Penna.

Borrow Money in a Friendly Way

Friendly, because you pay off your loan in 33 years (any time after 5 years if you prefer) in easy semi-annual installments.

Friendly, too, because no commissions or bonuses are required.

You deal directly with this bank whose directors are prominent farmers and bankers of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

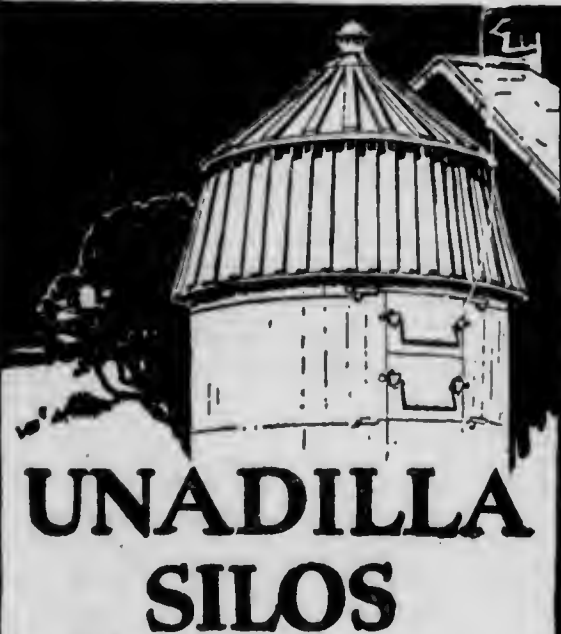
Folder explaining whole plan sent upon request.

The Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank

Under Supervision of United States Government

1411 WALNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



UNADILLA SILOS

THERE are good reasons why more Unadilla silos are sold each year than any others.

They cure and keep silage better. They keep upright, airtight and repel frost. They are easiest and safest to use. Unadillas are known by their famous safety door front ladder.

This is the time to arrange for your Unadilla. Early orders now, while our factory is not rushed, earn the biggest saving we ever offered.

Write today for the big Unadilla catalog, early order discounts and agency offer for open territories.

Unadilla Silo Company
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.

FARM LOANS

Plan which Saves Money and Gives Security and Stability to the Farmer

For Circular, write to
Pennsylvania - Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank OF HARRISBURG

FRED RASMUSSEN, President
Operated Under Federal Farm Loan Act

FAILURE to breed, etc., in all Animals Guaranteed Cured. Breeders Calendar and Booklet Free. Remedy \$2. The Breed-O Remedy Co., P. O. Box 240-2, Bristol, Conn. Formerly: Famous Wallace Barnes Remedies.



Mention Milk Producers Review when writing advertisers

NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa.

A tentative program of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Milk Producers' Federation, which is to be held in the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 8 and 9, 1923, has been announced.

The National Milk Producers' Federation is an educational and service institution incorporated under the laws of Illinois. It does not engage in business, but acts as a clearing-house for its member associations in matters pertaining to the gathering and dissemination of dairy statistics, the study of the progress of co-operative marketing, the extension of co-operative among dairymen and as the representative, when authorized, of the member associations in matters related to federal legislation and administration of federal laws wherein dairy co-operative associations have an interest.

The Federation came into being out of a distinct need of the scattered marketing associations having some common medium for keeping in touch with each other. It was initiated at the Fourth Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, held in Chicago, December 4-9, 1916, and was incorporated in 1917.

The Federation is not an exclusive institution; the door to membership has always been open to bona-fide, co-operative milk marketing associations who are willing to comply with the by-laws and pay the dues assessed them. It is now proposed to expand the scope of the Federation to include Associations of Co-operative Butter and Cheese Producers.

The present basis of financing the Federation is by a uniform levy upon participating associations equivalent to 10 cents per individual member in good standing in a farmer's dairy marketing association.

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is a member of the National Milk Producers' Federation and our members take an active part in the Federation work.

Leading experts in marketing will tell the delegates and visitors how their associations are operating and what they are doing to make the distribution of milk more efficient. Ways and means of cutting distribution costs will be one of the important topics discussed. Almost every milk producing region will be represented at the meeting. More than a thousand persons are expected to attend from forty States. In addition to representatives of the fluid milk associations, invitations have been sent to co-operative associations making and selling butter and cheese.

The Pittsburgh meeting promises to be a most interesting one, the following tentative program being announced:—

Thursday, November 8th—
Morning Session, 9:30 A. M.
Address of Welcome—Hon. Frank P. Willis, Secretary of Agriculture, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Address by P. S. Brenneman, President Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Annual address of the President, John D. Miller, President National Milk Producers' Federation, Susquehanna, Pa.

Annual report of the Secretary, Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C.

"How Extension Service Can Aid Co-Operative Dairy Marketing Organizations," by Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extensions, Maryland State University, College Park, Md.

"How Marketing Organizations Can Use Statistics," W. H. Bronson, Research Department, New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass.

"The Control of Motor Trucking," John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa. Discussion—H. D. Allebach, President Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

G. R. Rice, Secretary, Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

Session No. 2

To Be Held in the English Room
Fort Pitt Hotel—2:30 P. M.

"How We Market Fluid Milk in New England," Richard Potter, Managing Director, New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass.
C. E. Hough, General Manager, Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn.

"Maintaining Organization Efficiency," George W. Slocum, President, Dairy men's League Co-Operative Association, New York City.

Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer Inter State Milk Producers' Association, West Chester, Pa.

"Development of Co-Operative Dairy Marketing in Ohio," Prof. O. Erf, University of Ohio, Dairy Department, Columbus, Ohio.

"Progress of Co-Operative Dairy Marketing," Washington, D. C. District—A. O. Jamison.

Detroit District—N. P. Hull.
Cleveland District—R. W. Strong.
Pittsburgh District—P. G. Brenneman.

Session No. 3—8 P. M.

Special speakers of National prominence are to make addresses at this session

Session No. 4

English Room—Fort Pitt Hotel
Friday, November 9th

"Progress of Co-Operative Marketing," continued.

Chicago District—J. T. Williams.
Toledo District—J. C. Burr.
St. Louis District—

"Co-Operative Dairy Marketing on the Pacific Coast," J. A. Scallard, President United Dairy Association of Washington State, Chehalis, Wash.

"Co-Operative Butter Marketing Plan," W. A. Carrier, President Iowa Co-Operative Creamery Secretaries and Managers Association, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

"Co-Operative Marketing of Cheese," Frank G. Swaboda, Manager Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, Plymouth, Wis.

"European and American Co-Operative Marketing Associations," Hon. Huston Thompson, Manager Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

Session No. 5—Executive Session

1—Presentation of Credentials.
2—Report of Treasurer.
3—Reports of Committees.
4—Election of Directors.

Directors' Meeting
1—Election of Officers.
2—New Business.
3—Adjournment.

PRICE OF MILK REDUCED

Breyer-Sharpless Break Market—Action Unwarranted

(Continued from page 1)

competitive buyers in their parts of Philadelphia, endeavoring to entice customers to buy their milk. For the rest of the week another placard appeared which openly boasted that they were the people that had reduced the price of milk.

This was the situation which we had to face and the kind of trade practices that we were compelled to meet. The representative of the Breyer-Sharpless Milk Association, who was at the conference, was unable to give any satisfactory reason for the breach of faith on the part of his company.

The Breyer-Sharpless Milk Association is a new organization with a plant situated at York Road above Westmoreland St., and is an affiliation of two large manufacturing interests in the Philadelphia territory: Breyer Ice Cream Co., large ice cream manufacturers, and the P. E. Sharpless Co., manufacturers of soft cheese and condensed milk. The bulk of the supply of milk of the Breyer-Sharpless Milk Association has been obtained up to the present time from the Breyer Ice Cream Co. This company, as is well known to a large number of our members, never recognized the policies of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and does not co-operate with it in purchasing its supplies. Our fieldmen have been denied access to their plants for the purpose of check testing for our members. Their arbitrary price quotations have been disadvantageous to our members and during the past months have been much below the Association price.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association was called by telegraph for November 1st. At this meeting, which was fully attended, the Directors went over the whole situation and discussed its various phases with exceeding care. The action of the Executive Committee, in reducing the price, was unanimously approved, a number of projects were immediately taken up which the Directors felt would take care of similar situations in the future. As these are perfected, due notice of them will be given to our members.

After careful consideration had been given the subject, the following motion was made by Mr. Marvel, and was seconded by Mr. Willis, was passed by the Board resolving that a committee of five be appointed to look into ways and means of canvassing and organization methods of marketing the milk of our members to better advantage and report to the Board of Directors as soon as prepared. On this committee the President appointed Mr. James, Chairman; Messrs. Bishop, Book, Sarig and Bennetch.

The field force of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association were immediately relieved of regular testing duties and all were placed in the territories producing for the Breyer and Sharpless interests, for organization purposes, to hold meetings and to otherwise prepare the way to take care of the situation as rapidly as possible.

Putting some of the accumulated manure on the pastures isn't by any means the poorest use you could make of it.

Uncle Ab says that ideas starve to death when kept in solitary confinement.



A Plan that's Making Money for Thousands!

WHY are the dairymen who use the Purina Plan of Feeding getting more milk at less cost per pound?

They are enabled to make the very most of their home-grown feed, so that every ounce of it counts.

By the addition of the right amount of Cow Chow they make their home-grown feeds perfectly balanced for maximum milk production.

They eliminate guess-work from their feeding. Purina Milk Record Sheets and Milk Scales show them exactly what their feed is costing and how many dollars worth of milk it is producing.

An expert service man who knows local feeding problems goes right into the barn. His job isn't complete until the dairymen's cows are producing more milk at less cost per pound.

Tie this service up to your herd too.

Order Cow Chow from your dealer to-day, and tell him when you want the Field Service Man to call. If Cow Chow doesn't make more money for you, don't use it—BUT IT WILL!

PURINA MILLS
854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

COW CHOW CALF CHOW

OCTOBER CROP PROSPECTS—PRODUCTION AND AVERAGES

A summary recently issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports the condition and yield of farm crops on October 1, as follows:—

WINTER WHEAT—The average yield of wheat is estimated at 19.1 bushels to the acre, compared with 18.8 bushels last year and an 18 bushel average for the past ten years. Production is

estimated at 24,060,000 bushels, compared with 24,634,000 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 24,311,000 bushels.

In rank Lancaster and York counties, as usual, take the lead, Franklin, third Berks, fourth and Chester, fifth. The quality of the wheat is estimated as 98%, the same as last year.

SPRING WHEAT—The average yield per acre is estimated at 17.1 bushels and the total production, 278,300

bushels. Last year the average yield was given as 16 bushels and the production, 280,000 bushels.

RYE—Estimated average yield, 17.4 bushels per acre, compared with 17.1 bushels last year and 16.7 bushels, the average for ten years. Total production for the State is placed at 3,583,410 bushels, compared with 3,660,840 bushels last year, and the ten-year average of 4,233,400 bushels.

Send for a free Copy of the 1924 Purina Cow Book



Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

FOR SALE

High-class Guernsey Sire
Brookmead's Chieftain
55700

Born Dec. 7, 1918

SIRE—Langwater Stars and Stripes 2nd,
44664 A. R., grandson of King of the
May and Imp. Golden Secret of
Lilyvale.

DAM—Brookmead's Columbine 59032
A. R., 6870, 11148.7 lbs. milk, 538.85
lbs. B. F., Class G. Granddaughter of
King of the May.

Chieftain is a good individual, siring
some very high class animals, a sure
breeder, active and of a very good dis-
position.

Price \$500

Also other good bulls from one to
three years, out of dams with large A. R.
records, for sale at reasonable prices.

Herd Federal Accredited

Chester H. Cullen

West Grove, Pa.

Holsteins

M. L. JONES

Westtown, Pa.

SENIOR HERD SIRE

King Fairview Aaggie
Colantha, 230913

Five near dams and sister aver-
aged 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days.

His daughters were first in most
every class entered the past two
years at the Chester Co. Fair.

First in every class entered at
the Holstein Field Day Show,
October 28, 1922.

The few heifers that have fresh-
ened so far have been high testers.

Buy a Young Bull

From this great sire and increase
the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR YOUNG
STOCK

Herd Under Federal Supervision

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARMS

Senior Sire

King Valdessa Pontiac
Tritomia No. 313861

The 4 Per Cent. Butter Fat Bull

Reserve a bull calf from him
out of a good cow now. We sell
them young and do not keep them
on hand.

Priced for the farmers

Herd Federal Tuberculin Tested

Frank A. Keen

West Chester, Pa.

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

King Pietertje
Ormsby Piebe. 17th

No. 294184

His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers'
Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O.
Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

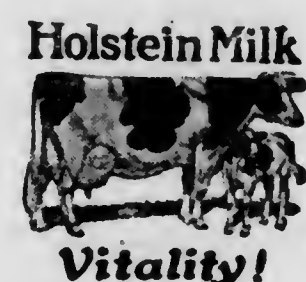
Approved Cows Taken for Service

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Breeders of Dairy Cattle
in Chester County should
use space in this page, if
they wish to bring to the
attention of dairy farm-
ers throughout the
Philadelphia Milk Shed,
the particular breeds of
dairy cattle they have
for sale.

The Review reaches
over 18500 readers
monthly



Crystal Farm Holsteins

WIN AT

Chester Co. Fair
SIX FIRSTS
TWO SECONDS
ONE THIRD

Senior Champion Cow
Grand Champion Cow
Junior Champion Bull
Grand Champion Bull

Out of Only Eleven Entries
Show Type and High Producers

Three fine Bull Calves and some
Heifers for Sale

ACCREDITED HERD No. 38482

Charles J. Garrett

West Chester, Pa.

Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider,
No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall,
No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record

9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat
Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE

Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal,
No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the
Manor, No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records

10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat
Class G
12209.40 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat
Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above
bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood
Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler

UNIONVILLE, PA.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION MONTHLY NEWS STATEMENT

Twenty-two associations for August report 6240 cows tested, 577 cows giving more than 40 lb of fat and 658 cows more than 1000 lb of milk as follows:

Name of Association	Tester	Cows tested	40 lb Fat	1000 lb Milk
Avondale-West Grove	C. E. MacDonald	391	42	35
Canton	B. E. Whitney	461	22	28
Center County No. 1	E. N. Lydick	263	12	20
Clinton Pleasant Mt.	Milton Stang	353	22	15
Coventry	L. R. Shingle	322	26	28
East Snyder County	W. A. Markley	201	14	20
First Clarion	Ralph Peters	198	7	13
Franklin County	I. P. Stauffer	43	14	19
Goodville	L. W. Martin	302	15	52
Juniata County	G. R. Kennedy	240	25	22
Laurel Hill	J. I. Gidney	300	11	
Mercer County No. 3	A. L. Powell	373	28	25
Middle Bucks	Watson Wilkinson	368	28	57
Northern Bucks	L. B. Nock	300	20	28
Sharpsville-Orangeville	H. S. Service	416	58	88
Somerset County	Glenn Falls	280	36	44
Sullivan County	T. A. Doyle	316	6	9
Torrey-Berlin	R. M. Dwyer	244	34	27
Uwchland	W. H. Shingle	329	25	31
Warren-Elk	Svend Pederson	369	14	18
West Chester	Allen Goodman	440	45	61
Westfield	B. A. Koedert	232	13	18

In addition to the above, 108 cows gave more than 50 lb of fat and 276 cows more than 1200 lb milk; 25 cows are reported on official test, 42 unprofitable cows were sold during the month and two registered bulls purchased. The highest individual cow yield in milk was 2511 lb, made by a pure bred Holstein cow owned by C. E. Stauffer of the Franklin County Association.

Second place goes to Albert Sarig of the Northern Berks County Association, owner of a registered Holstein with a yield of 2100 lb milk. For butterfat production first place is won by a yield of 90.4 lb fat by a registered Holstein owned by C. E. Stauffer of the Franklin County Association, and second place by a cow owned by W. D. Stecker of the Sharpsville-Orangeville Association, producing 86.7 lb fat. The highest ten-cow average of butterfat was 61.6 lb made in the Sharpsville-Orangeville Association, Mercer county. Second honors were won by Somerset County Association with an average of 57.6 lb butterfat.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS CUMBERLAND COUNTY ASSOCIATION

A. A. Raudabaugh, Tester

The Cumberland County Cow Testing Association makes the following report for the month of September: Number of herds tested, 27, with 284 cows in milk and 51 cows dry. One unprofitable cow was sold. Number of cows producing over 40 lb fat, 37; over 50 lb fat, 6. Number of cows producing over 1000 lb milk, 64; over 1200 lb milk, 25.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat during the month were as follows:

Owner	Name of Cow	1000 lb. Milk	% Fat	Butterfat
W. I. Sheaffer	Perseus	1800	4.0	72.0
W. W. Pepper	Bess	1869	2.9	54.2
Ivo V. Otto	Betsy	1701	3.1	53.2
W. H. Wertz	Ideal	1500	3.4	51.0
W. W. Pepper	Rosalinda	1590	3.2	50.9
E. C. Ludt	Mabel	1473	3.4	50.1
David Gibble	Helen	1281	3.8	48.7
W. H. Wertz	Dutch	1470	3.2	47.0
W. H. Wertz	Mutual	1560	2.9	45.6
John L. Boshore	Bell	1212	3.7	44.8

TYPE AND PRODUCTION HAVE A DEFINITE RELATIONSHIP IN DAIRY CATTLE

The grand champion Holstein cow at the National Dairy Show this year is the second highest senior four-year-old milk producer of America. She is Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol, who possesses a yearly record of 32,488.4 pounds milk containing 1,246.75 pounds butter. The second prize cow in the aged class holds a junior three-year-old record of 26 pounds butter in one week and over 10,000 pounds milk in 137 days. The third prize winner in this class at eleven years of age finished a yearly test with over 1,100 pounds butter and 28,000 pounds milk. This correlation of type and production was found in most of the winners of all the other classes in the order they appeared in the ring. Never before at any dairy cattle exhibition has the intimate relationship of form and function been so clearly exemplified.

In the four-year-old class the winner of the blue ribbon made 31 pounds butter in one week as a junior three-year-old and is expected to make over 1,000 pounds in a 365-day semi-official test. Over 80 pounds of butter in seven days is the official production record of the first prize winner in the three-year-old

class. This young cow is now on the way toward making a creditable yearly record.

A senior yearling daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, a noted sire of high producing cows, and of May Walker Ollie Homstead, the champion butter cow of the United States, was the first prize winner in her class.

The first prize junior yearling is a daughter of a cow with a 32-pound weekly record. Her sire's dam has three 1,000-pound yearly records in addition to two 305-day records each above 980 pounds butter made as a heifer.

First prize winner in the get of sire class was made up of four cows each of which hold seven-day three-year-old records of 30 pounds butter. All four have good long time records, also for 305 and 365 days.

In the produce of cow class the winners of first place were two sisters, each of which has milked over 750 pounds of milk in seven consecutive days—over 100 pounds daily.

The grand champion bull, McKinley Pieterje Beets, is the sire of several good record daughters. He is the son of a cow with a record of 28 pounds butter in seven consecutive days. His paternal grand dam holds a butter record for a like period of 40 pounds.

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You may have lecturers and speakers on,

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"DAIRYING IN FOREIGN LANDS"

"BETTER DAIRYING METHODS"

AND OTHER SUBJECTS.



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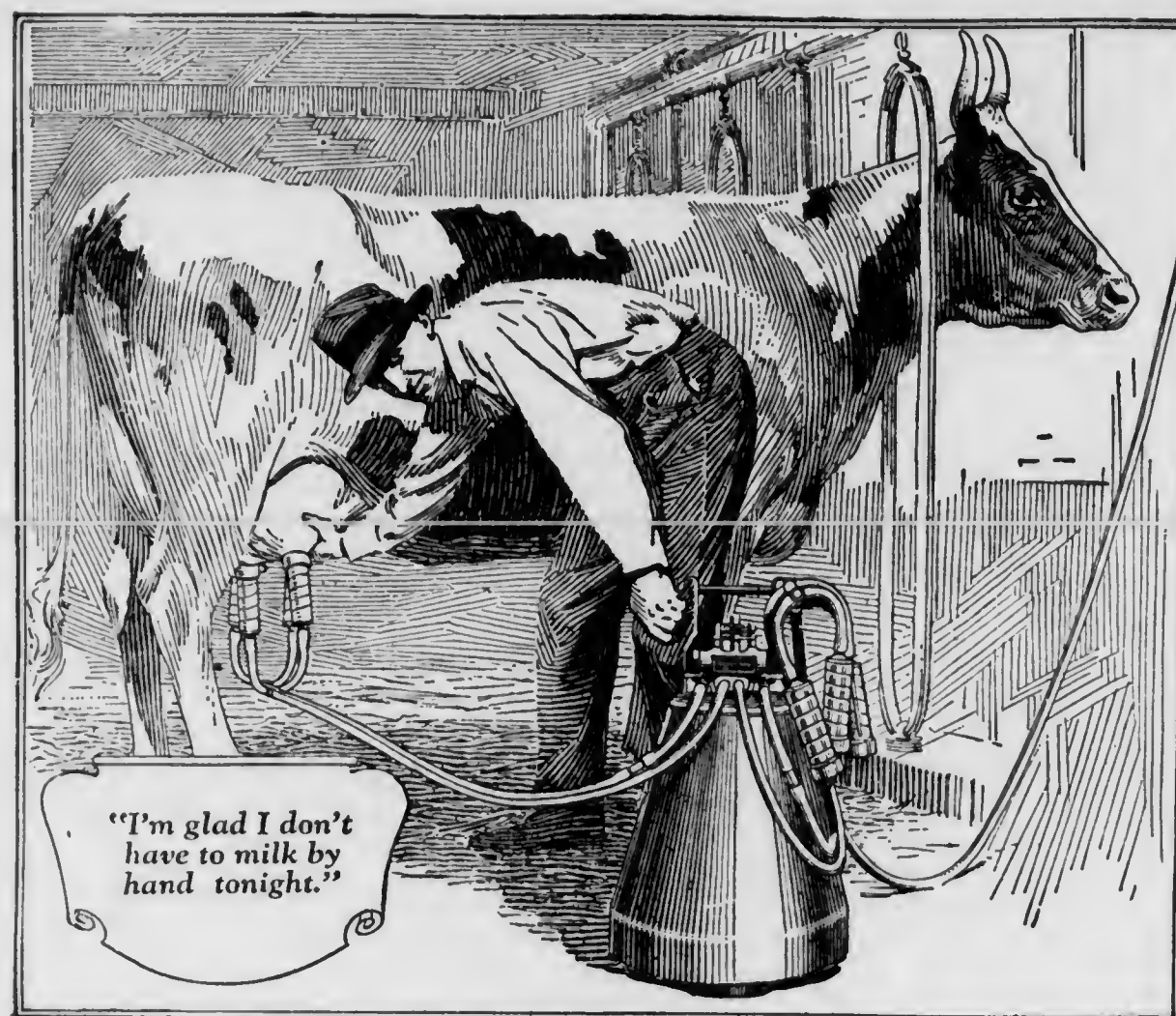
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Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

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LIVE AGENTS WANTED



WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS

Washington, D. C. Philadelphia, Pa. Syracuse, N. Y.

(Continued from page 3)

"chalk talk" on "Tooth Development and Nutrition," drew from them the usual applause as she completed each of her attractive drawings.

"The Milk Fairies" play closed the program at the Furness School. This play of the National Dairy Council has been given many times all over the country, and has evidently lost none of its value as a means of interesting old and young in the importance of milk in the diet.

As the officers of the Dairy Council pointed out early in the morning's program, the demonstration was a typical, every-day example of the Council's work; one repeated many, many times throughout the year in all cities where the Dairy Council work is done. The children had had no extra or unusual training, nor were the casts of the plays selected with more than usual care. The program was not filled up with star performers brought together for the day to make an extreme and unnatural impression.

In Gimbel Brothers' Department Store was the "Healthland" exhibit. This served as a fine example of co-operation and a visual demonstration of Health teaching. The delegates had an opportunity to see the exhibit before the luncheon, which was served on the same floor.

Detailed arrangements were made for the comfort of guests during the day. A supply of large busses and a fleet of 125 contributed automobiles furnished easy transportation between all places visited by the delegates. It is remarkable to note that the entire schedule was carried out on time in each particular.

The banquet in the evening was the scene of an unusual entertainment. This was almost entirely a Dairy Council demonstration.

A surprise feature of the day was the "Health Circus." This is a brand new play presented for the first time at the banquet. Those who saw it stated that this is the best play of its kind in existence. It appeals primarily to boys. Its strong health message is so much a part of its fun, that it cannot fail to leave behind a vivid impression wherever it is given. The tremendous ovation the play received at its close was an indication of its future success.

Both the Foreign Delegates and those from all parts of America were much interested in hearing from the Dairy Council platform throughout the day such well-known health educators as Miss Sally Lucas Jean, of the American Child Health Association; Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund. Both of these women spoke for the organizations of America interested in child health. They paid tribute to the importance of milk in relation to Child Health and spoke highly of the Dairy Council's part in bringing this relationship before the public.

Governor Pinchot, in welcoming the delegates at the banquet, drew a striking comparison between the broad-minded and unselfish way in which the Dairy Industry, especially in this section of the country, had governed itself so as to carry forward the public interest and protection of the public welfare and health in contrast to some other industries which had come under public ban because they held a more selfish and

indifferent attitude toward human welfare.

Mr. E. W. Langford, of the Farmer's Union of England, spoke on behalf of the foreign delegates, and was very sincere in bespeaking the appreciation which they had all felt during their visit, and for the many things which our friends from other countries had learned in regard to progressive dairying in the United States.

If the demonstrations of any of the features of the day did appear to be of more than usual merit, it was only because everyone who had a part in them felt the intense spirit of enthusiasm in the people before them. Certainly no group of men and women could have been more appreciative or received with keener interest the program that the Dairy Council was able to put before them.

This day, full of opportunity, friendly and valuable relationships and the spirit of the greatest enthusiasm, will long be remembered by every man or woman in any way connected with the Dairy Industry, who were fortunate enough to be present.

World's Dairy Congress at Syracuse. Leaving Philadelphia, the World's Dairy Congress journeyed to Syracuse, N. Y., attending the National Dairy Show and completing their congress by daily group meetings.

Papers were presented by the different delegates on subjects pertaining to all phases of the dairy industry. Motion pictures were shown depicting dairying in foreign lands.

At Syracuse, also, opportunities were given for the delegates to make side trips, visiting dairy sections in the country, as well as inspecting various dairy industrial plants.

Taken as a whole, the inter-change of opinions, methods and policies in conducting developments in the many phases of the dairy industry cannot help being advanced by this world-wide conference of those so deeply interested in the promotion of the dairy industry and the advancement of the welfare of the Nation in human, physical and mental development.

ADOPT FEEDING-PROBLEM SHEET

In connection with the drive for the better feeding of livestock which is being conducted by various States and the United States Department of Agriculture, the department is now distributing to county agents and extension workers of co-operating States copies of the new feeding-problem sheet which is the basis of the work. This sheet provides for a brief outline of the problem and other information related to it, including what the farmer has already done to solve this problem. There is a space for comments and recommendations of the county agent. The information desired is then furnished by the State agricultural college, to which the blank is sent, or by the United States Department of Agriculture. As a rule the States will answer questions relating to conditions within their own limits, while the department will give information on problems of a more general character or those on which it is conducting special investigations.

Ice garnered in the winter spells sweet cream in the summer.

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Every dairyman knows that, in addition to producing ability, weight is a desirable factor in dairy cattle.

Weight in Holsteins Means:

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STATE COLLEGE PUTS FARM AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia county, with its more than 1000 truck farms and farmers now has the service of a county farm agent, according to an announcement by Professor M. S. McDowell, director of agricultural extension at the Pennsylvania State College. This is the 64th of the 67 Pennsylvania counties to obtain the services of an agricultural extension representative from State College and ranks this State as probably the best organized for extension service of any in the country for its size.

C. K. Hallowell a graduate of the Penn State agricultural school and for six years manager of a Bucks county farm, has been appointed by Director McDowell to undertake the Philadelphia county agent job. His office will be in the city business district at 247 South Juniper street, where the college has had a branch office for several years and where its home economics and engineering extension work has been centered for Southeastern Pennsylvania. Hallowell is well fitted by training and experience to spend most of his time among the county vegetable growers among whom a great need has arisen for State College extension co-operation. Pike, Montour and Fulton counties are now the only ones in Pennsylvania without the services of a county agent.

BANQUET TICKETS

There will be an exceptional demand for tickets for the Annual Banquet of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, at the Adelphia Hotel, Monday Evening, December 3rd.

The Cost Per Plate will be \$2.50

Send your orders for banquet tickets at once, as the number that can be accommodated will be limited and sales will be suspended when seating capacity of the banquet room has been reached.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of Inter-State Milk Producers Review, published monthly at West Chester, Pa.
Editor, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware county, Pa.; Managing Editor, F. P. Willits, Ward, Pa.; Delaware county; Business Manager, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware county, Pa.; Publisher, Inter-State Milk Producers Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Owners: (If a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give names and addresses of individual owners). Inter-State Milk Producers Association, H. D. Allebach, Trappe; F. P. Willits, Ward, Pa.; F. Shangle, Trenton, N. J.; A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, N. J.; E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Md.; R. W. Balderston, Media, Pa.; and 18,500 others.

Known bond holders, mortgages and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.) None.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

AUGUST A. MILLER
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1923.
W. H. Henderson
Notary Public

My commission expires March 31, 1925.

Now that the crops are in, it's about time to begin those improvements you promised your wife.

No wonder the broom looks dejected. Hang it up and let it rest its feet.

STATE AND COUNTIES PLAN FOR THE STATE FARM SHOW

On the eve of numerous county farm products shows in every part of Pennsylvania farmers are now engaged in selecting and preparing the best samples of their 1923 production for local competitive meets from which prize-winning exhibits will be picked for entry in the Eighth Annual State Farm Products Show, at Harrisburg, January 22 to 25, 1924.

County agents and officials of the local, county and State agricultural organizations are co-operating with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania State College to make the coming State Show the largest and most complete display of Pennsylvania farm production ever staged. Many departments of the Show have been considerably enlarged and even with an extra 20,000 square feet of space for commercial educational and competitive exhibits no space will stand idle in the five big display rooms during the Show.

All railroads in the Trunk Line Association operating in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey are again encouraging farm folks to take part in the Show by offering a fare-and-a-half rate on round-trip tickets. The comfort of the visitors in Harrisburg during the week of the Show and adequate housing facilities to accommodate them all are the part of the show preparations to which the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce is devoting its energies as in former years.

The premium list for the Farm Products Show is now in the hands of the printer and should be ready for mailing within two or three weeks. The lists are distributed free of charge to farmers throughout the State upon request to the State Department of Agriculture. Copies can also be procured from the county agent to whom a supply is to be sent as soon as the lists are printed.

IT PAYS THE YOUNG FARMER

"In dollars how much does education increase the earning capacity of the young farmer?" is a question asked by the U. S. Bureau of Education. Some of the State Agricultural Colleges are publishing figures in answer to this question.

The Georgia Agricultural College collected the facts from 1,271 farmers of that State and found that those who had no schooling earned on an average of only \$240 a year, those with a good, common school education earned \$565 a year and those who had completed a high school course earned an average of \$664. The men who had completed an agricultural short course earned \$896 and those who had graduated from the agricultural college were earning an average of \$1,254 a year.

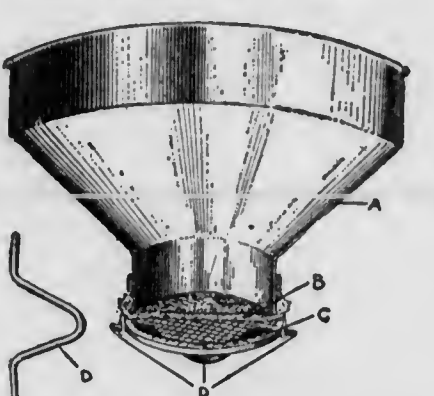
The Kansas Agricultural College had 1,237 reports. The average young farmer with a common school education earned \$422 a year, the high school graduate, \$554. The men who had taken the short course in agriculture earned an average of \$659 a year, and the college graduate, \$1,452.

FEEDING HEIFERS

Heifers in milk which have not yet completed their growth naturally need somewhat more feed than the mature cow yielding the same amount of milk, for they require nutrients for growth as well as for body maintenance and for milk production.

Pure milk is clean milk

Remove the dirt — and you remove the bacteria



- Strainer Funnel.
- Sterilized cotton through which milk MUST GO.
- Coarse wire screen ring for clamping cotton pad to bottom of funnel.
- Wire clamp.

But remember that no milk strainer is of any use unless it removes all sediment. Only our Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer will remove every last bit of sediment from the milk—no other strainer will. We guarantee it—now make us prove it.

Try this test: strain milk through as many cloths and wire gauze strainers as you wish. Then strain it through the Dr. Clark, and note the dirt it takes out which the others leave in. Made in 10-qt. and 18-qt. sizes, inexpensive, and lasts a lifetime. If your dealer can't supply you, write

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The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Write today for particulars and our free book, "Saving with Silos." Tell us how many cows you are milking and we'll also send a valuable Handy Pocket Record Book, especially arranged for farm accounts.

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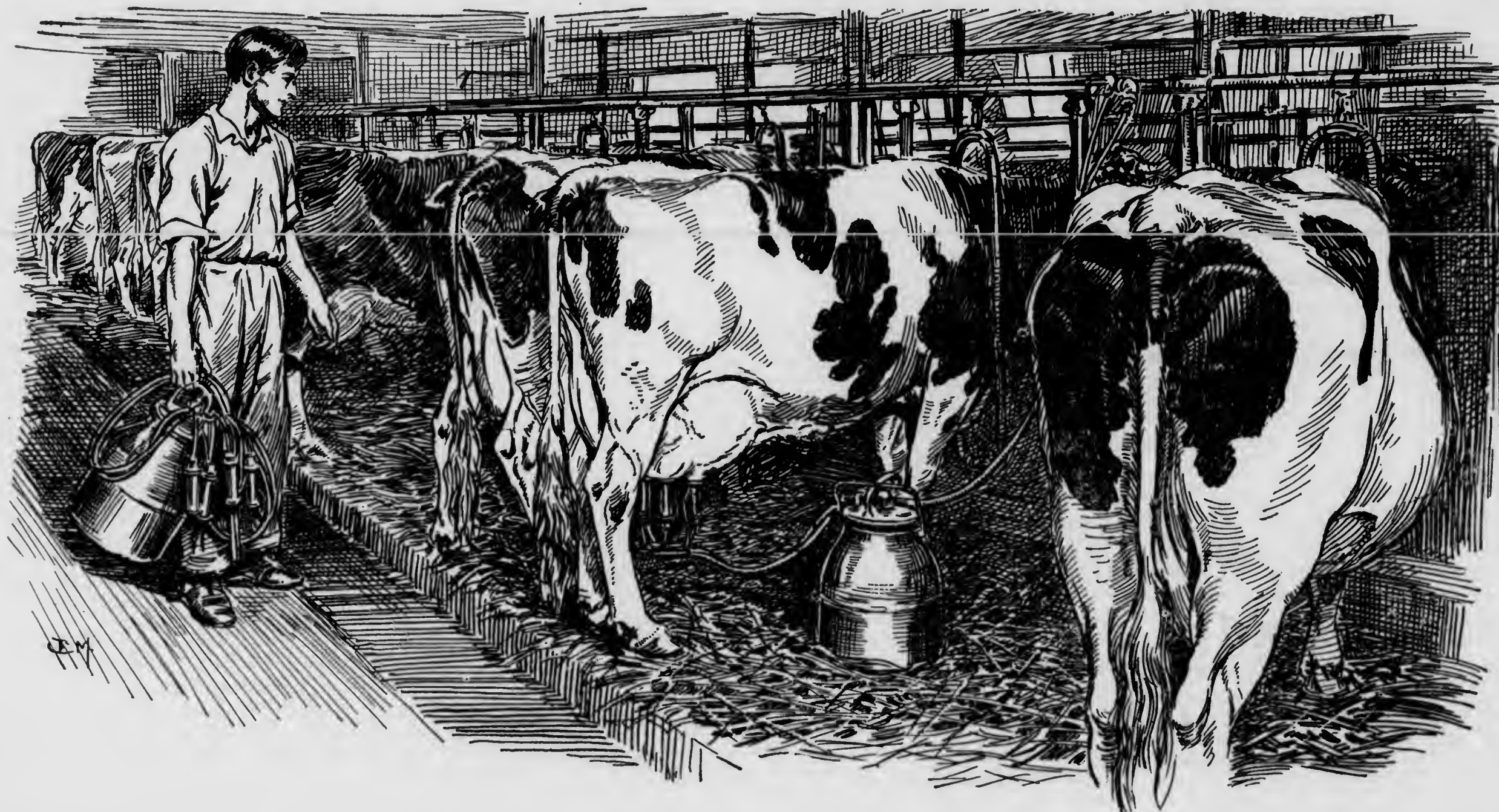


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Save \$20.30 per cow per year with a De Laval Milker

According to an investigation by the University of Illinois on 66 dairy farms, it was found that 133.9 hours per year were required to milk a cow by hand. A De Laval Milker will cut this time in two and save at least 62 hours per cow per year over hand milking, and at 15 cents per hour a saving of \$9.30 per cow per year will be effected, which is equal to 6% of \$155 for just one cow, or \$1550 for ten cows, etc.

This is a very conservative way of figuring the value of the time-saving feature of a De Laval Milker. In actual use it may save a man; or if a man is still retained it may mean that more cows can be kept or that he can devote all his time to other work, the owner looking after the milking himself. Or it may mean that a boy or some other person not capable of doing much milking by hand, with the aid of a De Laval can take the place of a grown man. There are many situations impossible to foresee that may justify the purchase of a De Laval Milker, and which often do save enough in other ways to pay for a De Laval in a year.

But saving time is only part of the advantage of a De Laval Milker. Suppose a De Laval, because of its uniform, vigorous and stimulating action, will increase production 10%. Of course the De Laval Company can't guarantee such an increase, as there are so many uncontrollable factors, such as health, feed, climate, care, etc. But practically all De Laval Milker users, and especially those who weigh their milk and know, do say they get more milk, taking the herd as a whole over a period of a year—some as high as 20%; and 10%, based on the results obtained by many users, seems conservative. Ten per cent. of 5000 pounds of milk per year—about the average pro-

duction per cow per year—is 500 pounds, which at \$2.20 per cwt., the average price of fluid milk in the United States delivered at country stations during 1922, would be \$11.00 per cow per year. Then add this to the value of the time saved, which is \$9.30, and you will have a total gain of \$20.30 per cow per year, due to the use of a De Laval Milker. Multiply this by 10, 20, 30, or the number of cows you are milking by hand, and you get a very conservative idea of what a De Laval Milker really will make you in profit.

In addition, when it is considered that cleaner milk can be produced, that the drudgery and dislike of hand milking are eliminated, and that dairying is made more pleasant for owner, son or hired man, you have the answer why so many people are installing De Laval Milkers—and especially when it is borne in mind that a De Laval Milker can be bought on such liberal terms and such long time that it will actually pay for itself as it is being used. Full information can be obtained from your De Laval Agent, or by writing us at any of the addresses below.

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New York 165 Broadway Chicago 29 E. Madison St. San Francisco 61 Beale St.

Please send me complete information on the De Laval Milker ☐ Separator ☐ (check which).

Name

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State

R. F. D. No. Cows

Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA.,

CIATION, Inc.

NUMBER 8

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING Inter-State Milk Producers Association

The largest representative group of delegates which ever attended the Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association assembled at 10 A. M. for the Seventh Annual Meeting of that organization at the Adelphi Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., on December 3rd and 4th.

The morning session was presided over by H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, with the secretary, Robert W. Balderston. This meeting was entirely of an executive nature. The delegates amended the by-laws increasing the number of directors from 21 to 24. The

The new board, later in the day, re-elected for next year the following officers: H. D. Allebach, president; Frederick Shangle, vice president; Robert W. Balderston, secretary; Robert F. Brinton, treasurer, and the following Executive Committee: H. D. Allebach, Montgomery county, Pa.; Frederick Shangle, Mercer county, N. J.; Robert F. Brinton, Chester county, Pa.; F. P. Willits, Delaware county, Pa., and A. B. Waddington, Salem county, N. J.

The reports of the secretary, treasurer and certified accountant were next read and accepted. The reports of these officers are printed elsewhere in this issue.

carried out by all concerned that the results obtained are far more satisfactory than such regulations of necessity forced upon industry by civic or municipal authority, who feel compelled for their own protection to enforce drastic regulations.

It was pointed out that there are a number of producers in our territory who are already observing sanitary methods of production of the kind suggested by the committee and they are very well satisfied with the results obtained.

The sanitary standards as approved provide in brief:

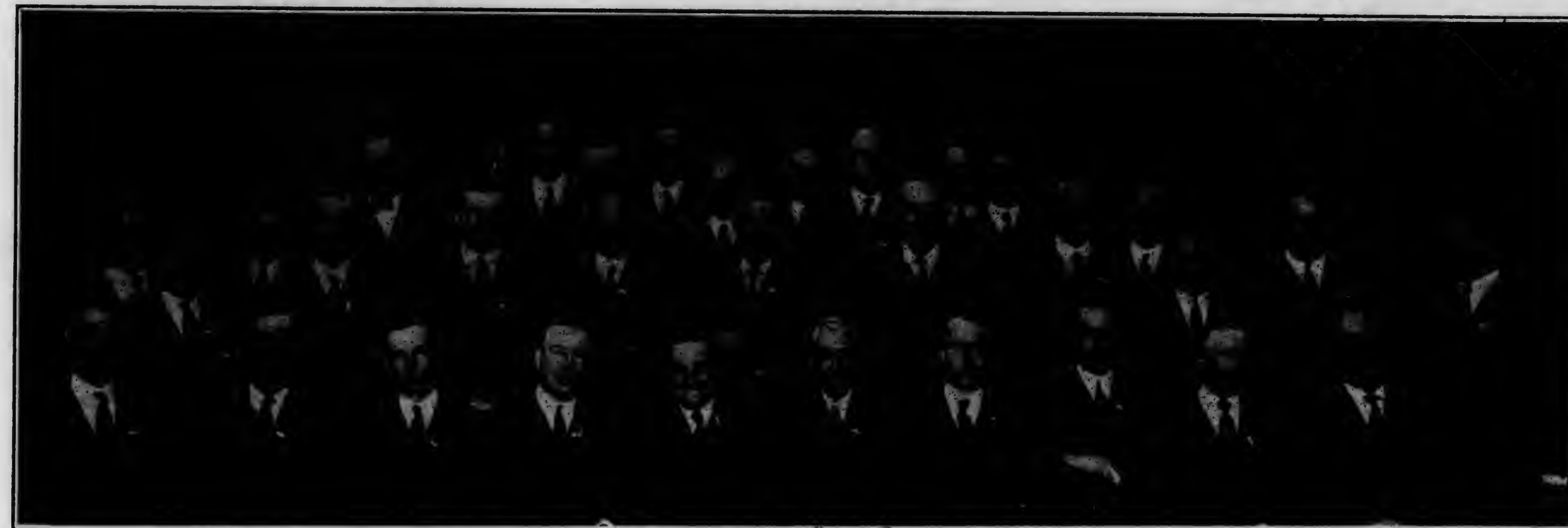
milk must be reasonably clean, as indicated by the sediment test.

"Milk must be removed promptly to the milk room and cooled to as near 60° as practicable and kept at as low a temperature as possible.

"All cans and lids must be in good condition. They should be provided with an overhanging lid and of a type easily cleansed.

"Cans must be sterilized by the buyer within one hour after emptying. When received at the farm they must be kept inverted upon approved rack."

The standards approved also provide regulations for the distribution and



Officers, Directors and Fieldmen, Inter-State Milk Producers Association

Bottom row—J. Brady Smith, F. O. Ware, A. R. Marvel, Frederick Shangle, H. D. Allebach, F. P. Willits, R. W. Balderston, Robert F. Brinton, A. B. Waddington, S. U. Troutman. Middle Row—W. H. Harper, August A. Miller, Theodore Campbell, Ira J. Book, S. Blain Lehman, E. H. Donovan, Harry A. Stewart, H. I. Lauver, Albert Sarig, S. K. Andrews, Jos. Willis, C. I. Cohee, D. A. McCarthy. Top row—A. Wayne Jackson, Clayton Reynolds, Charles C. Cook, J. H. Bennetch. H. L. Way, J. W. Kieth, H. W. Kinzey, F. M. Twining, I. R. Zoellers, E. Nelson James.

election of directors followed: S. Blaine Lehman, Chambersburg, R. 3, Franklin county, Pa.; H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa.; F. P. Willits, Ward, Delaware county, Pa.; Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pa.; Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester county, Pa.; E. H. Donovan, Brenford, Kent county, Delaware; Albert Sarig, Bowers, Berks county, Pa., were re-elected, and S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Dorchester county, Md., to serve for 3 years; J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne county, Md., for two years, and Chas. F. Preston, Nottingham, R. 1, Chester county, Pa., for one year.

Nearly 1900 shares of stock were voted in the election of these directors, showing a very widespread interest in the affairs of the Association throughout our territory.

It will be noted by observing the addresses of the directors elected that the Association is continuing its policies of having directors representative of particular territories or groups. It will be noted that Chester county, which has by far the largest number of members and cows, now has two directors.

In the afternoon session the vice president, Frederick Shangle, on behalf of the Board of Directors, gave a report of the committee, which has been working for several months on the sanitary standards for the Philadelphia Milk Supply. Briefly, this report was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted by the delegates, largely under the instructions from their locals. This means the cleaning up of the supply of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and enforces regulations as to handling and distribution. The adoption of this resolution carries one step farther the policies of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association. The voluntary taking of such steps to regulate and govern the milk supply by the producers in this territory with regard to economic and sanitary questions involved, is a distinct forward move.

It has been the universal experience that when the producers, distributors and consumers unite in a mutual understanding with regard to a measure of this kind to put into effect such questions, standards and policies as can be mutually agreed upon and satisfactorily

"That any dairy farmer shipping milk must secure a permit.

"Stables and buildings where milk and cream are produced must be kept in a clean and orderly manner, well lighted, ventilated and drained, with stanchions and stalls for holding the cows.

"Ceilings must be so constructed as to prevent dust and dirt from falling through and be easily brushed.

"Stables must be whitewashed at least once a year, unless they are kept painted.

"Manure must be removed daily and if not immediately taken to the field, stored in such a manner as will not be a source of contamination to the cows.

"Milk should be handled in a separate building.

"The water supply must be adequate and protected from contamination.

"The cows should be healthy as shown by a physical examination and must be kept clean and udders and flanks clipped.

"All milking must be done with clean, dry hands and in small top pails. The

transportation of milk as will insure its delivery to the consumer in the best possible condition. (There is not space here to elaborate details of this provision.)

After each session of the day the meeting was thrown open to general discussion on topics which bear directly upon the marketing of the milk of our members. Several valuable suggestions were made and referred to the Board of Directors for detailed examination and future action.

There certainly has never been an Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association where the discussion was so alive, timely and informal.

The policies which the directors have pursued during the past year with regard to its selling methods were approved. Some minor changes in the Philadelphia Selling Plan were suggested for future consideration.

The president made a very comprehensive report on the operations of the Association last year, which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

(Continued on page 8)

National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Seventh Annual Meeting Held at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 8th and 9th, 1923, with headquarters at the Fort Pitt Hotel.

There was a very representative attendance of members from the federated units, through the United States. Those attending as representatives from the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, included H. D. Allebach, Frederick Shange, F. P. Willits, Robert F. Brinton, R. W. Balderston, S. H. Troutman, and August A. Miller.

The opening session was given over to reports of officers, appointments of committees and routine business matters.

Hon. F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made the address of welcome to the visiting delegates.

P. S. Brenneman, president of the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company of Pittsburgh, welcomed the delegates to the city of Pittsburgh.

Formal addresses were also made by John D. Miller, president, and Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Federation.

These were followed by addresses by Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extension, Maryland State University, College Park, Md.; W. H. Bronson, Research Director New England Milk Producers Association, Boston, Mass.

A discussion on "The Value of Motor Trucking" was opened by John D. Miller, and was followed by remarks from H. D. Allebach, Inter-State Milk Producers Association, and G. R. Rice, Milwaukee Milk Producers Association.

The afternoon session was devoted to territorial reports as to practice and development.

"How We Market Milk in New England" was made the subject of addresses by Richard Pattee, Managing Director, New England Milk Producers Association, and C. E. Hough, General Manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association.

"Maintaining Organization Efficiency" was discussed by a representative of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Asso-

ciation, Inc., and Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer, Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

"The Progress of Co-operative Marketing" was discussed by P. A. Jamison, Washington, D. C. District; H. P. Hull, Detroit District; R. W. Strong, Cleveland District, and P. S. Brenneman, Pittsburgh District.

Valuable plans and methods of interest to the delegates were brought out by these discussions.

Annual Banquet

The annual banquet to the Federation was given under the direction of the Pittsburgh District Co-operative Sales Company.

Several hundred members and guests participated. John D. Miller, president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, acted as toastmaster.

Addresses were made by various speakers, including John A. McSparran, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Following the banquet a demonstration was given by the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council of various plays, including the "Milk Brigade," "Athletic Demonstration," "Milk Maids' Chorus," "The American Girls' Beauty Parlor," and other playlets were shown demonstrating the educational work of the Dairy Council.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION

The session on Friday, November 9, opened with a further presentation and discussion on "The Progress of Co-operative Marketing," with addresses by J. C. Burr, Northwestern Co-operative Sales Company, Wauson, Ohio, representing the Toledo District.

W. A. Corrier, president Iowa Co-operative Creamery Secretaries and Managers Association, Strawberry Point, Iowa, addressed the Federation on the Co-operative Butter Manufacturers Plan, and F. G. Swoboda, manager of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation, Plymouth, Wis., made an address on the Co-operative Marketing of Cheese.

An interesting address on European and American Co-operative Marketing

Associations was made by the Hon. Huston Thompson, member of the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

FORMAL BUSINESS SESSION OF THE FEDERATION

The formal business session of the National Milk Producers Association was held on Friday afternoon, John D. Miller, presiding.

The most important business before the meeting was the report of the committee having in charge the revision of the by-laws of the Federation.

These new by-laws were deemed necessary in view of the larger scope of the organization's activities and purposes.

The name of the Federation has been changed to the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, and its purposes defined as follows:

"To provide an effective medium through which co-operative organizations of actual milk producers may determine and do those things necessary and desirable to promote and to protect their common welfare. To this end the particular effort of the organization shall be:

1. To promote desirable and to oppose inimical federal and state legislation.

2. To aid the formation and maintenance of soundly planned co-operative associations and agencies for marketing milk and its products.

3. To maintain a research and service agency for the dissemination of useful information.

4. And generally to do all things that may be necessary and desirable to protect and promote the welfare of its members.

Following the adoption of the new by-laws, the business of the meeting was conducted.

The directors elected include: Butter—W. A. Carrier, Strawberry Point, Iowa, President of the Iowa Co-operative Creamery Secretaries and Managers Association.

Condensed Milk, etc.—J. A. Scollard, Chehalis, Washington, President of the

United Dairy Association of Washington State; George W. Slocum, of New York City, President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.

Fluid Milk and Cream—Richard Pattee, of Newton Highlands, Mass., Managing Director of the New England Milk Producers Association; Harry Hartke, of Covington, Ky., Member of Executive Committee of the Co-operative Pure Milk Association of Cincinnati; G. R. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary and Manager of the Milwaukee Milk Producers Association.

Directors at Large—John D. Miller, of Susquehanna, Penna., Vice President and General Counsel of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., of New York; Frank P. Willits, of Ward, Pa.; Member Executive Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association of Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Smith Snader, of New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., President of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association of Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Hough, of Hartford, Conn., Manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association of Hartford, Conn.; P. S. Brenneman, of Jefferson, Ohio, President of the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.; B. Ashcraft, of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the Ohio Farmers Co-operative Milk Association; N. P. Hull, of Lansing, Mich., President of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, Detroit, and J. G. Thompson, of Landover, Md., Vice President of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association.

The officers elected by the directors, are as follows: President, John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa.; First Vice President, Richard Pattee, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Second Vice President, Harry Hartke, Covington, Ky.; Treasurer, Frank P. Willits, Ward, Pa., and Secretary, Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C.

The executive committee comprises John D. Miller, Richard Pattee, Harry Hartke, F. P. Willits, and H. P. Hull, together with G. R. Rice and C. E. Hough as alternates.

E. W. LANGFORD ENDORSES PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

Mr. Langford, who is chairman of the Milk Committee of the National Farmers' Union of England, said at the World's Dairy Congress banquet in Philadelphia recently, "The subject of what Europe

and particularly England could learn from America in the line of progressive dairy methods paid an unexpected compliment to the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, when he said in substance. That we in England have saved millions for our farmers through the adoption of the Philadelphia Selling Plan, which I studied carefully on my previous visit to America and which, on my recommendation our National Farmers' Union put into effect in the London market, through arrangements with the large buyer. It has made millions for the producers, through stabilization of market and the elimination of losses to the distributor, on handling the seasonable surpluses.

The plan we adopted in England, had

to be somewhat different from the Philadelphia Plan to meet our conditions of climate and practice, but the principle is identically the same and it is proving to be just as efficient.

We have made a few minor changes the second year, but not many. Had we not had such a scheme this fall, when we came to agree upon a price for the ensuing year we would most assuredly have had a violent disagreement between producers and distributors.

The elements of a complete misunderstanding were present and yet we settled the dispute with satisfaction to all, thanks to the plan.

I am glad to add that the plan is being extended to include many other markets in addition to London, the great primary market of our country.

Mr. Langford also stated that they have established a Milk Publicity Council along the lines of our Dairy Council and were following, for the most part, our plan of procedure.

75% OF DAIRY BULLS USED IN U. S. GRADES OR SCRUBS

Seventy-five per cent. of the dairy bulls in use in the United States are either grades or scrubs. They are bulls from ancestry that has not been bred generation after generation for large and economical production of milk and butter fat. This fact, says the United States Department of Agriculture, accounts for the low average production per cow in this country.

In 1921, there were less than 80,000 pure bred bull calves registered by the breed associations. But this probably does not represent half the pure bred bulls born in 1921. The 80,000 or more that were not registered, in addition to a part of those that were registered, were probably slaughtered because their breeders were not able to market them profitably. This is because the average farmer is not yet convinced of the advantages to be derived from the use of pure bred sires. If every pure bred bull calf born in this country were raised, it would take a three or four years' crop

of calves to replace the grade and scrub bulls (numbering approximately 60,000) that are being used in dairy herds. When it is considered that not all pure bred calves are worthy of being used, even on grade herds, and allowance is made for the normal death rate and other factors that enter to cut down the number of pure bred bulls raised, the above estimate of three or four years could safely be increased to five or six years as the time that would be required to replace the scrub bulls.

Only 3 per cent. of our dairy cattle are pure bred, and the supply of pure bred bulls would be wholly inadequate if the farmers of the country could only appreciate the benefit it would be to them to head their producing herds with pure bred sires of good producing strains.

Labor-saving devices were not invented so much to enable the housewife to do more work, as to let her have more leisure.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASS'N

(Continued from page 1)

John D. Miller, president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, made a wonderful address. Mr. Miller is also vice president of the Dairymen's League, Inc.

He pointed out the close communication interest among the several member associations of the National Federation. He showed that no one of our Associations can succeed without the help of every other one and when any difficulty is encountered by any one of the Associations it is immediately felt in the neighboring one and to a lesser

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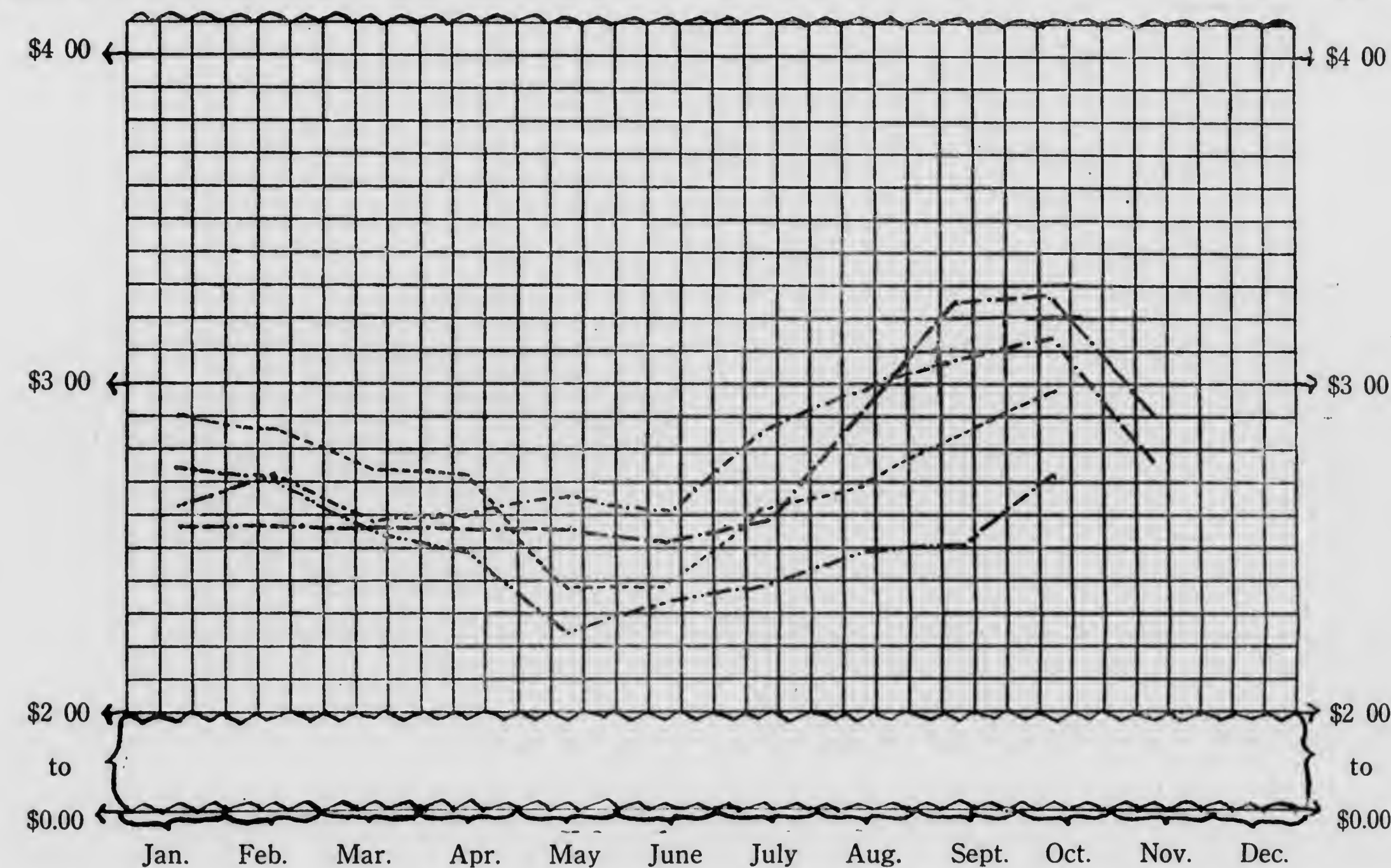
Nearly 500 participated. H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, acted as toastmaster. The speakers of the evening were as follows: Hon. C. L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Hon. F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Dr. Oliver Corman, Assistant Superintendent, Philadelphia Public Schools; John M. McSparran, Master, Pennsylvania State Grange; Miss Louise Johnson, Chief Nurse, Medical Inspector of Public Schools of Philadelphia; Mrs.

At the open session Tuesday morning the report of the secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Robt. W. Balderston, was read, who also read the financial statement of the Dairy Council made by the certified accountant.

Five minute demonstrations followed:

Aubyn Chinn, who showed the new health lessons which she has prepared from last year's work in the suburban schools of Philadelphia.

Myrtle L. Barger, who demonstrated her shadowgraph version of her new



Philadelphia — — — —

Baltimore

Pittsburgh — — — —

New York — — — —

degree in the activities of all the member associations.

He also paid tribute to the co-operation which the National Federation has received from the Inter-State Milk Producers Association through its officers and directors. Mr. Miller also referred particularly to the legislative work of the National Federation. He pointed out the great value to our organized American farmers of the Capper-Volstead Co-operative Act. He explained at length the part of the National Milk Producers Federation had in the passage of the Voigt Filled Milk Law and to the representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, who were at all times closely associated with the Na-

ganized farmers of America and not the unorganized farmers that had secured for agriculture the benefits of a square deal, both in the halls of Congress and in the markets of trade.

In conclusion Mr. Miller stated emphatically that it was his belief that co-operating organizations of our American farmers are the greatest bulwark for stability of the American nation and for the protection of our constitutional form of government. They make a great body of people who are accustomed to observing the rights of free speech and private properties through sane thinking and right living.

The banquet in the evening was the largest and most successful ever held.

Robert E. Atkinson, "A Farmer's Wife," Wrightstown, Pa.; Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Nutrition Department, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The entertainment was provided by the Dairy Council, first being "The Milk Maid Chorus" from "Robin Hood," given by Inter-State Milk Producers Association and Dairy Council employees; and the "Health Circus" given by the boys of Ferguson School, Philadelphia, trained by the Dramatic Department of the Dairy Council. This is the newest play the Dairy Council has and it is destined to become one of its most popular. Both of these numbers were much enjoyed by all those attending the banquet.

story "Why the Cow Jumped Over the Moon!"

Lucille Philbrook demonstrated her talk on teeth, which has been so successful throughout our territory in the past year.

E. R. Quackenbush, manager of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council talked on "Creating Markets for Dairy Products."

J. M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, spoke on "What the State Has Done for Dairymen."

I. W. Heaps, Secretary Maryland State Dairymen's Association, addressed the meeting on "How Our Association Co-operates With the City Board of Health."

COUNTIES HELP STATE CONTROL TUBERCULOSIS

With more than 14,000 farmers over the State making request for cattle tests and in view of the limited funds available for the vast amount of tuberculosis eradication work which remains to be done, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has made an appeal for local assistance in counties where the petitions are most urgent.

County commissioners are authorized

by a law enacted in the 1923 Legislature to make appropriations from county funds for the purpose of co-operating with the State Department of Agriculture in controlling and suppressing dangerous livestock or plant diseases.

Two counties, Crawford and Jefferson, have already agreed to co-operate and render financial assistance in conducting area tests, for which 90 per cent. of the

farmers petitioned. The counties' share of the expenses includes transportation of the veterinarians, disinfection of buildings after the tests are made and clerical help required to keep the test records. Preparatory operations have been begun in Crawford county by the State veterinarians who expected to be able to start the work in Jefferson county by the first week in January.

Additional test work in other parts of the State will be arranged by the Bureau of Animal Industry in accord with its policy of proportioning funds available for tuberculosis eradication, whereby three-fifths of the fund is allocated to the counties according to their respective cattle population, and the remaining two-fifths reserved for area testing as in Crawford, Jefferson and Mercer counties.

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Editorial



This issue of the Milk Producers Review has been delayed a few days in order that a complete report of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, held December 3 and 4, might be included. Read the various reports and keep yourself informed as to the activities of your organization during the past year.

NEW MEMBERSHIP

Have you added your quota to the list of new members during the year? Of course the Inter-State Milk Producers Association directors and officers, as well as the various field forces have been active, but have the various farmers seen to it that their neighbors have been added to the list?

An organization will be just as strong as its membership makes it—and the stronger we are, the better will be the results.

In a large part of the Association territory the various locals have memberships aggregating from 70 to 95 per cent. of the farmers in their localities actually enrolled—in some cases, the membership is up to 100 per cent.

On the other hand there are districts where not over 50 per cent. are enrolled, and it's in these districts that the drives for membership should be developed.

The Association membership field operators should have the best possible support from the membership in the development of this work.

Elsewhere in this issue will be shown the membership developments during the past year. We are moving fast. A 100 per cent. membership is the aim of the organization.

A cow that has to use her energy warning the ice cold water she drinks, can't use that energy to make milk.

PLAN FOR NEXT YEAR

During the long winter nights our readers can consider their profits and losses in various lines of agriculture—or plan ways and means for the betterment of their business operations in 1924.

From the dairymen's standpoint there are many things that no doubt can be done to improve the milk supply. This does not mean the outlay of any great amount of money, although undoubtedly some labor must be expended.

It really takes but little effort to get away from the rule of thumb methods of making milk. In many cases all the facilities are at hand but lack application.

Make your plans to better your milk supply, your grain and your truck products, as the case may be.

We do not mean to make this story a lecture. All of our readers know best just what department of their agricultural work needs improving and a little forethought, planning and actually putting the new program into effect will mean dollars on the right side of the ledger in 1924.

Pick out the job that needs particular attention. Get all the literature available on the subject, study these; find out which suits your individual needs best and then make up your mind to do it—and get busy.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IN QUEEN ANNE COUNTY

A recent association drive for membership in Queen Anne County, Md., was successfully completed. Seventy-five members were obtained with a total of 518 cows. In addition to these, 13 transfers were recorded. The shipping stations upon which some work was done included Centerville, Sudlersville, and Queen Anne. Of these Sudlersville came through with by far the best record. Through the efforts of the officers and members of the Sudlersville local in co-operating with association solicitors this territory is now well over 90 per cent. organized and Sudlersville stands well up in the list of best organized shipping stations in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

The success of this campaign is due in a large measure to the splendid help given by Mr. Grubb, County Agent, and the County Farm Bureau. In addition we wish to extend our thanks to farmer members who gave their time and aid to association field men organizing in their locality.

Campaigns of this kind will be a part of the Associations' organization plan from this time on. Locals desiring this type of work in their territory should get in touch with the central office at once.

NEW LOCAL AT STRASBURG

A new local of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association has been organized at Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pa. Hertofores these members of the Association in that territory were affiliated with the Paradise Local and have found it more advantageous to have a local organization in the immediate vicinity of Strasburg.

The officers of the new local are: President, Charles Hersh; secretary and treasurer, Musser H. Leachey.

D. G. Harry, formerly president of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, with headquarters in Baltimore, Md., was recently elected a member of the Maryland State Senate, from Harford county, on an agricultural platform.

WHEAT PRODUCTION COST EXCEEDS SELLING PRICE

Conclusive evidence that the cost of producing wheat is considerably higher than the present selling price is found in a survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and in figures secured by the State College agricultural extension farm accountant in Lancaster county, Pa.

Reports from 2000 farms in all parts of the country show that on the average in 1922 it cost \$1.23 per bushel to produce wheat. Figures obtained in Lancaster county showed an average cost of \$1.28 per bushel. These cost records come from 35 farms on which over 800 acres of wheat were raised. The cost per bushel varied on the individual farms from 95 cents to \$2.17.

The P. E. Sharpless Company has sold all of its stock holdings in the Breyer-Sharpless Milk Association, Philadelphia, Pa., and have withdrawn from that organization.

140 LOCALS

The registration taken of the membership attending the seventh annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, in Philadelphia, this year, shows that 140 local branches were represented individually at the meeting and that the highest number of ballots cast for any one director totaled 1847.

This was a truly representative gathering of the membership and reflected the increasing interest taken by members in the annual meeting as well as the general welfare of the association.

GOOD FARMING HELPS IN FIGHT AGAINST ALL PESTS.

"That good farming helps greatly in fighting insects and diseases is shown by a comparison of farms where the best methods are used and those where they are not," says a leading authority.

"Some of the things that are a part of good farming are listed as rotation of crops, fall plowing, cleaning up trash on fields and destroying remnants of crops, grubbing out hedge rows, using good seed in well-prepared soil, and intelligent use of proper fertilizers. Good farmers find that land kept healthy are in better shape to resist disease and insects."

FOREIGN BUTTER

Two thousand four hundred tons of butter, with an average grade of 93.93 points, is the record of the New Zealand Co-Operative Dairy Co., for the year ended March 31, 1923, according to a consular report to the United States Department of Agriculture. During six months in the height of the season all butter made was graded superfine, with the exception of 63 boxes which were graded first-class. The top score was 94.46. The high quality is due to scientific production methods by farmers, an educational campaign conducted by the company's instructors, and the practice of a rigid system of grading.

The first shipment of Siberian butter to be received in this country in several years recently arrived at the port of New York. The 3000 tubs which made up the importation were released for sale to the trade when examination by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture showed that the butter complied with the United States legal standards.

AREA PLAN OF WIPING OUT CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS PROVES POPULAR

Testing cattle for tuberculosis under the area plan—that is testing all the cattle at once in a county or other area—is proving very popular in many parts of the country. One reason is that a county freed of this disease is a center to which cattle buyers are attracted; another is that large numbers of cattle can be tested at a lower cost than when only a few herds or a single herd are tested.

During the past year nearly 1,800,000 cattle were tested under this plan, and this was more than 50 per cent. of all the cattle tested in the United States. A summary of 72 counties reported as having finished testing all of the cattle within their borders shows that the work was done at a cost of approximately 34 cents a head, which included all expenses, exclusive of indemnity.

So far 81 counties have finished testing all of the cattle once, an increase of 50 counties over the preceding year. Seventeen counties—1 in Indiana, 2 in Tennessee, 4 in Michigan, and 10 in North Carolina—have been approved as modified accredited areas and cattle may now be moved from within their borders when properly identified without a tuberculin test for a period of three years to such states as will accept this class of cattle.

FOOD BUREAU TIGHTENS UP ON MILK TEST LAW

Results of the campaign directed by the Bureau of Foods of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture against milk plants and creameries which fail to show proper records in tests for butterfat or which fail to comply with other provisions of the milk and cream testing act, stand out prominently in Director James Foust's October food report.

One-fifth of the 187 cases prosecuted during the month applied to infringements of the testing act in ten counties including Blair, Cambria, Chester, Clinton, Cumberland, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, Philadelphia and Venango.

There were 79 violations of the act which protects the public against the purchase of milk and cream containing less than the required amounts of fats and solids; 38 cases in which old or stored eggs were sold as fresh; 18 violations under the general pure food law and several violations of the filled milk, butter, fresh meat, fruit syrup, vinegar and non-alcoholic drink acts.

PENNA. WHEAT ACREAGE BACK TO NORMAL LEVEL

Pennsylvania's wheat acreage this year indicates that the State as a whole has receded well beyond its pre-war status in regard to the acres of land devoted to this one farm crop. According to data compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the estimated acreage of wheat in most counties in 1923 is back to the 1913-1914 level.

A comparison of the acreage by counties over a period of years reveals some interesting facts. Among other things, the county figures before and after the war period show to what extent Pennsylvania farmers responded to the cry for "More Wheat" by increasing their acreage and production of this important crop. An equally interesting and significant fact is the gradual trend toward a normal status in the production of wheat in Pennsylvania as brought out in comparative figures for the period since 1919.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

SELLING PLAN
Basic Quantity in July and August 110 per cent. Basic Quantity in September 115 per cent. Class II Surplus not effective in July, August and September (No Surplus Milk in October, November and December)

The Philadelphia Selling Plan for 1924 becomes effective with January. The basic quantity is represented by the average shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1923, during which time the full basic price will be paid for all milk. In January milk will be bought on the basic and surplus plan. Milk in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on New York 92 score, solid packed butter, plus 20 per cent. Milk in excess of an amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat 92 score butter price.

NOVEMBER
F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA
Grade B Market Milk

From these prices 1 cent per 46½ quarts or 1 cent per 100 pounds is to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 46½ quarts, contributed by the buyer is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. Two cents per 100 pounds commission from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the association.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.	Freight and Receiving Station Charges Deducted	Price per 100 lb.
2.97	2.97	6.40		6.40
3.05	3.01	6.45		6.45
3.15	3.08	6.50		6.50
3.2	3.05	6.55		6.55
3.25	3.07	6.60		6.60
3.3	3.09	6.65		6.65
3.35	3.11	6.68		6.68
3.4	3.13	6.70		6.70
3.45	3.15	6.75		6.75
3.5	3.17	6.80		6.80
3.55	3.19	6.85		6.85
3.6	3.21	6.90		6.90
3.65	3.23	6.95		6.95
3.7	3.25	6.98		6.98
3.75	3.27	7.00		7.00
3.8	3.29	7.05		7.05
3.85	3.31	7.10		7.10
3.9	3.33	7.15		7.15
3.95	3.35	7.20		7.20
4.0	3.37	7.25		7.25
4.05	3.39	7.30		7.30
4.1	3.41	7.35		7.35
4.15	3.43	7.40		7.40
4.2	3.45	7.45		7.45
4.25	3.47	7.50		7.50
4.3	3.49	7.55		7.55
4.35	3.51	7.60		7.60
4.4	3.53	7.65		7.65
4.45	3.55	7.70		7.70
4.5	3.57	7.75		7.75
4.55	3.59	7.80		7.80
4.6	3.61	7.85		7.85
4.65	3.63	7.90		7.90
4.7	3.65	7.95		7.95
4.75	3.67	8.00		8.00
4.8	3.69	8.05		8.05
4.85	3.71	8.10		8.10
4.9	3.73	8.15		8.15
4.95	3.75	8.20		8.20
5.0	3.77	8.25		8.25

Prices subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.	Freight and Receiving Station Charges Deducted	Price per 100 lb.
2.97	2.97	6.40		6.40
3.05	3.01	6.45		6.45
3.15	3.08	6.50		6.50
3.2	3.05	6.55		6.55
3.25	3.07	6.60		6.60
3.3	3.09	6.65		6.65
3.35	3.11	6.68		6.68
3.4	3.13	6.70		6.70
3.45	3.15	6.75		6.75
3.5	3.17	6.80		6.80
3.55	3.19	6.85		6.85
3.6	3.21	6.90		6.90
3.65	3.23	6.95		6.95
3.7	3.25	6.98		6.98
3.75	3.27	7.00		7.00
3.8	3.29	7.05		7.05
3.85	3.31	7.10		7.10
3.9	3.33	7.15		7.15
3.95	3.35	7.20		7.20
4.0	3.37	7.25		7.25
4.05	3.39	7.30		7.30
4.1	3.41	7.35		7.35
4.15	3.43	7.40		7.40
4.2	3.45	7.45		7.45
4.25	3.47	7.50		7.50
4.3	3.49	7.55		7.55
4.35	3.51	7.60		7.60
4.4	3.53	7.65		7.65
4.45	3.55	7.70		7.70
4.5	3.57	7.75		7.75
4.55	3.59	7.80		7.80
4.6	3.61	7.85		7.85
4.65	3.63	7.90		7.90
4.7	3.65	7.95		7.95
4.75	3.67	8.00		8.00
4.8	3.69	8.05		8.05
4.85	3.71	8.10		8.10
4.9	3.73	8.15		8.15
4.95	3.75	8.20		8.20
5.0	3.77	8.25		8.25

When milk is not tested the price F. O. B. Philadelphia is 7½ cents a quart

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES
46½ milk at all country receiving points

Month	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
January	2.54	2.49	2.07	1.85	1.85
February	2.51	2.36	1.97	1.85	1.85
March	2.36	2.37	1.93	1.85	1.85
April	2.35	2.24	1.86	1.85	1.85
May	2.07	2.02	1.68	1.85	1.85
June	1.96	1.86	1.56	1.85	1.85
July	1.88	1.86	—	1.85	1.85
August	2.07	2.08	—	1.85	1.85
September	2.16	2.19	—	1.85	1.85
October	—	—	—	1.85	1.85
November	—	—	—	1.85	1.85
December	—	—	—	1.85	1.85

DAIRY COUNCIL SERVICE

The various departments of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Is Yours for the Asking Without Cost

You may have Lecturers and Speakers on Health or Nutrition Topics



MOTION PICTURE FILMS ON DAIRY SUBJECTS

PLAYS FOR THE CHILDREN

LANTERN SLIDES, LITERATURE, POSTERS, ETC.

The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to thousands of consumers and producers. Why not include those in your community?

There is no charge for this service for local I. M. Pa.

Meetings, Community or Local Meeting in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

Let Us Plan Your Entertainment

Write for detailed Information

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

BOYERTOWN BUILDING

1211 Arch Street

PHILADELPHIA

The Bestov Calendar

Equipment to handle milk from cow to consumer

Buy Cans at Reduced Prices

Prices on our milk cans have just been substantially reduced—temporarily.

Prices cannot be held down to these levels long.

[Here is a real opportunity to purchase in the off season, at a saving which pays, rather than waiting until spring to buy at the peak price.



These cans are all new stock, now being received direct from our factory in a full assortment of sizes and styles. First quality workmanship and materials throughout.

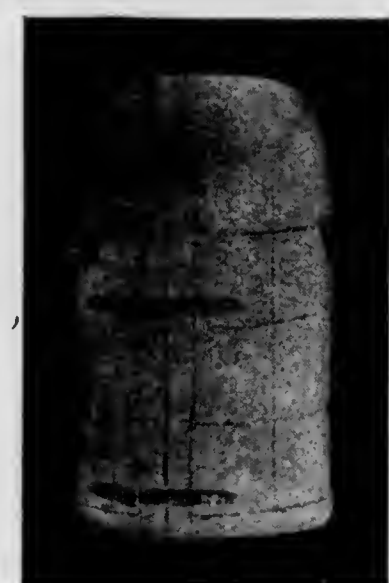
Telephone, write or come in for these Special Prices

Cherry-Bassett-Winner Company

Bel Phone
Locust 1018

1918 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA

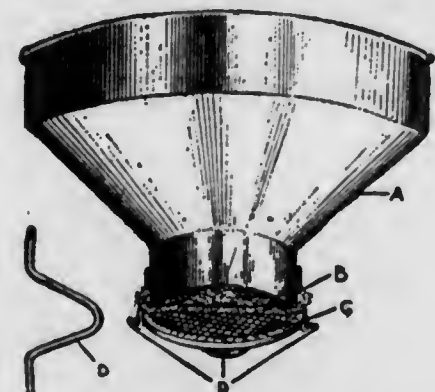
Next to
Stanley Theatre



Milk Can Jackets

A full stock of jackets made of $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 in. felt, in two grades. The better grade is made of heavy waterproof duck. Regularly fitted with 2 straps; three extra. All sizes. Can be lettered.

Proper Straining Insures Clean Milk



- Strainer Funnel.
- Sterilized cotton through which milk MUST GO.
- Coarse wire screening for clamping cotton pad to bottom of funnel.
- Wire clamp.

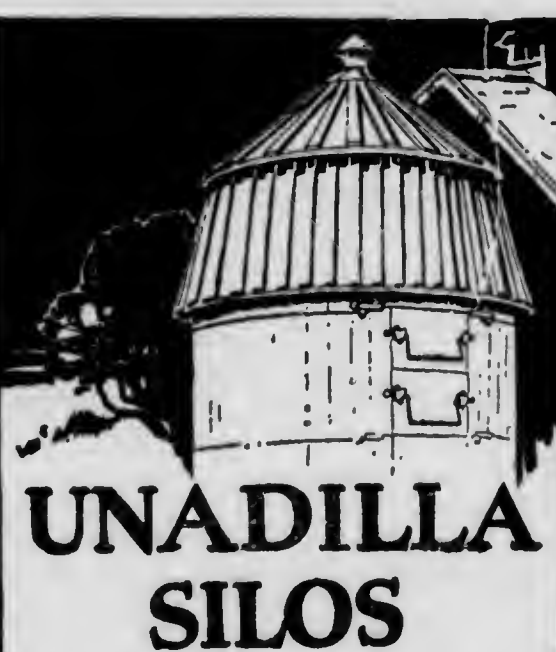
Experience teaches that no man or set of men can day after day produce milk free from sediment. It is vitally important to strain off all the sediment immediately after milking.

We guarantee that our Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer will remove every last bit of sediment, and no other strainer will. Make us prove it.

The Dr. Clark invariably wins first prize at every show where exhibited. More than ten million quarts of milk are strained through it daily. Economical and convenient for both the big and small milk producer. Never wears out. Removes the dirt that the other strainers can't.

10-qt. and 18-qt. sizes. If your dealer can't supply you, write

PURITY STAMPING CO.
Dept. F. 243 Champion St.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



UNADILLA SILOS

THERE are good reasons why more Unadilla silos are sold each year than any others.

They cure and keep silage better. They keep upright, airtight and repel frost. They are easiest and safest to use. Unadillas are known by their famous safety door front ladder.

This is the time to arrange for your Unadilla. Early orders now, while our factory is not rushed, earn the biggest saving we ever offered.

Write today for the big Unadilla catalog, early order discounts and agency offer for open territories.

Unadilla Silo Company
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.

Feeding the Dairy Cow

Old "bossy" likes to be fed regularly. She objects to a late meal just as strenuously as you do. The regularity of her feed is more important than the exact time. Set an hour for serving the dairy herd and then stick to it.

TREASURER'S REPORT INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

As the Treasurer's report for year ending November 30th, 1923, I beg to submit the following report and financial statement as furnished by Wm. Lewis McGee and Company, Certified Public Accountants.

Statement of Profit and Loss, Year Ended November 30, 1923

Income	
Commissions:	
Through dealers	\$56,299.83
Direct from members	1,959.98
	\$58,259.81
Milk Producers Review	
Advertising	\$ 5,311.18
Subscriptions	193.25
	5,504.43
Banquet	1,027.50
Books—"The Price of Milk"—King	2.00
Interest received	328.95
Excess of income for special train to Syracuse over cost of train	45.48
	\$65,168.07
Expenses	
Organization	\$11,745.22
Directors and Executive Committee	2,600.16
Officers	5,324.83
Adjustment	3,106.11
Testing	11,620.50
Milk Producers Review	10,988.42
National Federation	1,998.10
Annual meeting	1,967.79
Office	10,852.81
Standard Time League	72.79
	\$60,226.73
Net profit for the year	\$4,941.34

I wish to call the attention of the members to the fact that this is the first year that we have been able to show a net profit on the business, as it has always been necessary in the past to draw on our capital account to help pay the operating expenses.

BALANCE SHEET NOVEMBER 30, 1923

ASSETS	
Cash—Bank	\$ 5,122.26
Petty	100.00
Savings fund	3,089.24
	\$ 8,311.50
Loans receivable	700.00
Accounts receivable	1,041.53
Due from Dairy Council	300.42
Investments	
Second U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds	2,500.00
Fourth U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds	5,000.00
	7,500.00
Advances	425.00
Furniture and fixtures	4,358.22
Less reserve for depreciation	824.13
	3,534.09
	\$21,812.54
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
None	None
CAPITAL STOCK	
Capital authorized: 40,000 shares	\$100,000.00
Less unissued: 25,464.6 shares	63,661.50
	\$36,338.50
Issued and outstanding	\$36,338.50
Deficit	
Balance December 1, 1922	19,467.30
Less profit for year ended November 30, 1923	4,941.34
	14,525.96
Balance November 30, 1923	\$21,812.54

Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY NEW HERD SIRE

The value of a good sire in the dairy herd at the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa., is emphasized in their recent purchase of an outstanding Holstein Freisian bull.

They have recently purchased from the Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., the sire, Great Fortuna, No. 377888.

This bull is from remarkable producing ancestors, as shown by the noted sires and dams in his five generation pedigrees which have already produced 874 A. R. O. daughters.

Great Fortuna's seven nearest dams averaged 4.28 per cent. butter fat, 52.53 pounds butter. 612.76 pounds milk, while his fifteen nearest dams, averaged 4.10 per cent. butter fat, 50.76 pounds butter, 578.84 pounds milk in a week.

PROOF READER'S CORRECTIONS

This story is vouched for.

At one of the large advertising agencies in Philadelphia, copy was in preparation for certain breeds of cattle.

The advertisement contained pictures of several cows and bulls, together with a record of their "dams and sires."

When the copy came through the proof reader was surprised to note that every "dam" in the copy had been carefully changed by the conscientious typist to a less emphatic word.

In every case the word "dam" had been used to replace the apparently offensive word "dam."

It isn't the total yield, but the yield per unit whether it is per acre, per cow, or per hen, that counts.

REPORT OF THE TESTING SERVICE

By Frank M. Twining

The check testing service was started February 1st, 1923, when two men were employed in addition to the two already doing field work, one man was employed March 1st, one March 16th, one June 1st, and one on part time as laboratory assistant October 1st.

The present field force consists of Chas. C. Cook, Arden, Delaware; Ernest C. Dunning, Harrisburg, Pa.; A. Wayne Jackson, Coatesville, Pa.; Henry D. Kinsey, Quakertown, Pa.; Clayton Reynolds, Oxford, Pa.; I. Ralph Zollers, Gilbertsville, Pa.; F. M. Twining, Newtown, Pa., on full time; Joseph Millis, Philadelphia is on part time and after December 1st, Horace L. Way, Chadds Ford, Pa., will be on part time to relieve Chas. C. Cook for organization work on membership drives.

CHANGE IN PLAN

The original plan was to make six tests of the milk of each patron during the year, thus making one test for each member every two months, but it soon became apparent that it was necessary to make two consecutive tests covering an entire pay period in order to know positively whether or not some dealers were giving our members fair treatment. As this method would require a period of four months between tests, it was decided to employ another man June 1st, so that now our system, barring interruptions, will enable us to make two tests of every patron every third month.

Both at the time of the price raise May 1st and at the time of the price drop, November 1st, our directors felt that organization was of more importance than testing and our testing work was suspended temporarily in each case.

SCOPE

The scope of our work covers 86 counties in the four states: 20 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Delaware, 7 in New Jersey and 7 in Maryland.

There are 178 milk plants to be reached outside of Philadelphia and Camden. Our testing service reaches approximately 8000 members of which about 800 are direct shippers to Philadelphia and Camden. (We only test for those members who pay commission and who are paid for their milk in accordance with the amount of butterfat therein.)

Up to November 17th, 28000 tests have been made and cards sent telling the results. Wherever milk is bought by weight, scales have been regularly tested to determine their accuracy.

CORRECTIONS

Previous to this year one of our greatest losses of commissions has been due to our members changing dealers and addresses without notifying the central office of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association of the change. Our men have regularly checked receiving station lists and made hundreds of such corrections to our records.

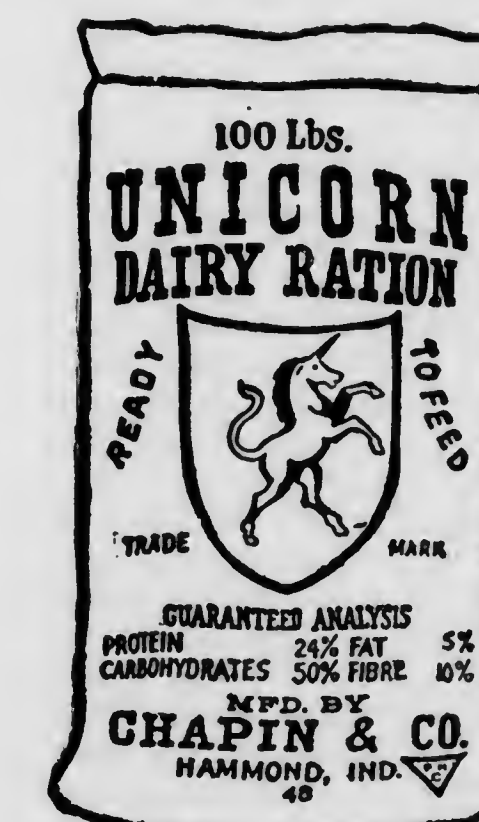
ORGANIZATION

It is possible to test only during certain periods each month as residues of composite samples are held only ten days after being tested by the dealer, so that there are periods available each month for organization work. In representative territories where no organization work has been done our membership percentage has decreased from 50% to 38% from May to October. In exactly similar territories with four and one-half days membership work by two men the membership percentage was increased from 38% to 44%.

Get Straight on "Protein"

WHEN folks speak of "protein" they usually mean "proteins." Science has discovered dozens of different kinds of proteins, but is still groping blindly to explain why some combinations of proteins in a dairy ration produce much more milk than others.

In Unicorn there is a group of proteins, totaling 24%, that comes as near to being the right combination as Science and our own milk-pail tests, working together, can produce.



It is not the *total amount* of protein, but the combination of the *right kinds* of protein, that explains Unicorn's success.

A made-on-paper ration may foot up the required total of proteins, and yet call for a combination that cannot yield good results.

It is not an accident that Unicorn has earned its reputation as a good dairy ration. Reputation is built on what the user—not the maker or the author of a formula—says of a product. Ask the neighbor who feeds Unicorn.

More Profit Every Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Up to November 17th our fieldmen alone have turned in 1808 new membership contracts.

PERSONAL VISITS—MEETINGS MILEAGE

The fieldmen between February 1st and November 17th have made 8429 personal business calls on individual farmers. They have attended 189 meetings, with a total attendance of 8900. They have traveled 64,000 auto miles in their work.

Vast improvement in testing efficiency and fair dealing has been effected by the check testing service throughout the whole territory. It is impossible to go into the details of this work, but the following outline enumerates some of the actual improvements brought about.

1. Corrections in actual test figures.
2. Betterment of methods of handling of composites.
3. Installation of complete new test system at Association request.
4. Corrections in methods of sampling.
5. Corrections in methods of running the test.
6. Improvement in testing equipment.
7. Regulation of defective scales.
8. Improvement in weighing equipment to prevent spigot leakage.
9. Detection of dishonesty on part of plant employees.

10. Adjustment of individual test difficulties.
11. Detection of unlicensed, incompetent testers.

Probably the greatest benefit produced has been in the strict attention to detail which receiving station men give to their test operations when they know that they are likely to be checked upon at any time.

Consecutive reports on the same plants point out clearly a general increase in carefulness.

The farmer who wants to learn how to farm better has many ways of learning. He can watch his neighbor who has a knack of doing some one thing well. He can read the farm and dairy papers. He can consult his county agent. He can study the free bulletins from his State college. He can obtain information from the National Department of Agriculture. In fact there are many ways—but what it needs is a determination to learn the best methods and then put them into practice.

A pig that doesn't make a hog of himself isn't profitable.

Lime on the land means money in the hand.



A battery recharged here is one charged properly—for it is constantly under competent observation when it is "on the line" and exacting care is taken to prevent overcharging or any other injury.

Your battery lasts longest when we handle it.

OUR SERVICE is unbiased and dependable.

Pusey & Young Storage
Battery Station

WEST CHESTER, PA. COATESVILLE, PA.

During September 430,191 cattle were tuberculin tested under the systematic plan of tuberculosis eradication conducted by various states and the United States Department of Agriculture. A total of 14,604 reactors were found. The popularity of tuberculin testing is shown by the extent of the waiting list, which at the end of September consisted of 146,487 herds.



Double the Net Dairy Profit!

— and stop dreading cow diseases, at one stroke —

One cent a day

per cow is the average cost of using Kow-Kare as a preventive of disease and aid to increased milk yield. Most dairymen feed a tablespoonful twice a day one week out of each month. Fed two weeks before and two weeks after calving, Kow-Kare strengthens the cow over this critical period.



The best dairy authorities say that, on the average, an increase in milk yield of only 10% will double the net profit. This is a goal so moderate that it can be attained in almost every dairy.

Cows are pretty hardy creatures, but their genital and digestive organs—always hard worked in the function of milk making—are prone to break down. The milk yield at once suffers.

These milk-making functions of nearly every cow, need frequent aid to keep them toned up to top-notch production, and to ward off disease. Kow-Kare accomplishes just this purpose. Acts directly on the organs of production. Thus strengthened, you need have little fear of such cow diseases as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite.

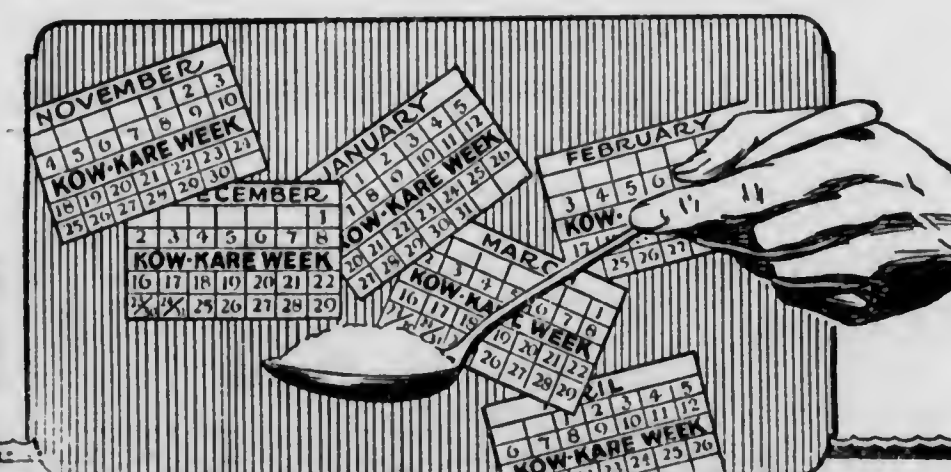
The milk-flow, too, is surprisingly increased by the general conditioning action of Kow-Kare. A cow may have no sign of disease, yet show a substantial increase in yield when Kow-Kare is fed moderately.

Start now to get 10% more milk from your cows. Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells how to use Kow-Kare successfully. Write for your copy.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare; \$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied, we will mail postpaid upon receipt of remittance.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers also of Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, Horse Comfort and American Horse Tonic.

Have a
KOW-KARE
week each
month



A penny a day per cow

DAIRY PROFITS COME FROM CUTTING COSTS

Economy in Production as Well as Increased Prices Included in Ways to Make Money

One way to make more money in dairying is through economy in production; it may be as important a way as through increased returns for the product sold. This is the opinion of many men who are closely in touch with the dairy situation.

It was pointed out that during the last quarter of a century there has been a notable increase in the production of corn silage and legume hay. This is a most encouraging sign, as these essential roughages furnish the basis for the most economical rations for this section.

The growing of grain mixtures for feeding, such as oats and peas, or oats, peas and barley is also said to make for

economy in production. Careful tests have shown that the yield per acre is increased when these mixtures are sown, over the yields when only a single grain is grown by itself. The dairy farmer who can grow small grain mixtures containing Canada field peas, and who also have alfalfa and corn silage, finds right on his own farm nearly all the nutrients necessary for a good dairy ration.

The study of one farm where this practice was followed showed that in building up his ration this dairyman had to use only one pound of purchased feed in the form of oil meal, to meet the standard requirements for maintenance and the production of forty pounds of 4 per cent. milk.

Another year has passed and I am appearing again before you with my report. I feel that it is a great honor and responsibility to be President of your organization and with the help of our Board of Directors, Executive Committee, field force and office force, we believe we have done a real service the past year.

In planning the work of the Association for the year 1923 our aim has been to work out a budget and then endeavor to live within the budget. I am not going into details of this since our Treasurer and Secretary both will make a report on this subject. I merely wish to say in passing that we have lived within our budget.

The one cent per hundred pounds approved at our last annual meeting, for testing purposes, has been spent, practically all on that work. Our Testing Department was organized and is composed of seven men on full time and two on part time. Mr. Twining is in charge of this department and will cover this subject thoroughly in a separate report. I only wish to refer briefly to the work of our Testing Department. It was established early in 1923 and we have endeavored to follow out the policies adopted by the Association.

I wish to emphasize, first of all, the value to a group of our members in securing the arrest and conviction of a certain receiving station operator who plead guilty of falsifying his records in his plant, so as to appropriate money to his own use, intended for the farmers. Many times throughout the year errors in testing have been brought to the attention of dealers and corrections made. This has saved many dollars for our members. In one case the Association tester was called in to check on the work of a commercial tester, employed by one dealer, whose work was found to be very unsatisfactory. The tests made by our representative were accepted by the dealer in making payments there-after.

General testing conditions throughout the territory have been greatly improved by the work of this department. Results obtained have fully justified the action taken a year ago. The activity of the department is measured only by the number of workers which we are able to employ on the basis of the funds available. The directors have carefully followed the policies adopted at the Annual Meeting, in that practically all the additional commission was expended in this department, with the exception of two or three different cases when the situation demanded all the fieldmen to be thrown into organization work in order to take care of the sale of our members' milk. The month of May was one of those months that I felt it necessary to use practically all our testers and several times since then.

ORGANIZATION

The organization work has been growing rapidly. We find that our men who were doing testing had from seven to ten days a month when they could not test and this time was spent on securing new members, or else doing some other line of work, which in the long run, would secure new members. In my last report I stated that we had practically 15,429 members, since then we have increased our membership to 17,680. We

believe that this increase was due to the help of our field force, as well as the activities of our Board of Directors and members generally.

At a recent Directors meeting it was decided to establish a separate department for this kind of work. It became more and more evident throughout the year that the organization work would be more effective if one or more men were actively engaged in organization work at all times. One of our men from the Testing Department has been placed in charge of this work. During the coming year we propose having "drives" for membership in various parts of the territory, using as heretofore, the testing force during the times when there were not samples available at the receiving stations. Mr. C. E. Cook has been placed in charge of this department and from results already obtained, and if he is able to follow it out another year, we believe that it will be proven that we will secure many new members that we have not been able to obtain up to the present time. We need the help of every member to make this organization 100% strong.

LEGISLATION

I do not expect to go into details in regard to what we have done in legislation during the past year. In co-operation with the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, the Association has been actively interested in legislation affecting the dairy industry in the states in which we are operating, as well as in co-operation with the National Milk Producers Federation in support of the Anti-Filled Milk Bill and other legislation of a national character. We can point with satisfaction to the passage of a more improved ice cream act and a law assuring the producer, in connection with monthly payments, full information as to tests and daily weights in Pennsylvania.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

We believe that the supply and demand for milk in our territory has been well in hand during the year. The supply over part of our territory exceeded the demand, certain times. We realize that the price paid for any product will govern the supply to a certain extent, therefore, we must bear this in mind when we are talking about supply and demand. The weather conditions are also a factor in this connection.

MILK PRICES FOR 1923

The basic price for milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed for 1923 was considerably above that of 1922. I am not saying that it is high enough, yet we believe that it was the best price that could be obtained during the year. The basic price for January, February, March and April in the 51 to 60 mile zone was \$2.39 per hundred pounds for 3% milk; May and June \$2.73; July, August, September and the first half of October, \$2.85. At this time we had a reduction of 12 cents a hundred, making the price \$2.73. On the first of November we had a further reduction of 34 cents a hundred, making the price \$2.39. This was caused by a dealer in this city taking advantage of a weak market and reduced the price to the consumers one cent per quart, reacting

(Continued on page 18)

REPORT OF QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
Nov. 1, 1922, to Oct. 31, 1923

The work has been carried on during the past year with a view to improving the dairy industry in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, as well as keeping as close a tab on the condition of the milk supply as possible. Considerable effort has been made in establishing scheduled unloading periods in some of the larger milk plants, as well as a more systematic control of temperature of milk offered for shipment. Much success has been achieved in this direction.

In several instances special attention has been given to certain milk plants having problems particular to their own business. Methylene Blue reduction tests have been used in a number of cases where it was felt that this method would improve the milk supply.

Dairymen throughout the entire district have been placed in a receptive frame of mind by the work of the Dairy Council working toward more strict regulations covering the production of milk for the city market.

Demands originating from both producers and distributors for the work of the Quality Control Department have been such that the department has worked to its utmost capacity during the entire year. The following routine work has been accomplished:

Milk plants visited for the purpose of making sediment tests	276
Number of sediment tests made	28946
Farm visits to dairies producing milk below standard of cleanliness	122
Letters written to dairies producing milk below standard of cleanliness	792
Farm visits made for the purpose of scoring dairy barns	182
Man days spent in Garlic Control	45
Number of country meetings	165
Total attendance	25173
Average attendance	152
Exhibits requiring one or more workers	10
Man days at fair exhibits	109

Distribution of Meetings by Counties

Pennsylvania	Maryland
Adams 18	Caroline 2
Berks 6	Cecil 8
Bedford 5	Dorchester 14
Blair 1	Kent 2
Bucks 5	Queene Anne 5
Center 8	Somerset 3
Chester 11	Talbot 4
Cumberland 2	Washington 1
Dauphin 1	
Franklin 6	New Jersey 3
Huntingdon 7	Burlington 8
Lancaster 11	Cumberland 2
Mifflin 7	Gloucester 1
Montgomery 11	Hunterdon 6
Philadelphia 1	Mercer 8
Perry 2	Monmouth 1
York 5	Salem 1
	Warren 1

Delaware
Kent 1
New Castle 1
Sussex 6

Outside Philadelphia Territory 9

TREATING CALF SCOURS

A simple remedy often used for calf scours is lime water. Cut the feed to one-half and add a pint of clear lime water for a feed or two. Then bring the calf gradually to full feed again.

The hot school lunch has come to stay; it lets the stomach help the head.

Uncle Ab says he's getting so that he doesn't care so much how long it takes to do a job, just so it's right when it's done.

20¢ to 40¢ More for Milk

How Purina Service Cuts Milk Costs

20¢ to 40¢ per Hundred

THREE hundred trained Purina Field Service Men are daily helping dairymen use their home-grown feeds to increase their milk profits. The service of these men is free.

There's one of the Service Men in your section, who thoroughly understands your local feeding problems. He'll help you figure out a ration that will cut your cost of milk production—a ration made principally of your home-grown feed. And this man's job will not be complete until your cows are actually producing more milk at less cost per pound.

Tell your feed dealer today when you want the Purina Service Man to call. Mail the attached coupon to Purina Mills. It will bring you a free copy of the 100-page illustrated edition of the 1924 Purina Cow Book, and complete information about free Purina Service.

PURINA MILLS
Makers of Checkerboard Chows
854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

C O U P O N
Kindly send a free copy of the 100-page 1924 Purina Cow Book (illustrated edition) to



COW CHOW CALF CHOW

WELL DESIGNED DAIRY BARN HAS APPRECIABLE ADVERTISING VALUE

A well-designed, attractive dairy barn has an appreciable advertising value, especially when the owner derives a portion of his income from the sale of surplus animals. The cost of a new barn, however, should not go beyond the point where the interest on the investment, plus depreciation, will become an excessive overhead load.

Some of the other factors to consider in building are climate, topography,

drainage, location relative to other buildings, size and stage of the dairyman's business, fire risk, materials available for construction, and local regulations covering the production, handling and disposal of milk. Farmers' Bulletin 1342.

This bulletin may be obtained, while the supply lasts, upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WITMER LOCAL

The Witmer, Lancaster County Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association held an interesting meeting on November 19th. Addresses were made by Ira J. Book, director of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, and A. Wayne Jackson, field representative of the Association.

C. F. Landis, president of the local was elected a delegate to the annual meeting of the Association.

PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL

Annual Report—November 1, 1922, to November 1, 1923

R. W. Balderston, Secretary

The annual report this year will, as usual, be given according to departments. Many health projects of city departments and of other organizations and groups are, of necessity, mentioned because of a co-operative service or arrangement shared by the Dairy Council. We wish, first of all, to acknowledge our satisfaction in the opportunities for work thus extended to practically all our departments. It has been necessary to catalog in this report such projects in order to get a comprehensive view of our year's work. We would particularly mention our sense of gratitude to the educational authorities in the various states, cities and towns in our district.

Dairy Council work is becoming more and more national and even international in character. During the year, therefore, our co-operation with the National Dairy Council has been emphasized and developed. This applies particularly to interchange of experiences and standardization of methods and materials. Frequent conferences have been held during the year to approve new literature and material and particularly to help in developing policies and programs. Some of our officers and workers have attended each of the regular quarterly conferences of the National Dairy Council, and quite a large group took the opportunity this year of visiting the National Dairy Show and the World's Dairy Congress.

PHILADELPHIA

Nutrition Classes in Philadelphia

In the past school year there were 62 nutrition classes in the public schools of Philadelphia. Toward this project the Dairy Council contributed such items as milk, special instruction, and demonstrations for parents. The cumulative results are very interesting. When the nutrition class work first started, the children always lost weight over a holiday or when out of school for some other reason. The past year it was noticed that there were fewer losses. This fall, while weighing in the schools, the nurses found they had to weigh larger groups to get the required number for class. There were not so many underweight.

Milk Service

At the time of our last annual meeting we reported the fact that with the opening of the schools a milk service had gone into effect, whereby one-half pint bottles were on sale. The service is maintained in most of the schools where it was started.

Food Demonstrations

Food demonstrations are very effective. The demand for them is constantly growing. A definite part was taken this year in the health program put on in the public schools under the direction of the Medical Inspection Department. This work was in the nature of food demonstrations and was presented to the mothers of the children of the school.

The aim of these meetings is to give the mother concrete information as to the methods of preparing nourishing foods for her family. This is actually demonstrated before the group. A series of six lessons are now being given on

choice and preparation of nourishing foods for the family.

Camp Work

During the summer of last year the 1000 boys who came to the University Camp, run by the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania, at Green Lane, Pa., were weighed and measured upon their arrival at camp. Those found to be 10% or more underweight were put in a nutrition group which was given a special program and weighed regularly. These boys received a great deal of general and individual health instruction and were given milk and crackers twice a day, in addition to the regular camp fare, and a regular daily rest period.

"Healthland" at Gimbels

In Gimbels Brothers' Department Store the Dairy Council had an exhibition "Healthland." It was built on a large scale with an electric train running through the land and stopping at way stations. The original plan was to have the exhibition open to the public for a week, but such large numbers of children came that the store asked us to keep it there for another week.

TRENTON

School Work

A program was begun in the Trenton schools in January, 1923, under the direct supervision of the Board of Education. Four lessons were given, including "The Rules of the Game," "The Food Fairies," "Story of Teeth," and "Cleanliness." Each lesson bore in some way on one or all of the other three.

Supplementary to the school work in Trenton, many meetings of parents and teachers were held at which nutrition lectures and general health talks were given. The New Jersey Children's Home had a series of stories, as did also the Industrial Home for Children. Several clubs were reached, such as the Catholic Daughters of America, Castanea Dairy Banquet, Business and Professional Women's Club and the Kiwanis Club. Lectures every two weeks were given the New Jersey State Home for Girls. In co-operation with the Y. W. C. A., health and beauty talks are given twice weekly at noon in the following factories: Cooks' Pottery, Crescent Wire Co., Essex Rubber Co., Mallinson Silk Mills, Seldenberg's Cigar Factory, Bayuk Brothers Cigar Co., and the Trenton Tile Co.

A Trip to Healthland

In the autumn of 1923 a series of lessons entitled "A Trip to Healthland" was begun at the Prospect Hill School. The New Jersey State Home for Girls is also using these lessons. There is a Health Club in the Rowan School. Our stories, literature and posters are being carried into all the Hamilton township schools. Work is under way in the Trenton Parochial Schools.

Lectures to Nurses

A series of lectures on nutrition is being given to the public school nurses under direction of the Medical Director, Dr. Carr. Dr. Carr has also invited city and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company nurses to these lectures. Dairy Council literature is being used in a

The Report of Proceedings —OF THE— Seventh Annual Meeting, at Philadelphia —OF THE— Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

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Also copies of the report of proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Milk Producers' Federation, held in Pittsburgh, November 8 and 9, may be secured at the same price (additional).

special health demonstration in one public school in Trenton.

WILMINGTON School Work

In Wilmington last year talks were given in 27 schools. A tooth talk was given in all the primary schools. "Professor Happy" (Cliff Goldsmith of the American Child Health Association), spoke in four grammar schools. Community meetings were held in four schools. A series of lessons, "A Trip to Healthland," was accepted for use in the public schools this winter.

CHESTER AND VICINITY

Nutrition classes were organized at Chester, Marcus Hook and Springfield township. Good gains were made and the teachers and parents took much interest in the subject of the health of their children.

LANCASTER

Work in Lancaster during the winter of 1922-1923 opened a new field of activity. The Board of Education decided to inaugurate a nutrition class under the direction of the physician and school nurse. The Dairy Council agreed to furnish milk with a worker in charge of the project. Our representative assisted in weighing and measuring, collecting of statistics and the training of nurses. She conducted the meetings of the nutrition class, and in connection with it, organized a volunteer Mothers' Club which held, also, regular monthly social meetings. In September a new center was opened in another Lancaster school and another Mothers' Club was formed. A third school began in November and at present a fourth is under way. Some work was done in a few of the smaller towns and cities near Lancaster, such as Ephrata, Lititz and Neffsville.

(Continued on page 14)

HARRISBURG

Three nutrition classes were conducted by the State College Extension Department in co-operation with the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. A nutrition class was formed at Steelton and talks were given in all the public schools. Work was also done in Camp Hill, New Cumberland and Duncannon, Pa.

The unusually fine co-operation of so many organizations in Lancaster, such as the Visiting Nurse Society, Parent-Teacher Association and the Tuberculosis Association have made the way clear for further success in both districts in the future.

ATLANTIC CITY

The work in Atlantic City began with a series of talks on foreign dairying and nutrition. The "Trip to Healthland" series was arranged for all the schools in 1923-1924. Tentative plans have been made for a series of lessons to be given in the high and vocational schools.

MAIN LINE AND ADJOINING TOWNS

As a result of interest aroused among school authorities and educators of the Main Line, by the health work introduced in this vicinity in the spring of 1922, a well-planned health program was begun this fall in six of the public schools of Haverford township, the elementary school of Narberth borough and the free kindergarten of Ardmore. Later in the year, the health work was begun in the seven public schools of Upper Darby township, the Lansdowne Elementary School, Ashland School of Lower Merion township, and in the Glenolden borough schools, including in all, twenty-three schools.

The actual good accomplished by the health work in these schools may be illustrated by the record of the Llanerch

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY R. W. BALDERSTON

The active supporting membership of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association has, during the past year, increased in number more than any other year since first fully organized, as will be shown by the following comparison:

Members	10,538	12,538	14,697	15,429	Approx. 17,690
Increase		2,000	2,159	733	2,188
Locals	186	217	244	251	272

Approximate number members signed monthly, 1923

December, 1922	273	June	555
January, 1923	49	July	194
February	102	August	245
March	75	September	189
April	109	October	111
May	384	November	346
Total—2,612			

The organizing work of our new fieldmen as they go about the territory has been very successful in several directions:

1. Growth in membership as will be seen from the above monthly record of members signed up during the past year.
2. Checking removals and errors in name and address.

The recent establishment of an Organization Department will undoubtedly, in another year, help to strengthen the membership still further.

The activity of this department should, and undoubtedly will, be centered in those districts where most needed. We have some sections yet, where our members are not more than 50% of the milk producers in that neighborhood, and some others where business changes have made canvassing necessary.

It is proposed to handle this work largely on the "membership drive" basis. Some experiments have shown the value and economy of this method. When followed in several territories it has resulted in a membership increase sufficient to handle local questions, with success. The cost of such campaigns is being more than met by the new commission, the first year leaving all subsequent commissions from new members to be used to increase service rendered by the Association.

It would be impossible to enumerate the kinds of work done by the secretary's office in the general routine. It covers such items as:

1. Collection of information on feed

prices, on cost productions, on markets for dairy products, etc.

2. Contact with locals and with other associations.

3. Legislative work.

LEGISLATION

The last item needs some explanation. This work has been done in connection with and largely through the agency of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

During the year we have actively participated in such important national legislation as the Voigt Law, forbidding interstate commerce in filled milk.

We have helped to secure the enactment of legislation in Pennsylvania and Delaware:

1. To forbid the manufacturing and sale of all compounds of skimmed milk, fats other than milk fats and the manufacturing and sale in family sized packages of skimmed condensed milk.
2. In Pennsylvania we participated in the enactment of a law providing that all milk producers shall be given an itemized account with each monthly or bi-monthly payment.
3. To regulate the manufacturing and sale of ice cream.

The value of such legislation in protecting the public cannot be over-estimated.

It was all enacted by the legislature with the full support of all dairy interests in the State and Nation. This co-operation was made possible through our connection with the Dairy Council and the National Milk Producers Federation.

MOTOR TRUCKS HELP MILK MEN

By H. D. Allebach

Motor trucking of milk is an important aid to co-operative marketing was discussed at the meeting of the National Milk Producers Federation by H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association supplying Philadelphia, declaring that all co-operative milk marketing associations should either own their trucks or control the routes absolutely. "This is the only way to get flexibility of a delivery and keep the association prepared for emergencies. Our Association does not own its trucks, but it controls the routes. We are therefore in a position to divert milk from one place to another. If a plant closes down, we can on a few hours notice, take care of the product that went to such a plant.

"Trucking routes have also proven successful from the standpoint of the quality of the products delivered and the dependability and economy of the service.

"We find that truck loads of our so-called direct shipment milk are in good demand from any buyers in the city, and

are easier to dispose of than milk from single dairies or the product of small farmer-owned receiving stations.

"In case of excessive producing we can promptly ship milk from those districts where it is in demand without being dependent upon railroad schedules or real estate investments in the country. During the past year we have developed in our territory, a number of marketing projects in the outlying districts which will be dependent entirely on railroad transportation. We do not look to the motor truck to solve all our problems; we are using it only as an adjunct to our railroad service.

"The motor truck is also useful as a feeder for receiving stations in outlying territory where it is proving economical to segregate milk for railroad shipment over a wide area. These feeder routes should also be controlled by the farmers' organization.

"It is apparent to everyone that a milk marketing organization cannot help but strengthen its position as an agent for the sale of its members products, no matter what method of marketing the organization may adopt, if it gives close

Do you want 1582 ?

OR TEN or twenty times that much *additional* profit, depending simply on the number of cows you own. Listen—

Down in Fairfax County, Virginia, the dairymen belong to a Cow Testing Association. Various kinds of feed are given the 665 cows in these herds, but LARRO is the general favorite. A year's record, compiled by the official tester, makes the reason plain:

Herds which received more than 50% of LARRO earned an average net profit of \$15.82 more per cow than the other herds.

Fully half of all these Fairfax County cows were in the LARRO extra-profit division!

Only a feed made of tested ingredients—feed that never varies in the kind, the quality or the percentage of ingredients—a feed absolutely free from dangerous iron and steel trash—can make that extra money for you. LARRO answers these specifications—absolutely. There's a LARRO dealer near you. Write us if you don't know where to find him.

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FREE "Feeding the Fresh Cow" is the title of an article that appears in the December issue of the Larroe Dairyman. If you are not receiving this excellent, free magazine for cow-owners, fill out and mail this coupon now, or take it to your LARRO dealer.

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attention to developing the possibilities of motor trucking within its bounds. Geographical and other conditions are so varied that one cannot lay down transportation rules of uniform application even within the territory of one's organization. We have, therefore adopted the policy of handling each proposition of

this kind on its own merits. In all these cases we have local responsibility for management of these trucking routes. But they designate the routing of the milk and its consignment in accordance with orders from the sales department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association."

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Stock

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"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Holsteins

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SENIOR HERD SIRE
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Five near dams and sister averaged 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days.

His daughters were first in most every class entered the past two years at the Chester Co. Fair.

First in every class entered at the Holstein Field Day Show, October 28, 1922.

The few heifers that have freshened so far have been high testers.

Buy a Young Bull

From this great sire and increase the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR YOUNG STOCK

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Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

Owing to the fact that we are going to use May King of Delaware as our herd sire we are offering for sale the splendid young sire Glen-Ethelbert, 72007, born Nov. 20, 1920, sire Red Mandarin of Linda Vista, half brother to Imp. Red Raider and Ithen May King and a grandson of May Rose King. His dam is Imp. Unity of Passee with three A. R. records all in the heifer classes, the last in class B 625.74 lbs. B. F.

He is a show bull and is siring excellent calves, is a sure breeder, gentle and sound in every way. We are offering him and three nicely bred heifers at a very attractive price for the lot.

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His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O. Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

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Reserve a bull calf from him out of a good cow now. We sell them young and do not keep them on hand.

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SR. HERD SIRE
Ithen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Ithen Gold Raider, No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall, No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record
9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat
Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE
Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal, No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the Manor, No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records
10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat
Class G
12209.60 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat
Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler
UNIONVILLE, PA.

The Review reaches
over 18500 readers
monthly

ANNUAL REPORT

By H. D. ALLEBACH, President

(Continued from page 8)

on the producers. Any one large buyer can reduce the price of milk, but it takes all the buyers operating together to advance the price. This does not seem fair to the producers, yet it is actually the case in anything that we are producing.

The average basic price for 3% milk for 1923 was \$2.67 per hundred pounds in the 51 to 60 mile zone. The average basic price for 1922 in the same zone for 3% milk, was \$1.97. This gives us an increase of 70 cents per hundred on all the basic milk sold during the year 1923 over 1922, or practically one and one-half cents a quart. We also find that the surplus price for 1923 at all receiving stations for 3% milk was as follows:

	Class 1	Class 2
January	\$2.09	\$1.67
February	1.96	1.57
March	1.97	1.58
April	1.84	1.46
May	1.62	1.28
June	1.46	1.16
July	1.46	
August	1.68	
September	1.79	

This gives us an average for the first nine months of surplus milk for class I of \$1.78 for 3% milk, against the surplus of 1922 of \$1.38, or a 40 cent per hundred increase. For class II we find our average price \$1.45 for 1923, against \$1.05 for 1922, or another 40 cent per hundred increase. In figuring this up we find that this increase in the surplus price is just 8 cents a pound above butter for the first nine months, or in other words the average price for butter for the first nine months of 1923 was 45 cents a pound and the average price for 1922 was 37 cents a pound. We believe that this was partly due to the tariff being put on butter this last year, which was brought about by the efforts of the milk organizations in United States with the help of other organizations, believing that if manufactured goods needed a tariff, we farmers, also needed a tariff on some of our goods. We also find in going over these figures that our average weighted price for the year on 3% milk was \$2.38 and in going back over the figures of 1922 we find the average weighted price was \$1.86, making an increase on the average weighted price of 1923 over 1922, 62 cents per hundred. In comparing these prices with those in adjoining territories, we find that our price for the year has been above that in neighboring districts, as follows:

Philadelphia, 50 mile zone	\$2.38
New York, 200 mile zone	2.09
Baltimore	2.33
Pittsburgh	2.29

We believe that this shows that our price has been equal to the world's market.

In the fall of 1922 the market for milk, for our members, in Franklin county was improved by the erection of three milk shipping plants by the Supplee-Wills-Jones Company. The advantages to the Franklin county farmers has become more and more apparent. The price paid by competing buyers in that territory was advanced over that of the previous years, when there was no competition, from \$1.50 up to \$2.80 per hundred pounds.

During the year we found a number of farmers in Dorchester county, Maryland, selling to an ice cream dealer who in turn was marketing his product on our market at a lower price. We were

able to have two plants built in this county by Harbison Dairies and these farmers are now enjoying a good market. We have not forgotten our nearby farmers, while we have been doing this work in distant sections. In order to take care of them we have been able to start a number of truck routes, direct to Philadelphia. One coming from Bucks county and one from Montgomery county to the Abbots Alderney Dairies. We have also been able to have established during the year "A" milk plants in Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and other counties in our territory. As a whole, our market has been improved wonderfully during the year 1923.

PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL

I do not feel that I can pass by without saying a few words about this organization. I believe that some of our members do not appreciate or realize just what this organization means and what it is actually doing. I do not intend to take up your time to explain, but if any of you who had the privilege of being in Philadelphia during the World's Dairy Congress Day, certainly could have seen what wonderful work this organization is doing. Its work is growing and is felt more and more. We believe that it is doing the pioneer work of Dairy Council work all over the United States, and I only hope that more of our members will be able to find out more about its work by attending some of the meetings, especially those held in the country, known as the Quality Control Department of this organization. I also hope that you will be able to see some work done by this organization before you leave here.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

This organization, of which you are members, is doing wonderful work all over the United States. The central office of this organization collects and then gives its member organizations information as to the outlook for milk production and current prices. It also is a great factor in helping pass legislation in regard to milk and its products and it has this past year been active in the interest of the milk producers in reference to the tariff and other matters which it was able to successfully handle at Washington.

REVIEW

Our official organ, The Milk Producers Review, has again played a very important part in the work of our Association throughout the year. The circulation of the Review now numbers 19,002 and the cost of producing this paper is partly paid for by advertising, and therefore does not call upon the treasury for a very large sum. The treasurer will make a report on this. Again I want to insist that all the members read the Review each month. It will give you a lot of information on things which you cannot get elsewhere and we are sending you this paper for that purpose and unless you read it, you certainly cannot keep in touch with the milk market.

THE PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

No changes have been made in the plan under which your milk has been sold in the last year, nor are there any contemplated by the Board of Directors

at the present time for the year 1924. Some criticisms have been heard to the effect that the Philadelphia Selling Plan was responsible in some way for the recent price reduction on November 1st. This criticism is unfair and unwarranted. Careful survey of the milk markets in the United States show conclusively that the abnormal production this fall is general. This situation is supported by the action of other associations in neighboring territories in making similar price reductions this fall. Over a large part of the Inter-State Milk Producers area we have had November production conditions in June and June production conditions in November. The Philadelphia Selling Plan, as a whole, was responsible for the ability of the Association to sell the milk at higher price from May until November 1st, and we still find our price is as high, if not higher than some surrounding markets.

PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR

The Association has in mind several plans for improved efficiency for the organization next year. We have already started in a modest way a statistical bureau to keep regularly comparative data for your information such as:

1. The comparative price and cost involved in the marketing of milk and milk products.
2. The price of milk in this district compared with other districts.
3. To secure average cost of production of milk on the farm as nearly as possible.

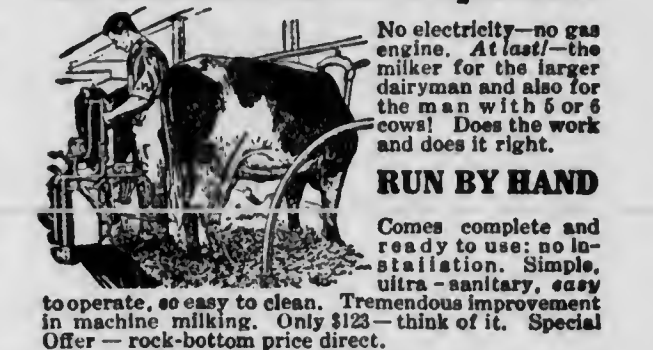
The officers and directors have always realized the value of this information and wish to have it in a more complete form. It is hoped also that the Testing Department will be further increased in size as the membership of the Association becomes greater. When we started testing we tested once a month at each plant, but soon realized that this was not a fair check. We now have two tests a month which should be a fair check on our buyers. Under the present force we find that the best we can do is about eight tests a year, or two tests each month and these coming every third month. We are hoping to be able to increase this service. There are one or two other projects we are working on which will be brought up for consideration at this meeting, if they have not already been discussed. The most important of these is the sanitary standards for the production and distribution of milk and milk products in this territory. The second one to provide for emergencies such as the forced price reduction through which the Association has recently passed.

We found that our headquarters a year ago were not large enough to take care of all the new projects we were trying to put across. Therefore, we had to look for another place. We secured this at 1211 Arch Street on the 9th floor of the Boyertown Building. We have leased this floor for five years. The Dairy Council moved along with us and, therefore, we have been able to take care of an entire section. We were fortunate to obtain such satisfactory space within one block of our former headquarters. We are now located in a modern fire-proof building, which has been equipped for our needs. We sublet one-half of the space to the Dairy Council. The annual rental of our new office is less than what it would have cost us to have had much less

(Continued on page 15)

Complete Milker
\$123!

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FAILURE to breed, etc., in all Animals Guaranteed Cured. Breeders Calendar and Booklet Free. Remedy \$2. The Breed-O-Remedy Co., P. O. Box 240-S, Bristol, Conn. Formerly: Famous Wallace Barnes Remedies.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council Annual Report by R. D. Balderston

(Continued from page 10)

School of Haverford township, in which the demonstration nutrition classes were conducted as a school-wide project, for the three spring months of the preceding year. It was found the serious underweight for the whole school had decreased 10%. In another school of the same type where no health work had been conducted, serious underweight had increased.

DRAMATIC DEPARTMENT

The work of the Dramatic Department has been extended far ahead of our 1922 accomplishments. Its workers are co-operating in every city where Dairy Council work is being done, and they have carried out a regular series of stories, plays and object talks in a great many of the Philadelphia public schools. The work of the Dramatic Department is always closely correlated with the other departments, and reinforces the nutrition and health messages.

QUALITY CONTROL

Demands originating from both producers and distributors for the work of the Quality Control Department have been such that the department has worked to its utmost capacity during the entire year.

The work has been carried on with a view to improving the dairy industry in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, as well as keeping as close a tab on the condition of the milk supply as possible. Considerable effort has been made in establishing scheduled unloading periods in some of the larger milk plants, as well as a more systematic control of temperature of milk offered for shipment. Much success has been achieved in this direction.

In several instances special attention has been given to certain milk plants having problems particular to their own business. Methylene Blue reduction tests have been used in a number of cases where it was felt that this method would improve the milk supply.

GENERAL

Work Among Colored People

The work among the colored people has been carried out through the co-operation of churches and church organizations, day nurseries; especially mothers' meetings and missionary societies, public schools, parent-teacher associations, day nurseries, women's clubs, Daily Vacation Bible Schools and Health Centers. Parents, in all cases where Dairy Council work has been done with the colored people, have shown exceptional interest and co-operation.

SUPPER CLUBS

The Supper Club affords an opportunity to reach the employed woman, teaching her in an informal way the fundamental principles of proper selection and preparation of food. Supper Clubs are being conducted this year in Philadelphia, Trenton, Wilmington and Chester.

NEW MATERIAL

1. A new play has been written for Dairy Council work by Del Rose Macan and Charles Sommers, entitled "The Health Circus." It is a play for boys and may be acted entirely by boys. Two performances of the play have been given. The first performance was given in Philadelphia at the time of the World's Dairy Congress convention. The second performance was given in New York at the luncheon given by the National Dairy Council, at which plans for a New York Dairy Council were discussed.

2. A new story, "Why the Cow Jumped Over the Moon," has been written by Miss Myrtle L. Barger, and is now being distributed by the National Dairy Council. Using familiar nursery rhymes and characters, a delightful story has been woven, making an excellent health message for children. A series of shadowgraphs are ready to be used in connection with the story.

3. A series of five object lessons, "A Trip to Heathland," adapted from the "Heathland Flyer" of the American Child Health Association, were prepared during the summer by Miss Myrtle Barger and are being used in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Trenton and Wilmington. The children are taken on a make-believe trip through all the cities of Heathland. As the worker is telling the story, she builds the villages, and discusses the places of interest.

4. The work of Miss Aubyn Chinn, along the Main Line last year, resulted in the printing of a series of lessons which comprises the material successfully used in nutrition work in that section. So great a demand has been found for this material that she has improved, enlarged and supplemented the lessons and they are being printed for distribution. The series comprises twenty lessons, together with appropriate literature and corresponding handwork.

5. Two recipe books have been prepared by Miss A. V. Keenan, together with other members of the staff, and will soon be ready. Their titles are, "Better Recipes," which is a book of butter recipes and a larger book of "Health Recipes."

6. "Pep in Your Motor" talk was prepared for use in Dairy Council work.

7. The "Iowa Menu Card," and "Danger Valley and Safety Hill," have been rearranged for Dairy Council purposes.

8. Two new motion pictures have been added to the list—"Shadows," a health comedy, and a motion picture of Dairy Council activities.

TEETH SLIDES

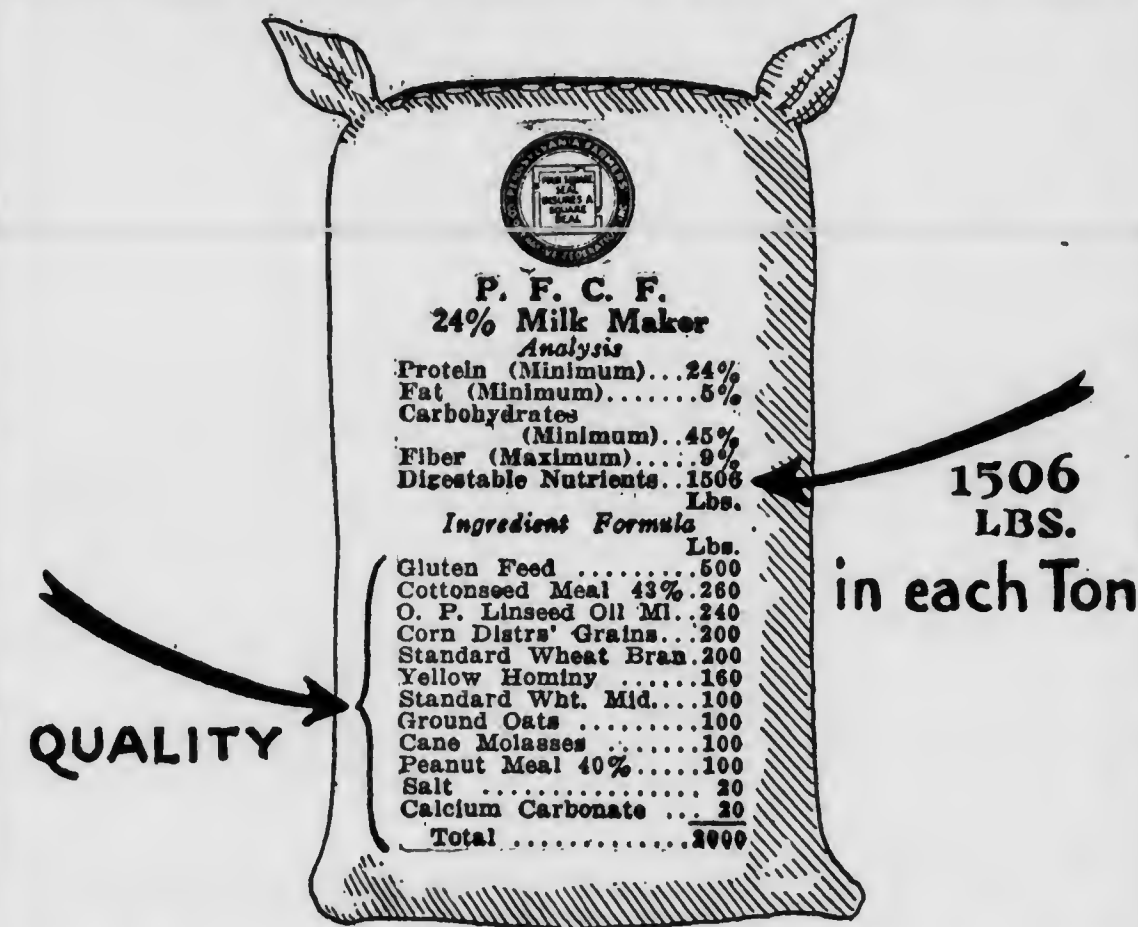
The Council is preparing slides to illustrate the care of teeth and foods that build teeth. A chart for children, illustrating the idea of building teeth, is also in preparation. It is interesting to note that one of the Philadelphia Sunday papers has agreed to feature this phase of the work.

RESULTS

Results of a local campaign cannot be measured alone in terms of immediate results. Milk consumption in every Council city has shown satisfactory increases. A careful analysis of Dauphin county, made by a local Farm Bureau last year, showed an increase of 24% in milk consumption in Harrisburg.

Our aim is the establishment of a proper understanding of the relationship of the dairy industry to child health and adult efficiency and national well-being. The final results of our educational work can, therefore, be properly evaluated only when our present youths and maidens have themselves become fathers and mothers and start sending to our schools a generation that has the advantage of proper nutrition. Then optimum health, perfect health, meaning straight bones, sound teeth, freedom from disease and above all, mental acumen and spiritual stability will go hand in hand, with a stabilized, satisfied and properly understood dairy industry.

Buy Digestible Nutrients! Get More Milk—Have a Better Cow Left



More nourishment, better nourishment for less money.

THAT'S—P. F. C. F. Dairy Feed

Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Inc.
Offices: Heed Building Philadelphia, Penna.

A Co-operative Purchasing Association Buying Quality Supplies for Farmers

STOP! Buy Nutriment—NOT TONS

Lewis Linseed Cake



The compressed feed will keep your cows in good flesh and will increase the milk flow.

Linseed Cake Meal

Finely ground and free from dirt.

Write us if you are interested.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.

Also manufacturers of the following DUTCH BOY products

White Lead (Dry and in Oil)
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Philadelphia, Penna.

If You Had 8 Hands

YOU might be able to give the Perfection Milker a race—but Perfection users say that your hands wouldn't be as soothing—your grip as uniform nor as perfect. You wouldn't get the flow of milk that you can with a Perfection—produce milk as clean nor as cheap. Why wait any longer? Let a Perfection Milker pay for itself. Write for catalog today giving complete information on both Pipe-line and Portable Electric Machines.

19,000 Perfection Milkers in use, saving time and money.

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FACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE
2168 EAST HENRY AVE.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EASTERN BRANCH OFFICE
448 SO. CLINTON STREET
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PERFECTION MILKER



NICE

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Borrow Money in a Friendly Way

Friendly, because you pay off your loan in 33 years (any time after 5 years if you prefer) in easy semi-annual installments.

Friendly, too, because no commissions or bonuses are required.

You deal directly with this bank whose directors are prominent farmers and bankers of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

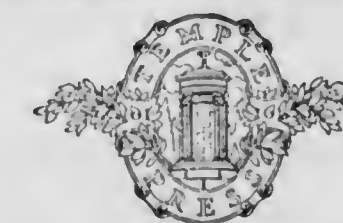
Folder explaining whole plan sent upon request.

The Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank
Under Supervision of United States Government

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Dr. David Roberts Animal Medicines

A Prescription for Every Animal Ailment
Successfully Used for More than 30 YEARS

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Get Medicines of Druggist or Dealer, or Direct.

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WANTED COW TESTERS

For Cow Testing Ass'n of Chester Co.

Good opportunity to work with the best dairies in the state

APPLY TO

WM. VANDEGRIFT
County Agent

WEST CHESTER, PA.

MINERALS FOR THE DAIRY COW

A practical way to feed minerals to dairy cows is to allow free access to a mixture of one part of salt to four parts of bone flour.

Lime alone without manure, Makes the farm and farmer poor; but

Lime, acid phosphate, manure and clover Make the old farm rich all over.

When sentiment meets junk, too often the bric-a-brac stays.

ANNUAL REPORT

By H. D. ALLEBACH, President

(Continued from page 13)
space at our former location. We hope that every delegate present will take the opportunity of visiting the office and will make it their headquarters while in Philadelphia.

We have been able to adjust many cases of dissatisfaction between the producer and buyer, but in some cases it was impossible and I wish to state here that any member moving from one territory to another and who does not receive his right amount should report to this office at once and should not leave it go for three or four months or longer. We have had several cases of this kind, which we have not been able to fully correct. As a whole, things have been settled in a manner satisfactory to most of our members.

I cannot impress upon you too strongly that it takes the co-operation of every member in order to bring this about. I also wish to impress upon you the necessity of your endeavoring to get your neighbor to join the Association. It appears to me that in the near future we will need every milk producer to make our organization successful.

I wish to thank personally the directors, executive committee and all our officers of this organization for the close fellowship and help they have given me during this past year. I also wish to include the field force and especially the force in the office, they have never refused any service that I have asked for and were always willing to stay over time, if necessary, to get the work done.

I believe there are still many problems which will have to be solved and it will take our united effort to do these things. It must be remembered that we have now issued almost 20,000 membership certificates, which is no small group by any means. The responsibility of this organization lies upon the directors and officers and it must be born in mind that many things enter into the various phases of work, such as the local conditions which are not the same in every territory. We must always keep in mind that supply and demand are the chief factors in our marketing methods and that we will have to be guided by these conditions to a certain extent. Co-operation of the highest order is the watchword of success and with the full co-operation of the officers, directors and the entire membership, the Inter-State Milk Producers Association can look forward to a successful year in 1924.

RALSTON PURINA BANQUET

The Ralston Purina Mills of St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of "Cow Chow" Dairy Feed held a two day convention (November 8th and 9th) at the Lorraine Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

The convention was for distributors of the Purina chows and was attended by more than a hundred of these men in this section.

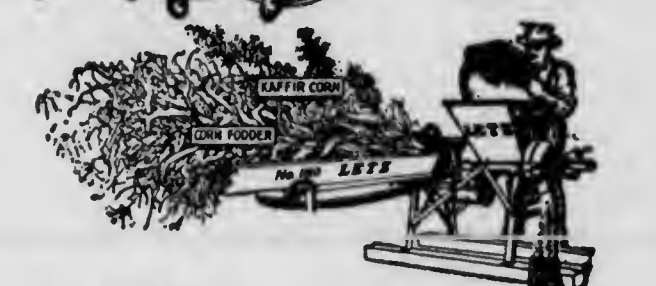
Mr. C. E. Dutrow, Mr. E. G. Cherbonnier, Mr. Joseph Berger, all from St. Louis, had charge of the convention. The object of the convention was to show the distributors how the feeders are cutting down their cost of production by feeding Purina chows, that is getting more milk per pound of feed and more eggs from the chickens, in fact cheaper feeding and better results.

The slogan of the convention was "Lower your cost of production."

Milk for Health

Feed Grinder

Cuts Grinds Mixes Anything Grown



The Letz Dixie is guaranteed to increase production 15 to 30% and cut feeding costs 25 to 50%. Send for valuable feeding booklet.

LETZ

1230 East Road, Crown Point, Indiana

MILK CANS RETINNED

Don't throw away your old milk cans. We will retin them and make them as good as new for less than half the price of new cans.
Prompt Service Guaranteed.
Country Agents Wanted
Nicholas Swartz, 116-118 Broad St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Snip 'em off

—the sure, safe, quick, humane way, with the

Leavitt Dehorner
"V" blades, driven by heavy cogged handles, cut cleanly, never crush. Over 85,000 in use. Guaranteed. Buy from your dealer.

Free circular tells how dehorned cattle give more milk, are safer and easier to handle.

LEAVITT MFG. CO., Mfrs.
343 Griggs Street Urbana, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA
(Wood Stave)
SILOS
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(Cement Stave)
SILOS

OPENING ROOFS
(Full silo without refilling)
Cutters Feed Trucks

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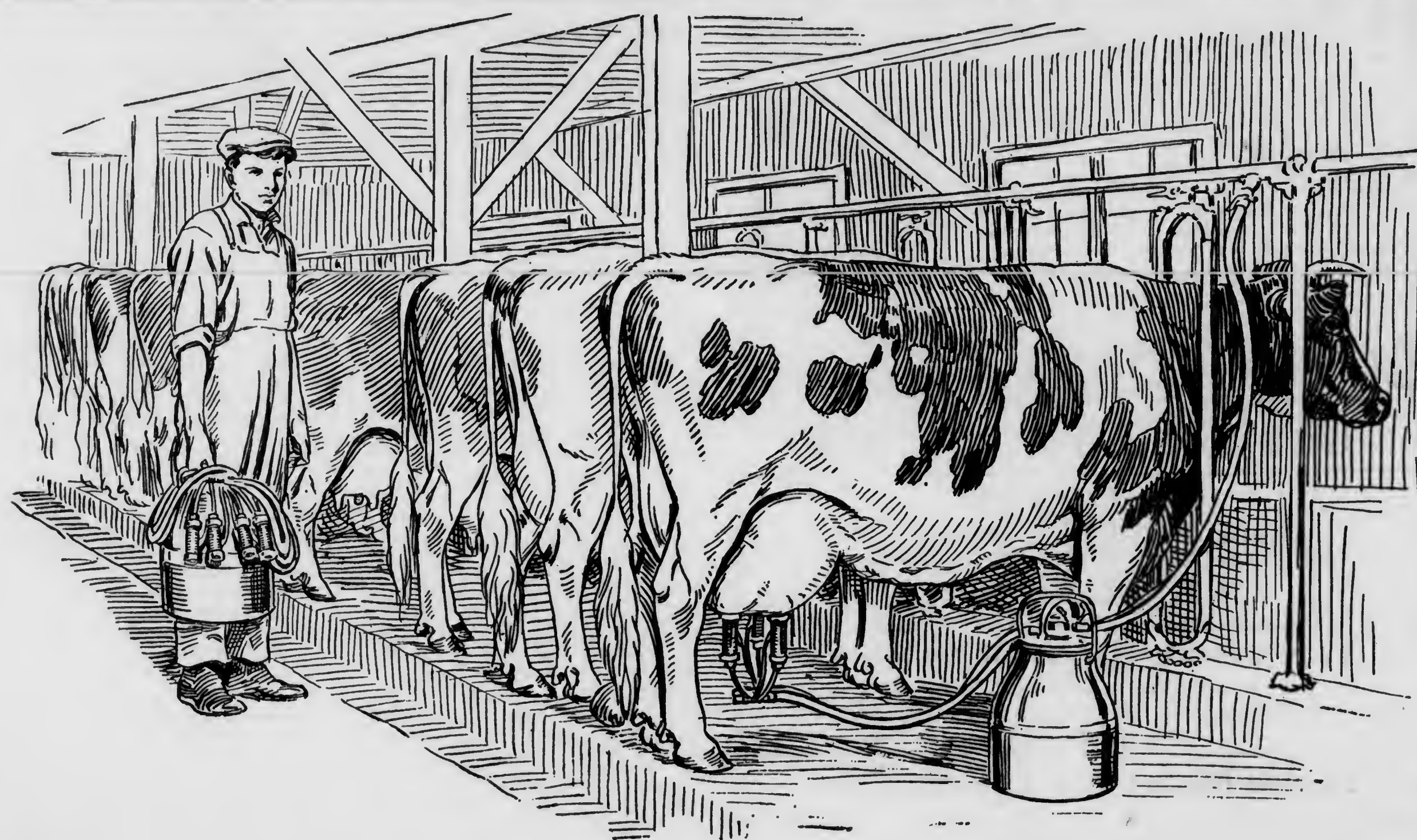
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WYCOMBE, BUCKS CO., PA.
Sales Anywhere —Anytime

FARMERS' STOCKMEN MUST KNOW

More about applying practical home remedies to ailing animals in the future. One lesson a week in your own home, for one year—will do it. Terms easy. One FREE scholarship for each county. Write now. Dr. Hartwig's Correspondence Veterinary College, 111 5th St., Watertown, Wisconsin

Horns Can't Grow!

After using TOMELLE PASTE on calves up to 2 months old. An easy and safe way to do away with dangerous horns. One application enough. No bleeding, soreness or scars. Endorsed by county agents. Keeps indefinitely. Bottle sufficient for 50 calves. \$1.00 Postpaid. At dealers or direct by mail from TOMELLE CO., Dept. 25 CALICO ROCK, ARKANSAS.



"I wouldn't sell my De Laval Milker for twice its cost"

So says a prominent Holstein breeder who is always careful about his milking. This is not an exceptional instance, in view of the evidence that is coming from De Laval Milker users, such as the following:

schools, parent-teachers associations, etc., is also in preparation. It is interesting

"After using the De Laval Milker on our herd of forty cows we find that the cows respond freely to the machine. We believe this is due to its uniform action."

"The action of the De Laval Teat Cup is entirely different from all other makes of machines. It is mild and pleasing to the cow, causing her to respond quickly."

"I can milk in just half the time with the De Laval, for my cows give down their milk

better, and now instead of sitting in a barn and milking 23 cows by hand, I can just watch the work being done and it is a pleasure."

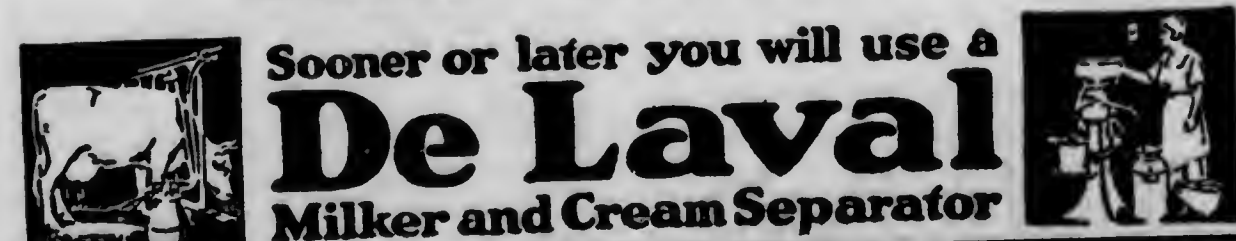
"I say that the De Laval Milker will absolutely get more milk over hand milking and save so much time that it will pay for itself in a short time."

And in this manner we could go on quoting from among the thousands of other satisfied users, proving the claims made for the De Laval Milker.

You can get a De Laval on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for complete information.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York 165 Broadway Chicago 29 E. Madison St. San Francisco 61 Beale St.



CLIP HERE

Send me your Separator ☐ Milker ☐ catalog. (check which)

Name

Town

State R. F. D. No. Cows

Dept. 261

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY, 1924

N, Inc.

NUMBER 9

PROPOSED I. M. P. A. SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR MILK AND CREAM

Adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association
EFFECTIVE AFTER MAY 31, 1924
IN THE PHILADELPHIA MILK SHED

REGULATIONS APPLY TO BOTH PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

Complete Details of Plan will be Furnished Every Shipper of Milk and Cream at an Early Date

REGULATIONS CONCERNING the Production and Handling of Milk and Cream in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

"Whereas the producers of milk and the buyers of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed believe that there should be concerted effort to improve the production and handling of milk and whereas the Inter-State Milk Producers Association at their annual meeting, December 3rd, approved of certain rules and regulations for the improvement of the industry by the industry itself. Therefore be it resolved that the following rules and regulations be adopted and that they be enforced by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council."

EFFECTIVE AFTER MAY 31, 1924

Pursuant to the power conferred upon the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council by the above resolution the following regulations governing the handling of milk on dairy farms and in transit are hereby established:

PERMIT

A. Each dairy farm before delivering or shipping any milk or cream in the Philadelphia Milk Shed must apply to the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for a permit, stating the products to be handled and consigned. No producer may ship such milk or cream until his application for permit has been approved by the Dairy Council. However, the Dairy Council may waive the requirement for dairy farm permit in exceptional cases when they are satisfied that the proper sanitary conditions of production and handling are met or when as in an emergency the public interest demands such waiver. Permit may be revoked by Dairy Council for cause.

B. Milk permit must be hung in a protected place in the dairy house and be available at all times for inspection.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING MILK AT SOURCES

(A) Buildings and Premises

1. All stables, buildings and premises where milk and cream are produced, handled or sold, must be maintained at all times in a clean, orderly manner.

2. All buildings used for stabling cows during milking shall be well lighted, ventilated and drained; stalls or proper stanchions for holding the cows must be so arranged as to allow

adequate space for each milking cow and must be provided with good and sufficient facilities for feeding the animals in a cleanly manner.

3. Stable floors must be properly graded and well drained. Gutters should be made of concrete.

4. The floors of the cow stalls must be so graded and kept that they will be clean and sanitary.

5. Ceilings should be tightly constructed to prevent dust, etc., from falling through and must be kept free from dirt, cobwebs, etc.

6. Stables must be whitewashed at least once a year unless the walls are kept painted or are of smooth finish.

7. Manure shall be taken from the milking stables daily, preferably direct to the field. The open shed method of housing cows is acceptable if kept in a sanitary condition, properly bedded and free from puddles. Manure must be handled and stored in such a manner as to preclude cows from wading through it in passage to and from barn and water trough. The liquid matter must be absorbed and removed daily from the stables and at no time be allowed to overflow or saturate the ground under or around the cow barn or drinking trough.

8. No milk handling shall be done in any kitchen, washroom, workshop, or inhabited room, nor in proximity to any water closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal, nor in any room or space which is not of such size and construction as to permit the separation of all milk and cream, both in the process of handling and storing them, from all probable sources of contamination either by dirt, noxious gases, infective organisms or substances or anything liable to alter the quality of such milk or cream.

9. The water supply on premises where milk is produced must be adequate, protected from contamination and free from pollution.

10. Privies on dairy farms must be fly-proof and provided with a tight receptacle for the excreta. The excreta shall be removed frequently and so disposed of that it cannot contaminate the water supply.

11. All milk producing farms must be provided with a conveniently located dairy house, which may, however, be a so-called spring house, free from contaminating surroundings, screened against flies and other insects, provided with tight, smooth floor (preferably concrete) and adequate light and ventilation, properly equipped with sanitary tank for cooling and handling milk. There should be no direct communication from such house to stables.

(B) Cows

1. Cattle should be healthy. Any cow which is plainly in a diseased condition or emaciated shall be immediately removed from the herd and her milk kept separate and not sold until her condition or her milk has been accepted by the Dairy Council.

2. Cows must be kept clean. Just prior to milking, the udders and flanks must be wiped with a clean, damp cloth.

(C) Utensils

1. All machinery, utensils, etc., which come in contact with the milk shall be thoroughly scrubbed and washed and rinsed with boiling water or otherwise cleaned by an approved method within three hours after use.

2. Small top milking pails are to be used exclusively.

(D) Milking

1. Milking must be done with clean, dry hands or with a properly sterilized mechanical milker.

2. Milkers should wear clean clothes while milking.

3. Milk must be reasonably clean as indicated by the sediment test.

(E) Cooling Milk

1. Milk must be removed as soon as drawn to a clean place and be cooled within an hour to as near 60 degrees as is practicable with the facilities available, except morning's milk delivered at receiving station before 9 A. M. It must be kept covered and held at as low a temperature as practicable at all times.

2. Every farmer must maintain in his dairy house an approved method of cooling his milk.

(F) Cans

1. Conditions:

- (a) All cans and lids must be in good condition. Cans will be especially condemned when as follows:
 1. When inside tin coating is worn off to any considerable extent.
 2. When badly rusted in interior.
 3. When badly dented or with pockets about neck.

2. Type:

- (a) Cans should be used which have a sloping shoulder easy to be cleansed, with wide neck and over-hanging lid. No new cans of other types will be allowed.

3. Cleanliness:

- (a) Immediately after emptying, the milk cans and lids or covers must be cleaned and sterilized by the dealer. Upon receipt at farm, cans must be inverted on approved rack at dairy house. Farmers must be sure that cans are in a suitable condition to receive milk or cream before refilling.

(G) General

1. Every operator of a dairy farm shall immediately notify the Department of Public Health of the presence of any communicable disease on his farm, among the handlers or their families or the cattle.

(H) Conditions in Transit for direct shipped milk:

(a) Receiving platforms for carriers and other transportation agencies:

- 1. All points at which milk and cream are regularly assembled for shipment must be provided with platforms large enough to hold all cans received and discharged at that point. Due care should be exercised to protect the milk from exposure to the sun while awaiting the arrival of trains or other conveyance.

(b) Conveyance

- 1. All conveyances for hauling milk or cream must be covered to protect the lading from exposure to the sun and dust. In no case shall it be permissible

(Continued on page 6)

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW HARRISBURG, PA.

The eighth annual Pennsylvania State Farm Products show and educational meeting will be held in Harrisburg, Pa., January 22 to 25, 1924.

The Pennsylvania Farm Products Show is to be much larger this year, covering 83,000 square feet of space. Five floors will be used in two exhibition halls, the Emerson-Brantingham Building and the Studebaker Service Building.

Reduced railroad rates for the show have been provided for. Certificates will be placed with the county agents or may be obtained from the show manager, through the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

This big show will be held under the direction of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, and the State Council of Agricultural Associations of Pennsylvania.

There will be premium farm product shows of dairy products, corn, potatoes, small grains, tobacco, wool, eggs, vegetables, apples and other fruits and educational displays of horses, dairy and beef cattle and a large display of farm machinery, implements and other products.

In addition to this big display of exhibits, meetings will be held by many different farm organizations during the period of the show.

Special Dairy Meetings

Each year some one particular phase of farm activities is given special attention at these meetings. This year a dairy convention will be the feature.

On Wednesday, January 23rd, addresses will be made on the subject of Dairy Production as follows:

9.30. Food Value of Dairy Products. M. D. Munn, President National Dairy Council.

10.15. Making Money From Cows. M. T. Phillips, Guernsey Breeder, Pomeroy, Pa.

11.00. Essentials in Breeding for Herd Improvement. R. R. Graves, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

1.30. Feeding for Economical Production. E. B. Fitts, Dairy Extension, Pennsylvania State College.

2.15. Controlling Two Bad Diseases, (Tuberculosis, Contagious Abortion). Dr. T. E. Munce, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

3.00. Producing High Quality Milk. W. B. Combs, Associate Professor, Dairy Manufactures, Pennsylvania State College.

On Thursday, January 24, addresses will be made on "Dairy Manufacturing and Marketing," at which the following addresses will be given:

9.30. Methods of Advertising Dairy Products. D. S. Root, Dairyman's League, Utica, N. Y.

10.15. Transportation of Milk. Earnest Kelley, U. S. Dairy Division.

11.00. Essentials in the Manufacture of High Quality Butter. J. C. Joslin, Greenville Dairy Company.

1.30. Factors Influencing the Cost of Manufacture of Ice Cream. Thos. Hall, Russ Ice Cream Company, Harrisburg, Pa.

2.15. Pennsylvania Laws Relating to Dairying. J. M. McKee, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

3.00. Reducing the Expense of Operation in the Milk Plant. Earnest Kelley, U. S. Dairy Division.

The following schedules of meetings, held in connection with the show—the time of meetings and locations where the meetings will be held are given in the following schedule.

Monday Evening, January 21

8.00. Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Parlor "A", Penn Harris.

Tuesday, January 22

9.00. (and 2.00) Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Parlor "A".

9.30. Market Masters' Association, Coliseum, Side Room. Veterinary-Medical Association, House of Representatives, Capitol.

10.00. (and 1.30) Breeders and Dairy-men, Senate Caucus Room, Capitol.

10.30. (and 2.30) Society of Farm Women, Senate Chamber, Capitol.

1.30. Beef Cattle Feeders and Breeders (Luncheon), Congress Restaurant. Vegetable Growers' open meeting (discussion of interest to Vegetable, Fruit and Potato Growers and poultrymen), Coliseum.

Tobacco Growers' Association, Coliseum, Side Room.

Tuesday Evening

7.30. OPENING CONVOCATION. Joint meeting of all organizations participating in the State Show, Chestnut Street Auditorium.

Wednesday, January 23

9.00. (and 1.30) State Poultry Association, House of Representatives, Capitol.

(and 1.30) Vegetable Growers, Coliseum, Side Room.

(and 1.30) State Horticultural Association, Coliseum.

9.30. (and 1.30) Breeders and Dairy-men, Senate Caucus, Capitol.

9.30. (and 2.00) Municipal Milk Inspectors' Conference, House Caucus.

Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation, Parlor "A", Penn-Harris.

(and 2.00) Society of Farm Women, Senate Chamber, Capitol.

12.00. Chester White Breeders (luncheon), Penn-Harris Grill Room.

Wednesday Evening

7.00. Vocational Education; awarding of prizes, Fahnstock Hall, Y. M. C. A.

Holstein-Friesian Banquet, Masonic Temple or Penn-Harris Ball Room.

7.30. Combined session, Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Coliseum.

8.00. Berkshire Breeders' Association, (Banquet), Congress Restaurant.

Thursday, January 24

9.00. Holstein-Friesian Federation, Fahnstock Hall, Y. M. C. A.

(and 1.30) Horticultural Association, Coliseum.

9.30. (and 1.30) Breeders and Dairy-

(Continued on page 12)

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL

The annual meeting of the National Dairy Council was held in Chicago, Ill., December 6th, at which time between two hundred and three hundred people assembled to learn of the Council work and to take part in the discussion of the activities of this organization.

The high points in the program consisted of demonstrations and discussion from the floor.

Four of the Council women gave demonstrations.

Mrs. Louise Northup, of the Philadelphia Council, gave a cooking demonstration showing the type of demonstrations which are being carried to the women's clubs and industrial groups in territories where Council work is now being conducted. Mrs. Northup featured the importance of a greater use of milk and dairy products in cooking, because the article cooked then tastes better and is better.

Miss Aubyn Chinn, also of the Philadelphia Council, outlined in a very interesting way the twenty-two wonderful health lessons which are being prepared by the Council to be supplied to the school teachers throughout the country to assist them in teaching health to the boys and girls in a popular way.

Miss Myrtle Barger, of the same organization, gave a splendid demonstration with the assistance of the shadow-graph on "Why the Cow Jumped Over the Moon." This was unusually interesting.

Miss Conwell, of the Pittsburgh Council, gave the "Food Fairies" featuring Peter Protein, Sally Sugar, Fanny Fat, Minnie Mineral Matter, Viola Vitamin. This was also very well given and highly appreciated by everyone present.

President M. D. Munn, gave the address of welcome and spoke on the necessity of the dairy industry working together as a unit, and thinking in terms of an industry rather than in terms of individual companies and individual parts or divisions of the industry.

M. O. Maughan, secretary of the Council, made a detailed report of the Council activities showing that there are now 105 workers engaged in Council activities throughout the country and that the Council program is now being conducted in fifteen different territories, comprising twenty-one different states.

The expenditures of the Dairy Councils throughout the country for 1923 will slightly exceed \$500,000.00. It was also pointed out that approximately 6,000,000 pieces of literature were distributed during the past year, and approximately 10,000,000 people were reached through the schools and mothers' clubs.

Mr. C. I. Cohee, of the Philadelphia Council, gave a very interesting outline of the work which the Councils are now doing to improve the quality of the milk supply on the farms, emphasizing the importance of this kind of work in conjunction with the educational work among consumers on the food value of milk and dairy products.

It is interesting to note that as a result of the quality control work in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia during the past year the quality of milk has increased approximately 25%.

Mr. W. A. Foster, manager of the St. Louis branch of the National Dairy Council outlined the work of the Council in the southwest and summarized the survey which was made in 600 St. Louis homes which showed among other things that the consumption of milk has increased 19% during the past year.

A general discussion was held in which several took part in discussing the activities of the Council and the necessity of the work being expanded just as rapidly as possible into all sections of the country. All expressed their appreciation of the work being done by the Council workers.

It is very interesting to know that the consumption of milk during the past two years has increased from 43 gallons to 50 gallons per person, this being an increase of 16%, and the consumption of butter has increased 12½% during the past two years going from 14.7 lbs. to 16.55 lbs. per person.

A detailed report of the Council activities during the past year can be secured by writing to the National Dairy Council, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The new board of directors, consisting of thirty-five, elected for 1924, are:

E. M. Bailey J. A. McLean
R. W. Balderston John D. Miller
C. Bechtelheimer E. G. Miner
T. A. Borman W. S. Moscrip
E. W. Chandler M. D. Munn
John Cunningham Fred Pabst
C. Oscar Ewing E. T. Rector
J. J. Farrell J. C. Rundall
A. J. Glover S. J. VanKuren
S. H. Greene H. E. VanNorman
C. W. Kent J. A. Walker
J. L. Kraft H. G. VanPelt
F. H. Kullman F. D. Walmsley
John LeFeber W. B. Wanzer
W. B. Lewis W. A. West
W. P. Lockwood A. E. Wilkinson
Frank O. Lowden H. M. Woolman
T. H. McInerney

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

M. D. Munn—President
J. A. Walker—First Vice President
E. M. Bailey—Second Vice President
T. A. Borman—Treasurer
C. T. Hayes—Assistant Treasurer
M. O. Maughan—Secretary

JUST AS THE DAIRY COUNCIL RECEIVES THEM

Dear Johnny:

It is a long time that you nor me has written I feel very good, dear John don't get mad because I am asking you to send me a milk button because I am a milk friend, and a milk tag that has rules on it. Please do not get mad because when I see the enemy tea or coffee I run away not to look at it But when I see milk or cocoa I drink it at one gulp makes me study makes me healthy and strong even the tooth brush I scrub my teeth morning noon and night And I always feel happy I know that you are just as happy as I am if you are not sick.

Your truly,
P— G—

BARN VENTILATION

Are the walls of your barn covered with a coating of white frost in the morning? If so, it is an indication that the ventilation is poor. Pure air is just as important to livestock as good food and water. Consult your County Agent on proper barn ventilation.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

Beginning with January the basic and surplus method of making payment for milk will again become operative.

Under the Philadelphia Selling Plan, basic quantities have been established during October, November and December, 1923.

This basic quantity is established by the average shipment of milk during those three months and that average is taken to establish the monthly basic quantity, which amount will be paid for as basic milk during 1924.

Exceptions are noted during July, August and September, when the basic quantity will represent 110, 110 and 115 per cent. of the average basic amount. All milk in October, November and December, 1924, will be paid for as full basic milk as during that period basic quantities, under the Philadelphia Selling Plan, basic amounts for 1925 will be established.

Shipments of milk, in excess of the established basic quantity, and equal to it in amount, will be paid for on the basis of the average 92 score solid packed butter price, New York City, plus 20 per cent.

When milk shipments are in excess of the basic and surplus quantities, such excess will be paid for at the average monthly price of 92 score solid packed butter, New York City.

This second surplus basis operates only during the months from January to June.

All former patrons at a receiving station or direct shippers to a dealer who make no milk through October, November and December and who therefore, established no basic quantity, if they resume shipping in January February and March, shall be paid a price for all their milk based on 92 score New York butter plus a premium of 20%.

If producers fail to resume shipping until April, May or June, they shall be paid a price based on 92 score New York butter for the months of April, May and June. For July, August and September the price to those shippers shall be 92 score New York butter price plus a premium of 20%.

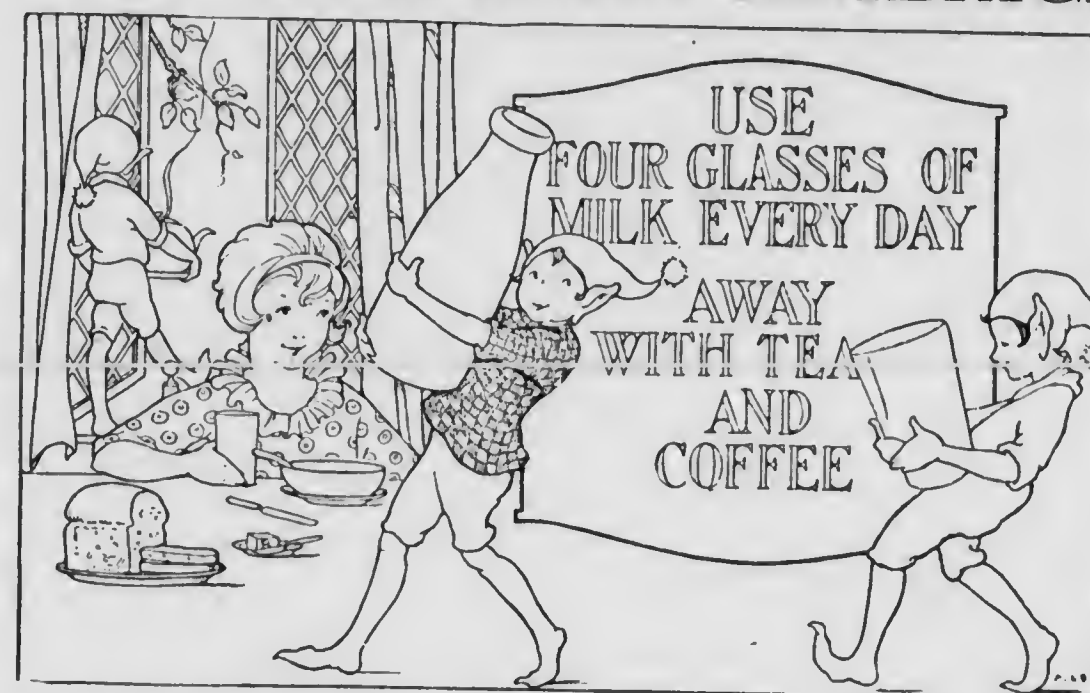
Men starting in the dairy business and who therefore have not established a basic quantity who desire to start to ship milk during any one of the first nine months of 1924 shall be allowed to establish a basic quantity by calculating one-half of the daily average of the amount produced by such shippers during the first thirty days of shipment and thereafter counting this as the basic quantity during the remaining months.

In case of tenants changing from one farm to another, or farm owners selling out and repurchasing a farm elsewhere and who by this procedure change buyers of their milk, it is definitely understood that the basic quantity established, goes with the cows.

Special cases of one or more producers changing to new buyers are open to agreement between such producers, buyers and Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

This agreement covers all points in the territory. Any of the three parties interested, that is (the distributors, manufacturers and the Inter-State Milk Producers Association) reserves the right to ask for a conference to consider the situation if it feels its interests are being jeopardized thereby.

TEACHING HEALTH THROUGH LIMERICKS



One of the most recent activities of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in educational health work has been the conducting of "Health Limerick" contests in local newspapers of towns throughout the state. These newspapers have been glad to co-operate and the rhymes have brought enthusiastic response from the children who competed.

Each one of the limericks is one of the eight health rules and is illustrated with an attractive picture similar to the one above. The first four lines of the rhyme are given and the contestants, limited to school children, try to win a prize by writing the cleverest and most appropriate last line.

Nearly all of the rhymes are so written that the last line, which the child must write, will contain the gist of the whole matter, the rule itself. Even the children who do not win prizes will have put such a lot of time and effort on trying that they are consequently very familiar with the health principle involved. Should their efforts be rewarded, they, of course, never forget their knowledge of the importance of brushing their teeth, or drinking milk, (or whatever the rule is), acquired in winning their prize.

One of the limericks which attracted the most attention was the one on milk. "A quart of milk a day says Babe Ruth. And I'm king of the diamond, forsooth. I once went without That day I struck out No milk—no home runs—that's the truth."

The winning last line was written by A. Henry Fickes, of 615 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pa., who is "strong for Babe Ruth and milk," according to his statement in a letter written to acknowledge receipt of the prize. Imagine the fun the many young would-be base ball stars have in composing rhymes about their hero. A last line, "And lost to the giants, in truth," shows that its writer, a close follower of sporting pages, realizes that the limerick contains more truth than fiction. Many other aspiring young fans throwing themselves right into Babe Ruth's boots took in the situation

clearly, and hit the nail on the head with surprising ease. The line, "So I stick to the drink of my youth," written by James Heslop, 309 East King Street, Lancaster, might well serve as a helpful slogan for many grown-ups who have not thought of even attempting Babe Ruth's prowess.

Some of the other limericks with the prize winning lines, written for a contest run by the Lancaster New Era, are as follows:

Sleep Limerick

Bernice locked her windows down tight And slept without air every night. But her friends are all hopin' She'll fling them all open. For then she'll grow healthy and bright.

Water Limerick

Mr. Brown had a beautiful daughter Mr. Brown refused to drink enough water. Her skin got so dry That at last she did cry Till four glasses a day they had brought her.

Vegetable Limerick

Do you live on just nothing but meats, Potatoes and gravy and sweets? If you want to get strong Then your diet's all wrong. Use greens and balance your eats.

Play Limerick

There was a good, kind little lad Who grew very quiet and sad. For he stayed in all day Refusing to play The moral is "Get Air." He's in bad.

Fruit Limerick

Every morning for some little ill Mr. Smith took a bitter old pill Till an apple a day Took his pains right away. Now he eats fruit and works with a will.

Bath Limerick

There once was a girl with pale cheeks Would bathe only once in two weeks. She soon grew quite black Then the circus came back Now two baths weekly she seeks.

The health limerick contest is representative of the tendency in educational circles today towards "making health popular."

—Edith M. Howes.

FEEDING THE DAIRY CALF

Leave the calf with the cow for one or two days and then take it away and feed from eight to ten pounds of warm milk per day for about two weeks. Then start substituting a little skim milk, increasing gradually until at six weeks of age, the calf will be on skim milk entirely. From 12 to 16 pounds make a good daily feed. Be sure to keep the pails clean and feed regularly.

FOR FATTENING CATTLE

Experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania State College and the experience of many cattle feeders has shown that corn silage and cottonseed meal make an economical and efficient ration for fattening cattle. This method of producing beef has proved far superior to the old plan of feeding corn and cob meal, wheat bran, mixed hay and corn stover.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS' MID-WINTER MEETING

Farm leaders from many States will participate in the mid-winter meeting of the National Board of Farm Organizations, February 12 and 13, in Washington D. C. These men will come to Washington to "express" in no uncertain terms the wishes of the rank and file of the self-help farm organizations," according to Chairman C. S. Barrett, in announcing the call for the conference. That rank and file numbers approximately 800,000 organized families.

"Among the questions that will undoubtedly come before the meeting for action," said Mr. Barrett, "the plight of the wheat farmers, freight rate reductions the administration of and need of improvement in the present rural credit facilities, legislation to insure truthful branding of woolen fabrics, seeds, fertilizers and feeds and questions such as taxation and the soldier bonus."

On the first day the delegates will hear addresses by a number of Senators and officials. On the second day they will meet to hear reports of their committees and to transact business. Among those who will speak on the first day are Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, head of the Senate Agricultural Bloc; Senator Thaddeus Caraway, of Arkansas; Senator Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota and Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa.

Secretary of Agriculture, H. C. Wallace has promised to address the meeting unless some unexpected emergency turns up.

Reports of the progress and future programs of important groups affiliated with the National Board of Farm Organizations will be made by A. C. Davis, of Springfield, Mo., Secretary of the National Farmers' Union; John D. Miller, of Susquehanna, Pa., President of the National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation; LeRoy Melton, of Greenville, Ill., President of the Farmers' Equity Union, and John A. McSparran, of Furness, Pa., Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

The officers of the organizations are Charles S. Barrett, Chairman and President of the National Farmers' Union, Union City, Georgia; Charles W. Holman, Secretary, Washington, D. C. The Executive Committee consists of John D. Miller, Chairman; Vice-President of the Dairyman's League Co-Operative Association of New York and President of the National Milk Producers' Federation; Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; John A. McSparran, of Furness, Pa., Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and J. H. Kimble, of Port Deposit, Md., representing the National Farmers' Congress.

The participating organizations are: Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America; National Co-Operative Milk Producers Federation; Pennsylvania State Grange; Farmers Equity Union; Farmers' National Congress; National Agricultural Organization Society; National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits; Farmers' Society of Equity; Wisconsin State Union; American Society of Equity; American Association for Agricultural Legislation; Intermountain Farmers' Association; Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association; Florida Citrus Exchange and American Society of Equity.

INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Editorial



Plans which have been carefully worked out and which were adopted, without a dissenting voice at the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association recently, is looking forward to a milk supply in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, which will be second to none as far as market milk is concerned.

In many distributing districts in the United States, drastic regulations have been imposed on producers of milk. In instances specific regulations are on statute books and may be enforced at any time, which would impose considerable hardship and expense upon producers in meeting those requirements.

Cleaning house at home, in a sane and simple method, has been the program adopted by the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

In many producing districts in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, farmers are now producing milk under improved sanitary methods.

The expense of the cleanup will not be large and a reasonable time will be allowed for the completion of the work.

This cleanup program has not been confined to producers of milk alone, but includes also sanitary regulations on the part of the buyers of milk. Receiving stations and plants in which milk is prepared for distribution come in for their share of betterments and improvements under the proposed sanitary regulations.

The movement looking toward a safe sanitary supply of milk means much to the consumers. The knowledge that such conditions are regulated and observed is a material factor in the sale and consumption of milk.

Our greatest advertisement to the consumer of milk produced in the Philadelphia Milk Shed is the insurance that the product is made under sanitary conditions, as well as handled, bottled and distributed to consumers under the same methods.

Every member of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association should comply with the proposed regulations as soon as possible after they have been announced. This is one of the big forward moves that have been made toward a healthful, safe and sanitary supply of milk.

It is important that members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association promptly notify the Philadelphia office of any changes in mailing addresses.

This will greatly facilitate the prompt delivery of the Milk Producers Review as well as any direct communication necessary on association matters.

The association would also appreciate any information in changes that have been made in the delivery of your milk. That is, if you have made any changes from one to any other receiving station after the first of the year.

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

Special certificates for obtaining reduced railroad fares by members of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland agricultural organizations may be obtained by applying to R. W. Balderston, secretary Interstate Milk Producers Association, Boyetown Building, Philadelphia Pa.

Such certificates entitle the member and the dependent members of the family to one and one half return fares from point of origin to Harrisburg and return in attending the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.; January 22 to 25, 1924.

EFFECTIVENESS OF OLEO LAW SHOWN IN RECORDS

The history of the enforcement of the oleomargarine act, one of the twenty odd food laws under the supervision of the Bureau of Foods of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is an interesting revelation of how complete has been the clean-up in the oleo trade since the law went into effect in 1901.

From records dating back to 1908, it is shown how the trade has changed hands from the unscrupulous distributor to the reputable firm which takes pride in its product and is guided by sound business ethics in its sale.

In 1908, according to James Foust, director of the bureau, out of 444 samples taken by the food agents, 95 per cent. were violations. More than 350 of the samples, or 84 per cent., were oleo products colored to resemble butter, sold as and for butter, and at butter prices.

Through rigid enforcement of the act the number of cases in which unlawful coloring was found dropped down to one each in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 and in 1922, none were reported.

During the period from 1908 to 1922, 2,576 samples were taken of which 1290, or approximately 50 per cent., resulted in prosecutions. Prosecutions have dropped from 699 in 1909 to a total of 34 in the past four years. With the trade in good hands the chief concern of the food officials in recent years has been not so much a matter of prosecuting as in preventing violations by seeing that the trade thoroughly understands the law and licenses are taken out.

The number of licenses today runs close to 4,000, a marked contrast to the limited number taken out in the early years of the act. During the war, the number of licenses increased greatly but the total has now returned to normal.

A good share of the success of this act is credited by Director Foust to the fact that the license fee is sufficiently large to discourage the efforts of firms of uncertain reputation.

INTER-STATE DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association was held at the Philadelphia headquarters, Saturday, December 29th, 1923.

At this meeting the three additional directors elected at the annual meeting of the association, made their initial appearance as members of the board. These members include S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Dorchester county, Md.; J. W. Keith, Centreville, Queen Anne county, Maryland, and Charles F. Preston, Nottingham, Chester county, Pa.

Following the transaction of routine business, the question of increasing the number of the executive committee of the board of directors from its present number of five to seven.

The number was increased to seven and E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Maryland, and E. H. Donovan, Brenford, Delaware, were elected as the additional members on the board.

Programs and procedure for the coming year's association work were outlined by the officers and executive committee and approved by the board.

The proposed sanitary regulations, adopted by the annual meeting were discussed and plans for the performance of the physical work of investigation and survey were approved.

A round table discussion as to conditions in the respective territories of the various directors followed, when detailed conditions were reported and discussed in the various sections of the Inter-State territory.

Before the close of the meeting, Charles W. Hollman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, Washington, D. C., and John A. McSparran, Master, Pennsylvania State Grange, made brief addresses on timely topics.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE REDUCES PRICE

The Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association has announced that beginning January 7th it would sell Class 1, or fluid milk, at \$2.33 per 100 lbs. This is a reduction of 47¢ per 100 lbs., or 1¢ a qt. below the price of \$2.80 which went into effect November 12th last. The price of milk used in other classifications will remain the same.

The economic importance of tuberculosis in the dairy industry is shown by figures on the length of time cows remain in the milking herd. The figures, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that the average cow remains in the milking herd 4.2 years. However, when the cows removed on account of tuberculosis are not considered it is found that the turnover is not nearly so great, the useful life of the average cow being 5.7 years.

The eradication of the great cattle plague will cut down the costs of production of dairy products.

GET READY FOR ICE HARVEST

It's time to perform such odd jobs as getting the loading platform ready, repairing the ice house, and drying your hay or sawdust. It is also important to have all the tools ready when the time comes. It is just as necessary to cut ice at the right time as it is to cut hay when it is fit.

Rebuilding is not necessary to make most farm homes attractive. Paint and shrubbery plantings will work wonders.

INTER-STATE FIELD WORKERS CONFERENCE

The field workers of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association were in conference at the association headquarters in Philadelphia, on December 28th. These meetings are held periodically in order that the field representatives operating in the different sections of the territory might become better informed as to the conditions and problems as they exist in the various other districts.

The meetings are presided over by H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association. R. W. Balderston, secretary, C. I. Cohee of the Department of Quality Control, of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council and A. A. Miller, editor of the Milk Producers Review, were also in attendance.

The various field representatives presented detailed reports as to conditions in their respective territories.

These meetings afford a direct monthly contact of conditions in the field and are of marked value to the association in planning its various programs.

Plans and developments regarding the testing and weighing programs of the field workers are considered and developed at these meetings as are also the plans regarding campaign work in connection with membership drives.

These meetings also afford an opportunity for the officers of the association to outline future programs and policies of the association which information may be carried direct to the members in the field, either by meetings or personal contacts.

ALMOST 250 FOOD CASES PROSECUTED IN PENNSYLVANIA LAST MONTH

The highest receipts for any month of November in recent years and a greater number of prosecutions than in any other month in 1923, are reported by the Bureau of Foods, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in its summary of food law enforcement for the month ending November 30.

The receipts from licenses issued during the month amounted to \$1,133.53, and from the food fines, \$3,735, making a total of almost \$5,000. The total receipts for the first eleven months of the year amount to \$426,432.

Two hundred and forty-four prosecutions were ordered, 57 more than in October, the next highest month, and 116 more than in June.

The act under which the greatest number of violations were recorded was the Milk and Cream act of 1911. Ninety-five prosecutions were made in all, 86 for the sale of milk and skimmed milk low in butterfat and solids. Fines imposed for violations under this act made up the largest single item in the November report, an aggregate of \$1,175 having been collected.

Most of these milk violations were found in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses where milk was served by the glass. The State Bureau of Foods has always advocated the sale of milk in bottled form and in the past few years a marked tendency has been noticed by the field agents toward a more wholesome product and greater cleanliness in distribution.

A summary of the other outstanding violations shows that under the fresh egg act there were 70 prosecutions and \$225 imposed in fines; 8 prosecutions for selling ground fresh meat containing sulphites, \$600 in fines.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

Philadelphia Selling Plan

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again becomes effective with January, 1924. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1923.

In January milk will be paid for on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount will be paid for on the average New York 92 score butter price for the month, plus 20 per cent. Milk in excess of an amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat average New York 92 score butter price for the month.

DECEMBER F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA Grade B Market Milk

From these prices 1 cent per 46½ quarts or 1 cent per 100 pounds is to be deducted by the buyer, which together with one cent per 46½ quarts, contributed by the buyer is to be turned over to the treasurer of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for the purpose of carrying on a publicity campaign advertising the food value and greater consumption of dairy products. Two cents per 100 pounds commission from the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association is to be deducted and returned to the association.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.05	\$2.97	6.35
3.10	2.99	6.40
3.15	3.01	6.45
3.20	3.03	6.50
3.25	3.05	6.55
3.30	3.07	6.60
3.35	3.09	6.65
3.40	3.11	6.70
3.45	3.13	6.75
3.50	3.15	6.80
3.55	3.17	6.85
3.60	3.19	6.90
3.65	3.21	6.95
3.70	3.23	7.00
3.75	3.25	7.05
3.80	3.27	7.10
3.85	3.29	7.15
3.90	3.31	7.20
3.95	3.33	7.25
4.00	3.35	7.30
4.05	3.37	7.35
4.10	3.39	7.40
4.15	3.41	7.45
4.20	3.43	7.50
4.25	3.45	7.55
4.30	3.47	7.60
4.35	3.49	7.65
4.40	3.51	7.70
4.45	3.53	7.75
4.50	3.55	7.80
4.55	3.57	7.85
4.60	3.59	7.90
4.65	3.61	7.95
4.70	3.63	8.00
4.75	3.65	8.05
4.80	3.67	8.10
4.85	3.69	8.15
4.90	3.71	8.20
4.95	3.73	8.25
5.00	3.75	8.30
5.05	3.77	8.35

When milk is not tested the price F. O. B. Philadelphia is 7½ cents a quart.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.05	\$2.97	6.35
3.10	2.99	6.40
3.15	3.01	6.45
3.20	3.03	6.50
3.25	3.05	6.55
3.30	3.07	6.60
3.35	3.09	6.65
3.40	3.11	6.70
3.45	3.13	6.75
3.50	3.15	6.80
3.55	3.17	6.85
3.60	3.19	6.90
3.65	3.21	6.95
3.70	3.23	7.00
3.75	3.25	7.05
3.80	3.27	7.10
3.85	3.29	7.15
3.90	3.31	7.20
3.95	3.33	7.25
4.00	3.35	7.30
4.05	3.37	7.35
4.10	3.39	7.40
4.15	3.41	7.45
4.20	3.43	7.50
4.25	3.45	7.55
4.30	3.47	7.60
4.35	3.49	7.65
4.40	3.51	7.70
4.45	3.53	7.75
4.50	3.55	7.80
4.55	3.57	7.85
4.60	3.59	7.90
4.65	3.61	7.95
4.70	3.63	8.00
4.75	3.65	8.05
4.80	3.67	8.10
4.85	3.69	8.15
4.90	3.71	8.20
4.95	3.73	8.25
5.00	3.75	8.30
5.05	3.77	8.35

MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

Month	F. O. B. per quart Phila. zone per crt.
1922	
January	5.35
February	5.35
March	5.35
April	5.35
May	5.35
June	5.35
July	5.35
August	5.35
September	5.35
October	5.35
November	5.35
December	5.35

1923 MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES 4¢ milk at all country receiving points

Month	First Half	Class I	Class II
January	\$2.54	\$2.49	\$2.07
February	2.81	2.36	1.97
March	2.36	2.37	1.98
April	2.35	2.24	1.86
May	2.07	2.02	1.68
June	1.86	1.86	1.56
July	1.86	1.86	1.56
August	2.07	2.02	1.68
September	2.16	2.19	1.73

Hugh G. Van Pelt says:

"Search for the true secret that has brought success to the best livestock man you know. You will find it is nothing more or less than that his animals are always well, always in good condition, always working, always returning profit; never sick, never in poor condition, never loafing, never running up a large expense for medical treatment."

That Describes a Larro-fed Cow!

People often wonder about the success achieved by Larro users. Mr. Van Pelt's words tell the story.

Larro users succeed because Larro-fed cows are always well, always working, always returning a profit. They produce heavily when fresh and they continue producing heavily for a longer period of time. What's more, they produce economically. One pound of Larro yields from three to four pounds of milk. The exact amount, of course, depends on the kind and quality of roughage and on the length of time the cow has been in milk.

When a cow goes "off feed" you can sometimes bring her back part way, but she will never be the same in that lactation period. Feed Larro and she doesn't go off feed.

The Larro Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

FREE "Feeding the Fresh Cow" is the title of an article that appears in the current issue of the Larro Dairyman. If you are not receiving this excellent, free magazine for cow-owners, fill out and mail this coupon now, or take it to your LARRO dealer.

The Larro Milling Company

113 Larro Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen: I am now feeding.....cows and I want to receive, without cost, your magazine—"The Larro Dairyman."

Name.....

St. or R. F. D.....

Town.....State.....



COOLING MILK IN WINTER

Just because the weather is cold is no guarantee that milk does not have to be cooled. A great quantity of milk is spoiled through insufficient cooling in winter. This is particularly true of the night's milk, and is due largely to efforts of the dairyman to keep the milk from freezing.

DAIRY COUNCIL SERVICE

The various departments of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Is Yours for the Asking Without Cost

You may have Lecturers and Speakers on Health or Nutrition Topics



MOTION PICTURE FILMS ON DAIRYING SUBJECTS

PLAYS FOR THE CHILDREN

LANTERN SLIDES, LITERATURE, POSTERS, ETC.

The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to thousands of consumers and producers. Why not include those in your community?

There is no charge for this service for local I. M. Pa. Meetings, Community or Local Meeting in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

Let Us Plan Your Entertainment

Write for detailed Information

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

BOYERTOWN BUILDING

1211 Arch Street
PHILADELPHIA

PROPOSED I. M. P. A. SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR MILK AND CREAM

(Continued from page 1)

to transport contaminating commodities, particularly live-stock or poultry, along with milk or cream, when such commodities come in direct contact with the milk cans or other containers.

(c) Prompt Shipment:

1. All milk for shipment should be delivered to the carrier at proper time so that it will reach its destination as fresh as possible.

(d) Temperature:

1. Milk will be rejected for use as fluid milk which has not been precooled before being

offered for transportation and protected by the carriers so as to deliver it at destination at a temperature of 60 degrees or under.

(e) Handling:

1. Cans full of milk or cream should not be super-imposed directly upon each other when such treatment injures the cans.

2. All cans, whether full or empty, must be placed upon the platform or an equivalent receiving floor and not thrown or dropped on the ground, or otherwise mistreated.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING CREAMERIES AND RECEIVING STATIONS

BUILDING AND PREMISES

(A) Ventilation:

The creamery must be adequately lighted and ventilated, to admit direct sunlight when practicable into every room where milk or cream is handled, except cold-storage rooms, and allow free access of pure air to all parts of the building.

(B) Flies:

The building must be arranged and equipped so as to reduce as much as practicable the access of flies. During the fly season the building where milk or cream is handled must be effectively screened. Particular attention must be paid to the receiving room. Systematic measures must be practised to remove such flies as gain entrance to the building.

(C) Cleaning:

All equipment, walls, floors, platforms, and driveways must be kept clean and facilities provided for washing with scalding water and some approved detergent when necessary.

(D) Floors:

All floors of milk and cream handling room must be watertight, properly graded and drained and kept free from holes and cracks so that the drainage is discharged into a sewer, properly constructed cesspool or septic tank, or conveyed by drains to a point at least three hundred (300) feet from the building, unless satisfactory disposal can be made at a closer distance; when necessary effective traps must be installed to prevent a back flow of sewer gas. Every floor shall be kept in sanitary condition and in good repair.

(E) Walls and Ceilings:

Walls and ceilings in milk and cream handling rooms must be tight and clean and when made of wood or metal must be painted a light color.

(F) Creamery Isolation:

No stable and no room for living or domestic purposes shall communicate directly with any room in which milk or cream are handled or in which utensils are washed or stored.

(G) Creamery Toilet Facilities:

Suitable toilet facilities must be provided for the use of employees, but no water closet shall communicate directly with any room in which milk or cream are handled or in which utensils are washed or stored.

(Continued on page 7)

PROPOSED I. M. P. A. SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR MILK AND CREAM

(Continued from page 6)

rectly with any room used for handling milk or cream or with any room in which utensils are washed or stored. Privies or earth closets must be situated at least one hundred (100) feet from the building and must have fly-proof vaults. Seat covers must be self-closing.

b. Suitable washing facilities must be provided for enabling attendants to wash their hands after using toilet or after work which would be liable to pollute milk or cream.

(H) Driveway:

Driveway to receiving and discharging doors must have a hard bed and must be well drained and free from objectionable accumulations of putrefactive products.

(I) Water Supply:

The water supply shall be uncontaminated, easily accessible, sufficient in quantity for all purposes and shall be protected against polluting surface drainage. No privy, cesspool, stable, pile of manure or other source of contamination shall be located in such proximity to the source of the water supply as to render contamination of the same possible.

(J) Premises:

All premises about creamery or receiving station must be well drained and free from hog pens, open privies and other contaminating surroundings. They should be kept clean and free from accumulated rubbish, junk and other sources of contamination. The buildings and all approached thereto shall be kept clean and otherwise presentable.

(K) Power Plant:

The power plant must be separated from the milk room by a tight partition.

(L) Smoking and Spitting:

Smoking and spitting where milk, cream or milk containers are exposed is prohibited.

EQUIPMENT

(A) Oil Cups:

All bearings for shaftings in milk-handling room must be provided with suitable oil cups or pans.

(B) Washing Trough:

A trough holding the longest pipe and provided with open steam jets and water shall be used for immersing and sterilizing pipes, unless other suitable apparatus is installed for such sterilization.

(C) Construction of Machinery:

All weigh cans, storage vats, mixing vats, pumps, pipes and other apparatus must be of sanitary construction, all angles and joints being smoothly soldered. All pumps and pipes must be so arranged that they can easily be taken apart for cleaning. The use of tightly soldered elbow joint is prohibited.

(D) Can Washer and Sterilizer:

Effective apparatus must be provided for the washing and sterilization of all cans.

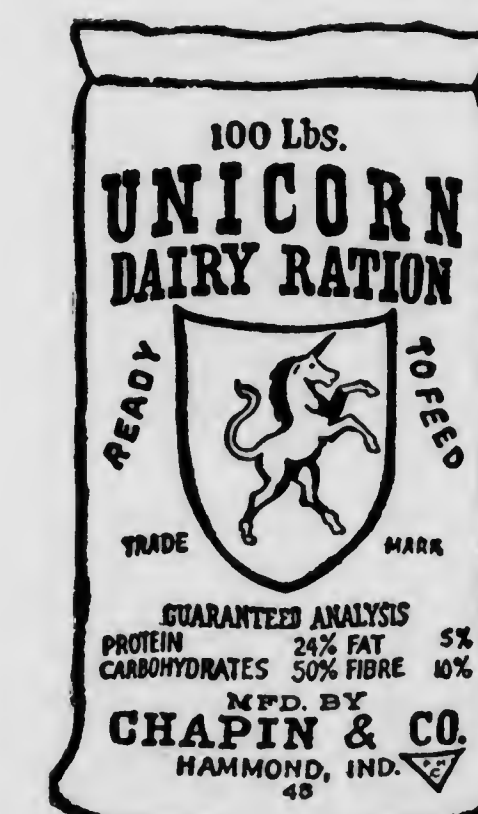
(E) Sterilization of Apparatus:

All milk cans, weigh cans, storage vats, mixing vats, pumps, pipes and other apparatus used for handling milk and cream must be thoroughly cleaned at the end of a day's run and no such apparatus shall under any circumstances be used a second time until it shall have been, after the previous use thereof, so cleaned and sterilized.

Pay Less for Feed

UNICORN leads as an economy ration. Four bags of it will go as far with your cows as will five bags of any other ration you can buy or mix yourself.

The reason for this is easy to understand. Unicorn contains exactly the right feeds, in exactly the right amounts, to produce a ration that gets the milk with the use of the smallest amount of feed.



This means that the man who has, we will say, \$40 in the bank with which to buy feed, can get by far the most value for his money when he buys Unicorn. Sixteen bags of Unicorn are worth as much as a whole ton of most other feeds.

Figures that come from hundreds of herds each year, prove that for every \$40 worth of Unicorn you buy you get back from \$130 to \$160 worth of milk, even at present milk prices.

Unicorn is the one time-tried dairy feed. The good reputation it has earned is due to the fact

that for the past 16 years it has been the source of unflinching profit to a vast number of prosperous dairymen.

Ask the neighbor who feeds Unicorn; then talk with the reliable feed store man who sells it.

More Profit Every Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

(F) Racks and Can Driers:

Racks, constructed preferably of metal must be provided for holding washed cans in an inverted position until well drained, unless driers are employed during the sterilization of cans and can covers.

(G) Employees' Garments:

Clean, washable outer garments must be worn by employees while handling milk or cream.

(4) Handling of Milk:

All milk which is not intended for immediate pasteurization or manufacture should be immediately cooled to a temperature of 60 degrees F. and maintained thereat. All raw milk shipped must reach destination at no higher temperature than 60 degrees F. All pasteurized milk must be at a temperature below 60 degrees at all times.

(B) Delivery:

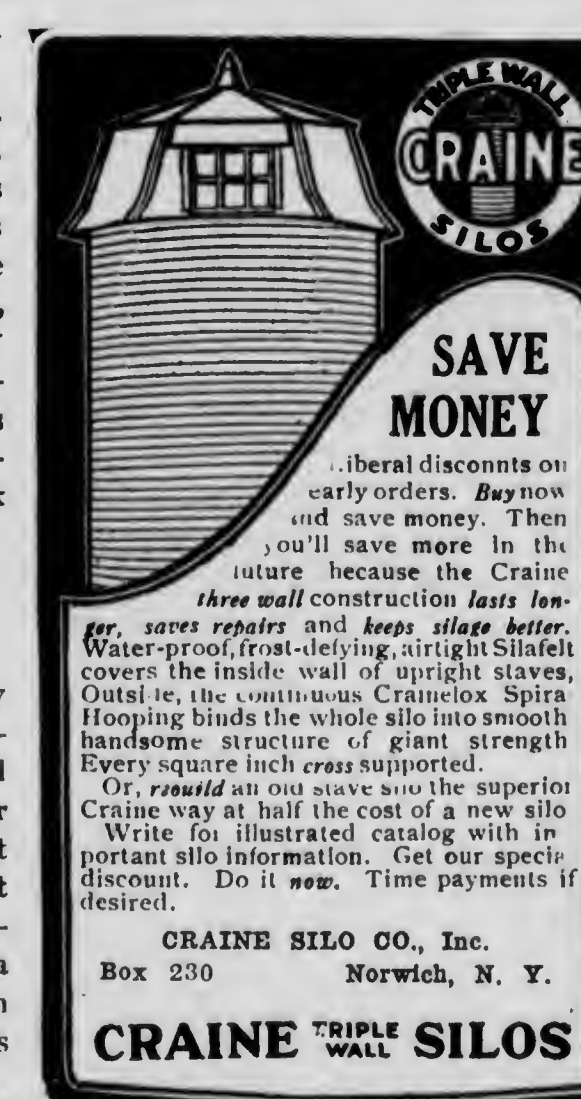
Milk or cream offered for delivery at receiving station and creameries must be handled promptly. If, due to delay of delivery after arrival at creamery of such milk or cream reaches a temperature of 70 degrees, arrangements must be made whereby definite periods of delivery will be assigned to different

drivers so as to provide for prompt acceptance of milk by dealers.

(C) Creameries which deliver or sell skim milk to patrons must make such deliveries into cans or other receptacles inside the creamery building unless proper provision is made to prevent the usual accompaniment of flies and allied, unsanitary conditions. Skim milk, whey or other milk products must not be discharged from the dairy under conditions which constitute a menace to the production of a wholesome and clean milk supply.

FROZEN MILK

Delivering frozen milk to a creamery is a losing proposition. Whatever adheres to the can or cover, as well as all floating ice particles, constitute a clear loss. In their endeavor to prevent freezing, many dairymen make no effort to cool the night's milk until the following morning. As a result, there is a continuous bacterial growth in the warm milk all night long, and the milk is frequently badly tainted.



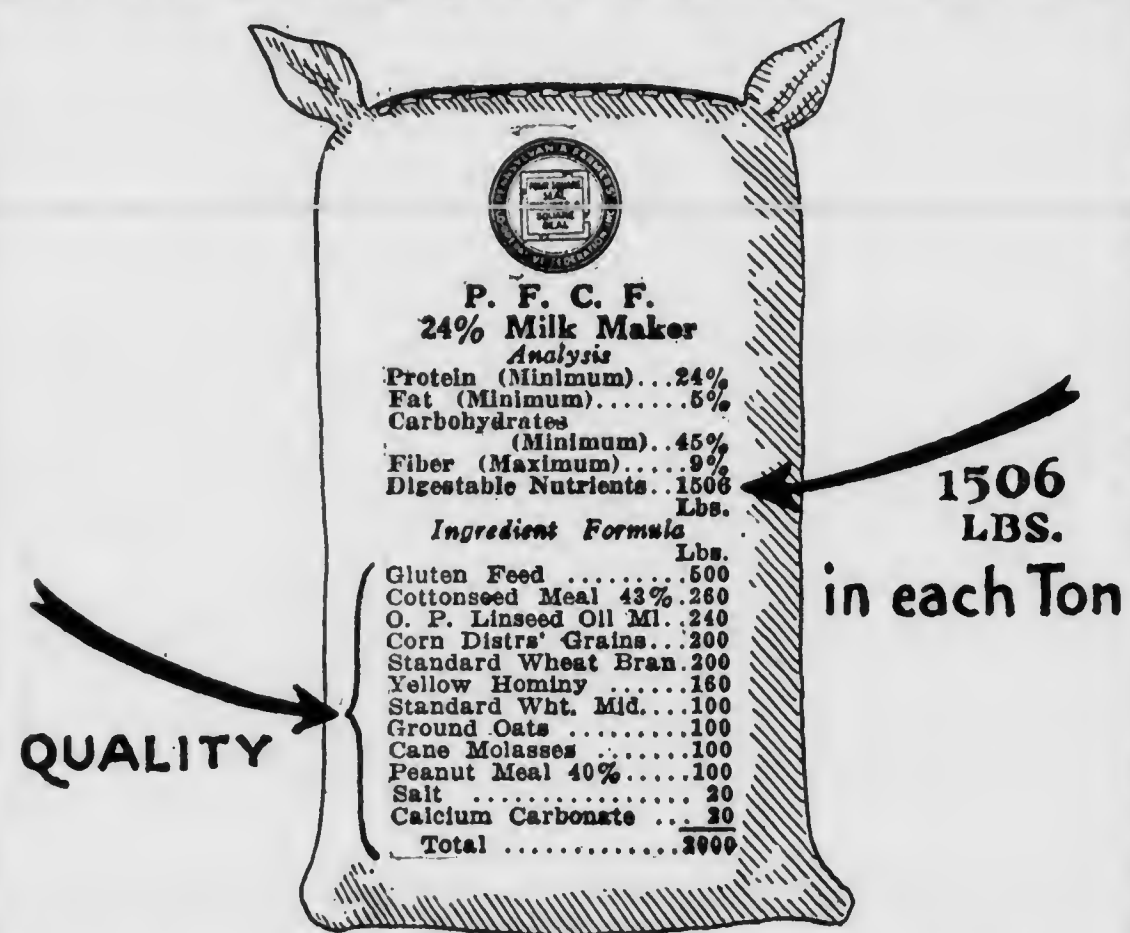
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Lewis Linseed Cake



The compressed feed will keep your cows in good flesh and will increase the milk flow.

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Finely ground and free from dirt.

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GLEANINGS FROM THE FIELD

ANNOUNCEMENT

In this space, beginning with the current issue, news items or remarks pertaining particularly to membership work will appear. Your Association has set aside an Organization Department and this column will be the official mouthpiece of that department. If you are interested in the progress and growth of your great marketing enterprise, in the amusing incidents of personal contact that line the path of that growth, in the dramatic appeal that the spectacle of nearly twenty thousand co-operating dairymen presents, then when your Review comes, pull your chair up to the stove, put on your slippers, and start the evening with a glance through our new column.

There is no agricultural field in our country that has made such strides while still as young as Co-operative Marketing. The necessity was there, long before organizations came into existence to take up the work; therefore development has been rapid. The possibilities of co-operation have such an appeal to the imagination of the worker that the glamour of achievement has, in some cases, been the cause of failure. Your Association has steered the middle road, conservative in its direction, and as such has won the support of the leading dairymen in its territory; that great body of milk producers who see the need of progressive marketing steps through conservative action. These men, farming in Maryland, in Delaware, in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, have suddenly, through co-operation, been changed from individuals with a rather lax interest in their fellow producers to neighbors working for a common aim. If this little column can serve, in a small way, to bring that great family a little closer to a mutual fridside, it will have attained its object.

JUNIATA-PERRY COUNTIES

Recent membership work in Juniata county in the Thompsonstown shipping district resulted in gaining over a hundred new members for the Association. Dairy Council and organization meetings throughout this territory drew large and interested audiences.

At Wila, Pa., a new local of over twenty-five members was organized and a representative immediately elected who attended the Annual Meeting of the Association in Philadelphia. The dairymen in this section showed a keen interest in their marketing problems and their prompt response to pleas for organization speaks well for the progress of their industry. Officers elected by the members of the new local were Herman Kinzer, president; Wm. McNaughton, vice president, and Wm. Gable, secretary. Mr. Gable was elected as the representative to the Annual Meeting.

This campaign was the second local membership drive carried on since the recent establishment of an Organization

Department. The first campaign, in Queen Anne County, Maryland, produced 75 members. Juniata county increased their membership to 100. At the present time a drive is in progress in Delaware county.

Any director or local officer seeing the need for work of this kind in his territory should get in touch with the central office at once. We wish to emphasize the importance of keeping in close touch with the affairs of the Association through the leaders in your local territory. One function of the Membership Department will be to make the contact personal. If your section needs organization get your word in at once.

DELAWARE-CHESTER COUNTY

We are glad to report that our Delaware-Chester County drive for members is out of the preliminary stage and ready to swing into a real advance. It is too early to predict the outcome, but indications are favorable.

Mr. Shangle is coming down from Trenton for the meetings which are to be held in this vicinity so the dairymen attending are sure of a convincing talk.

BUCKS, LEHIGH AND NORTHAMPTON

In considering the field work done by representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association in the north-eastern section of its territory in Pennsylvania, some outstanding developments have been made.

Six new locals have been organized during the year.

Bursonville, Bucks county, with some 45 members; Bath, Hecktown, Weaversville and Schoenersville, in Northampton county with a total of nearly 200 members, and Ruchsville, Lehigh county, with 45 members.

They are all good, healthy locals, which were represented at the last annual meeting of the association for the first time.

The work of the association in this territory was not to find a market for the milk but to better that already established.

Low prices for milk had been the rule in this territory. The effort was to induce buyers to pay current market prices. In instances the prices paid farmers were advanced from 40 to 52 cents per hundred pounds.

Check tests were arranged for the butterfat content of milk, a feature heretofore unheard of by milk shippers in that territory.

This work is particularly outstanding in the fact that in the territory but a few miles distant from some of these local organizations, farmers are receiving from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hundred weight less for their milk than the members of these new locals.

In Bucks county, Pennsylvania, over 300 farmers have become members of the association during the past year.

DAIRY COUNCIL WORK

The effectiveness of the work of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council stands out prominently in many sections where work has been done.

Milk campaigns in country districts have been effective not only in immediate betterments in health, but also in the continued effort toward health programs as may be noted from the following newspaper clipping:

"Mrs. Eugene Stapler, chairman of the school lunch, spent a day, recently at the school. She has been conducting a milk drinking contest in the first six grades of the school. Prizes will be awarded during the coming week. The greatest number of cups served any one day, was one hundred and one. The school is now serving hot lunch, cocoa, soups, etc., in addition to the milk."

SUBSTITUTE RATION DEvised FOR CALVES OF DAIRY HERDS

In dairy herds whose entire output is sold as whole milk at high prices, there is need for a means of raising the calves on other feeds. A number of substitute rations have been worked out at various experiment stations which have proved fairly satisfactory. On the experimental farm of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Beltsville, Md., a mixture has been devised as the result of experience, which is suggested for use in raising calves where the whole milk is more profitably disposed of through other sources.

The department's recommended ration is as follows: Take 50 parts finely ground corn, 15 parts linseed oil meal, 15 parts dried blood flour, 10 parts skim-milk powder, one-half part salt. Stir up with warm water at the rate of 1 pound of the meal mixture to about 6 pounds of water. Increase gradually as the whole milk is decreased, until at the time the calf is 50 days old it should be getting only the gruel. At this time 1½ to 2 pounds of the meal mixed with water will constitute a day's feed. The total quantity of milk used is about 300 pounds; if less is fed the calves are likely to be unthrifty.

The time at which calves can be put on milk substitutes alone, say department dairymen, depends upon the same factors as in the use of separated milk, namely, the breed, development, and vigor of the calves, etc. It is hardly safe, as a rule, even with the most vigorous ones, to attempt to put them on milk substitutes alone within one month after birth; and with calves below normal vigor some milk for two months or more may be necessary to raise them.

The department suggests, as a guide for feeding the above substitute to large vigorous calves, the following schedule: First 10 days, 10 pounds of whole milk daily; second ten days, 8 pounds of milk and 0.4 pound of meal (mixed up in 6 times its weight of warm water); third 10 days, 6 pounds milk and 0.8 pound meal; fourth 10 days, 4 pounds milk and 1.2 pounds meal; fifth 10 days, 2 pounds milk and 1.6 pounds meal; after 50 days, 2 pounds meal and no milk. Smaller and less vigorous calves should be fed somewhat less, and the milk feeding should be continued a little longer. In any event, a total of 300 pounds of milk should be sufficient. Grain and roughage should be fed with milk substitutes the same as with separated milk. Whole milk is the best food for a calf; skim milk ranks second. Calves fed the substitute as stated above have been subject to no more digestive troubles than the skim milk fed calves and the gains in weight have not been materially less.

FARM LEADERS WILL TALK AT FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

At least 24 men of the agricultural staff of the Pennsylvania State College are scheduled to appear on the programs of the various agricultural meetings held during the week of the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 22 to 26.

There is scarcely an hour in the day when the Pennsylvania farmer cannot drop in on one of the many conferences and meetings and hear an authority from Pennsylvania or out-of-state discuss some important phase of agriculture.

It's Results That Count

"We have used Sugared Schumacher Feed as the maintenance part of our dairy herd ration for years and find that when fed with cottonseed meal or other protein concentrate, it gives us the most satisfactory and economical ration we can buy. Our cows do splendidly on this feed, giving us maximum milk yield—stay in splendid flesh and physical condition and deliver well developed strong calves."

Hofwyl Plantation Dairy, Brunswick, Ga.

Such is the gratifying experience of the thousands of dairymen who make

SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED

the base of their herd ration. It supplies the energy—staying power and ideal physical fitness which is absolutely necessary if your cows give their maximum milk yield throughout their entire lactation periods. That's why it helps cows give more milk—it keeps them in perfect, vigorous health.

Feed Sugared Schumacher Feed as the carbohydrate or maintenance part of your ration. Feed it with Boss Dairy Ration, our new 24% Protein Feed, which contains liberal amounts of cottonseed meal, gluten feed, linseed oil meal and other valuable milk producing ingredients, and note the increased milk yield and improved health condition of your herd. You will be agreeably surprised with the better results and greater feed economy—and it's results that count.



Sugared Schumacher Feed and Boss Dairy Ration (our 24% protein feed), are for sale by feed dealers everywhere.

The Quaker Oats Company

Dept. 1665, Address CHICAGO U. S. A.

D-10

TEST DEvised TO DISTINGUISH REMADE FROM NATURAL MILK

The extensive manufacture of milk in various concentrated forms brought a demand for a test whereby "remade milk" can be distinguished from natural milk. Such a test was recently devised by Oscar L. Evenson of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. By the use of this test as little as 10 per cent. of "remade milk" mixed with natural milk can be detected, although there is some variation that depends upon the grade of powdered milk used. The amount of condensed milk that can be detected depends upon the degree of heat used in its manufacture.

The test is begun by adding an equal volume of water to 25 cubic centimeters of the milk in a 250 c.c. glass container and warming it to 25 or 30 degrees centigrade. Curd is then produced by adding 3.5 to 4 c.c. of 10 per cent. acetic acid; and 200 c.c. of distilled water is added. After the curd has settled, as much of the liquid as possible is poured off through a 166-mesh silk holding cloth and the curd collected on it is washed back with the bulk of the curd. This washing and pouring off is repeated three or four times and the curd is then transferred to rapid double filter and washed three times, the curd being broken up with a glass rod to facilitate washing. After the excess water has been squeezed out the curd is placed in a glass vial and



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Air-tight, freeze-proof, perfect all-weather silo. The tried and proved metal silo, built for life-time service. Write us for facts about superior Ross Service, just as your neighbors have told them to us. Write for them today.

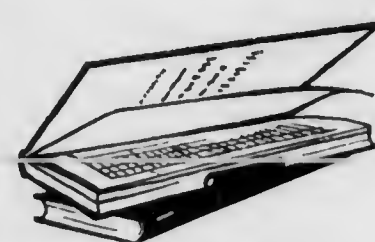
Agents and Dealers: write for proposition. E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter Co. and Silo. Pioneer Builders of Ross In-de-str-uct-O Galvanized Metal Silos. Successors to the E. W. Ross Co., Est. 1850. Desk 112 Springfield, Ohio.

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Equipment to handle milk

from cow to consumer



Printed Record Forms and Books for the Dairyman

The "business" dairyman wants to know what's what. It is the way to profits. Forms and records are just as necessary to the dairyman as to the factory office.

Testing devices are also necessary to the modern dairyman. The big Bestov store in Phila. carries all of these things.

Get the habit of buying your dairy supplies of Cherry-Bassett-Winner!

DAILY MILK RECORD	From	To	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total
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From Every Sack of

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED

over the use of any wheat, corn and oats feed. Ask your feed dealer for the facts and proof or write for them direct.

International Sugar Feed Company

Minneapolis, Minnesota

LIVE AGENTS WANTED



THE ICE HOUSE

The season is at hand when the storage of ice for next summer use is possible.

Those having ice houses on their farms should not neglect housing a full supply of ice.

There is no question as to the value of a sufficient supply of ice on the farm—not only as a means of cooling milk rapidly to a low temperature, but for the use of the housewife in her daily work during the summer months.

If you do not have an ice house on the farm—make up your mind to build one and harvest this winter's ice and

place in a temporary house until the new one is built.

The following table gives approximate sizes of building necessary.

Quantity of ice	Length	Width	Height
10 tons	10 ft.	7 ft.	7 ft.
20 tons	14 ft.	8 ft.	8 ft.
30 tons	14 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.
40 tons	18 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.
50 tons	16 ft.	12 ft.	12 ft.

See your county agent for details as to construction of buildings. Detailed data may also be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

IS PENNSYLVANIA A DAIRY STATE?

By F. A. WILLITS, Secretary of Agriculture

Presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Is Pennsylvania a dairy state? A glance at the value of dairy products of this state and other states shows Pennsylvania to be third in dairy importance in the country. New York leads with a total value of her dairy crops in 1920 at \$179,695,000. Wisconsin is next with a total value of \$177,082,000, and Pennsylvania dairy products brought her in 1920 \$99,617,000, just a little over one-fourth the value of all agricultural crops in the state.

An industry of such relative importance cannot be overlooked. An industry on whose products depend the very life of the human race is not only worth studying but is worth promoting and improving. It is not only that dairy products must be increased but still more important is the fact that the quality must be raised to the highest point.

What is a cow today? When in 1870 the census men counted the cows on Pennsylvania farms and the people at Pennsylvania dinner tables, he recorded that there was one cow to every four and one-half people, and in 1920 when the count was made it was discovered that, though the human and cow population had both greatly increased, there was now only one cow to every six and one-half people. Were the people of Pennsylvania using less milk and milk products? Very far from it. In fact they were drinking seven times more milk than their forebears. In 1870 the milk sold in Pennsylvania annually was four gallons per person and in 1920 it had increased to about thirty gallons per person—and more milk used every year.

It is hard to say what a cow in 1870 was producing annually, but we may safely assume that it did not come very near to the average production per cow today, which is 3990 pounds.

What is a cow in Pennsylvania? Evidently something very different as a milk producing machine from the cow of 1870.

In that half century something vastly important must have happened to the cow. And just what has happened to this important animal may be seen by a short survey of the industry in Pennsylvania today.

In proportion to our population the number of cows, as has already been stated, has actually declined. The twenty years, 1870 to 1890, was a period of rapid development. It is the only period of any duration in which the number of cows has increased in proportion to the population.

What has happened to the butter and cheese in fifty years? In 1870 Pennsylvania was producing 58,000,000 pounds of butter. Creameries today have almost disappeared.

In 1922 the butter production had decreased to 34,000,000 lbs., 24,000,000 lbs. less than in 1870. The cheese in Pennsylvania has declined from 2,000,000 lbs. to less than one-half million in the last fifty years. Most of the butter used in Pennsylvania homes comes from Wisconsin, while practically all the cheese is imported from other sections. Why should there have been this enormous decrease in the production of such important articles of food? Because in

Pennsylvania production and manufacturing have been separated and it is more profitable for the farmer to ship his milk in a fluid form to city dealers and manufacturers via the country milk station than to manufacture it into butter and cheese on his farm.

Nevertheless the total milk production has greatly increased. The conclusion is obvious. Pennsylvania is a fluid milk state except in the production of ice cream which is rapidly becoming an important industry.

We have seen that in proportion to the population there are fewer cows now than fifty years ago, and yet there is more and better milk produced. Why?

First, because with competition has come the necessity not only to get more pounds out of the cow but also to get more money out of the pound. Second, because of the demand for better and more standardized food and for health protection. Out of these tendencies has come the necessity for education and research centering in the Pennsylvania State College.

While the State College is an important factor in dairy education, perhaps greater knowledge of the value of milk and milk products is brought to the public through such organizations as the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council and the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council because of their direct contact with producer, distributor and consumer. These organizations are fostered by a belief that the more specialized the nature of the organization the higher is its quality of service. Child health and adult mental physical efficiency depend entirely upon proper diet, together with the observance of recognized health requirements. Certain foods are universally recognized by dietary and nutrition scientists as fundamentally necessary. Among these are milk and milk products. For these reasons the Dairy Councils have developed educational organizations with a specialized nutrition health service carried out by a trained staff of qualified workers.

The Pittsburgh Dairy Council reports an increase of exactly 11% in milk consumption in Pittsburgh for 1922. This increase is due largely to the work of the Dairy Council. The Council spent \$45,870.48 in 1922 and their budget for 1923 is \$50,000. The Sanitation Department reports an improvement in the quality of the milk of the city on the basis of sediment from 60% in October, 1922, to 91% in June, 1923. This report speaks well for the co-operation of producers, consumers and distributors in Pittsburgh.

The Dairy Councils have become an effective connecting link between the producer, dealer and consumer. It is recognized now by all branches of the dairy industry as the one educational organization through which all the interests of all identified with the industry are promoted.

The effect of publicity given to milk on the milk sales shows that in almost every case where a program of education is carried out it results in an increased milk consumption according to statements and records of the dealers.

(Continued on page 11)

IS PENNSYLVANIA A DAIRY STATE?

(Continued from page 10)

Unquestionably these activities of the producers in co-operating with the distributors and the public, have enhanced the consumption of milk very greatly. This increased consumption has, in a large measure, taken care of what would otherwise have been an embarrassing surplus to the dairymen. At the same time the consumer has benefited because he has retained a stable supply of milk and in many cases has appreciated how he should use milk to the best advantage.

Philadelphia has consistently stood for a stable market as being an advantage both to the producer and consumer by eliminating extreme shortages and surpluses. The Philadelphia Selling Plan has been of very great value in this direction.

Market conditions, not only in this immediate district, but in all markets of the world are analyzed. Conditions on the farm, labor, feed, costs of cows, etc., are all closely observed and the information plays its part in the establishment and maintenance of a stable market.

The Association stands for good, clean, safe milk and urges the producers to supply a product of the highest grade, as nothing so quickly upsets a market and decreases consumption as does an unsatisfactory milk supply.

The Association has been giving its members more and more protection and service in the way of checking weights and butterfat tests; the field force also is, and has been at the service of members in adjustment of disputes and difficulties, and in addressing meetings of appropriate nature in all parts of the territory.

The direct advantages of membership are:

1. Stable, permanent market.
2. Checking by Association testers for butterfat and weight.
3. Correction of errors in payment.
4. Credit information.
5. While for many years non-members may be given equal price with members, actual experience shows that Association members have often secured preferential markets or have retained markets lost to non-members.
6. Co-operative truck routes for Association members.

The Inter-State Milk Producers Association is the organization actually interested in establishing a market price for milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed. Price comparisons of all kinds show the effect of this organization on milk prices.

The Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Co. is another producers organization covering Western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia.

Northern Pennsylvania is covered by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association which also embraces northern New Jersey, New York and a small part of the New England states.

Stimulated by such associations and by public demand and by a tendency toward standardization of all foods, the State is doing its share in protecting the consumers by control of the quality of the product.

To accomplish this end the State has begun with the original milk producer—the cow.

The health of the cow is carefully watched and kept free of disease by the Bureau of Animal Industry under the State Department of Agriculture. This

bureau is charged to promote the livestock industry, to prevent, control and eradicate any transmissible disease of animals and poultry.

The eradication of tuberculosis is conducted under:

1st. The Officially Accredited Plan in co-operation with the Federal Government.

2nd. The Unofficial Plan.

3rd. The Interstate Cattle Plan.

The oleomargarine law provides for the labelling of all butter substitutions with their true names and further provides that they shall not be colored to resemble butter and regulates the sale of these products.

The ice cream law prohibits the use of coconut fat and other fats and oils in the manufacture of ice cream. It also prohibits the use of paraffin in chocolate coated ice cream and bars the use of other substances injurious to health. It provides generally for the sanitary manufacture of this article of food protecting the health of the public and provides a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100 or from 30 to 60 days in jail, or both for violation.

The Jones Filled Milk Law makes it unlawful to manufacture, sell or exchange any milk, cream or skim milk to which has been added, blended or compounded any fats or oils other than milk fats, no matter whether these products are offered under the name of the articles specified, or any derivative or any fictitious or trade name. It puts the ban on all filled milks. The law gave the trade 90 days in which to clear these products off the market and the time limit expired June 19th. This bill is in harmony with the National Filled Milk Law which required the united efforts of the dairy organizations to pass. The National law coupled with that of the State means that the fight to prevent the selling of filled milk is won, and fats and oils other than milk fats will have to sell on their own merits.

A companion measure to the filled milk Act, the Skim Milk Bill was passed and approved. It defines condensed, evaporated, concentrated skimmed milk and requires that it shall contain at least 20% of total solids, and if sugar is added at least 28% of total solids. It requires that it be sold in cans, the net weight of contents to be not less than 5 pounds and the cans properly labelled as "Concentrated Skim Milk." Unsweetened or Sweetened as the case may be and also the words "Unfit for infants."

The milk and cream act relates to fluid milk and provides for the protection of public health and the prevention of fraud and deception by regulating the sale of milk, skimmed milk and cream and provides penalties for the violation thereof and provides for the enforcement.

Periodical Milk Reports Act requires purchasers or receivers of milk or cream to furnish the producer with certain periodical milk reports stating the amount of dairy deliveries and the average per centum butterfat tests.

These acts are the efforts of the State to give public health the best protection it can afford by making uniform sanitary regulations in relation to the sale of milk and milk products.

There has been a constant and successful effort in the last few years to establish a definite relationship between the producer, distributor and the consumer in the State. A thorough understanding of each other supplemented by earnest co-operation is the only thing which will give fair dealing to all three.



you can double dairy profits

The net profit from your cows can be doubled by increasing your total milk production only 10%! Eminent dairy experts are authority for the correctness of this surprising fact.

10% More Milk— Doesn't it seem possible?

Let us suppose your profit last month from your cows was \$100. If by a little more intensive methods you can get even 10% more milk this month, your net profit would be at least \$200!

Surely such a result is worth trying for. It is the poor milkers in the herd that eat up the profit made by the good producers. Usually they are poor milkers because of some impaired condition of the genital functions—the milk producing organs.

The medicinal properties of Kow-Kare affect just these organs. Its toning, stimulating action is quickly apparent. Sluggish cows have improved appetites and assimilation and better milk flow is sure to follow.

In the treatment or prevention of Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, Kow-Kare has a reputation founded on successful use for over twenty-five years. You, too, can realize greater profits from dairying through the judicious use of Kow-Kare. Try it.

Kow-Kare, large package, \$1.25; medium size, 65¢—at feed dealers, general stores and druggists. If your dealer is not supplied, we will send postpaid on receipt of remittance.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers of Bag Balm, Grange Gargle Remedy, Horse Comfort, American Horse Tonic.

How to use KOW-KARE

Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," tells how to use Kow-Kare in treating various cow diseases. It also tells of its use as a disease-preventive and stimulant to greater milk-flow.

The usual method is to feed one tablespoonful twice a day one week out of each month. Costs only a cent a day per cow.

UBIKO FEEDS

Every dollar in feed should produce a profit in milk, eggs, meat, wool or work. Correct feeding does it. UbiKo feeds are right.

UNION GRAINS
The Original Dairy Ration—the feeders' choice since 1902.

Feeding for Profits
FREE! An interesting, easy-to-read booklet on the feeding of farm animals. 32 pages of pictures and valuable information. Send for your copy. It's FREE.

The UbiKo Milling Co

Let Your Cows Pay for That New Silo



They'll do it, and thank you for the chance. Here's how. You can fill a Harder Silo with succulent silage for less than the cost of husking, hauling and stacking the dry fodder. And when you come to feed it, it will be worth twice as much, to say nothing of being easier to handle. At the end of the feeding season your cows will have paid for a handsome new Harder-Victor Front Silo.

Harder Easy-Payment Plan

Under this liberal new plan you can meet the payments out of the increase in your milk check and the saving in feed cost. You can't afford to go through another season without a silo when your cows will pay for the best silo ever put on a foundation.

Write for particulars and our free book, "Saving with Silos", new edition. Tell us how many cows you are milking and we'll send you also a Handy Pocket Record Book, arranged to show income and outgo, profit and loss. Write today.

HARDER MFG. CORP.
Cobleskill, N. Y.
Box G

HARDER SILOS

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE "PEERLESS" COMBINATION MILL and "PEERLESS" FEED MILLS



on display at the Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa., January 22-25, 2nd floor of the Studebaker Building, 4th and Boyd Sts. It will pay you to examine them.

Descriptive catalog sent on request

A. M. DELLINGER 727 N. Prince St. Lancaster, Pa.

Borrow Money in a Friendly Way

Friendly, because you pay off your loan in 33 years (any time after 5 years if you prefer) in easy semi-annual installments.

Friendly, too, because no commissions or bonuses are required.

You deal directly with this bank whose directors are prominent farmers and bankers of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Folder explaining whole plan sent upon request.

The Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank
Under Supervision of United States Government
1411 WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NICE REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and booklet "Paint Pointers"

EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

LET US DESIGN YOUR STATIONERY

HORACE F. TEMPLE
PRINTER

BELL PHONE NO. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

PEDIGREE CATALOGS OUR SPECIALTY

Mention the Review When Writing Advertisers

IS PENNSYLVANIA A DAIRY STATE?

(Continued from page 11)

ing the war. The Milk Producers Association were successful in their efforts to have continued the work after the war. He has been a stabilizing force in the milk industry. It was only under his wise counsel that there is no longer any overlapping in the distribution areas. There is a smaller spread between what the farmers are paid and what the consumer pays for his products.

One milk driver now delivers 415 units daily. This is a big increase over the 300 units delivered during the war and both the distributor and the consumer have benefited.

While Dr. King has done much to establish an understanding between producer, dealer and consumer, no less credit must be given to the Producers Organizations, who through their efforts have brought out a greater profit to the farmer and a fair price to the consumer with no great loss to the dealer. They have been instrumental in pushing through much valuable legislation and have endeavored to carry on a program of reasonable enlightenment.

What will be the dairy condition of Pennsylvania fifty years from now? We may logically expect that in the next 50 years the whole state will become more and more uniformly a dairy state. Pennsylvania will be uniform in extension of her dairy industry and will also be uniform in the quality of production and type of product. She is a fluid milk state with the ice cream rising to the position of an important companion.

There is still much to be done. There are many unsolved problems still to be faced by producer, dealer and consumer. The present satisfactory conditions of the dairy industry in some districts is only an indication of what the future dairying of the entire state will be.

If the progress of the last 50 years may be taken as a basis for future development, the resulting predictions will be gratifying.

HOW MUCH MONEY ARE YOU LOSING?

By C. H. Hutson
North Carolina College of Agriculture

If you are throwing manure out of the stable window day after day without giving a thought to its value, just apply the following figures to your own particular farm.

The value of stable manure, as you are already aware, lies chiefly in its organic content and its content of the essential plant food elements of which nitrogen is the most important.

The combined liquid and solid manure of the horse barn, chemists tell us, contain seven-tenths per cent of nitrogen. This per cent in a ton of manure amounts to about fourteen pounds. Well over half of this nitrogen is lost to the atmosphere as ammonia gas due to the formation of volatile ammonium carbonate in the manure. Seven pounds of nitrogen is equivalent in chemical terms to sixty-six pounds of ammonium sulphate. Were you to buy sixty-six pounds of ammonium sulphate it would cost approximately \$2.80. But why buy nitrogen material when most of the original loss can be prevented? All that is necessary is to add 200 pounds of gypsum (and plaster) to every ton of moist manure. In this mixture the vol-

atile nitrogen compound (ammonium carbonate) becomes a non-volatile salt (ammonium sulphate) which remains to benefit the crop to which the manure is applied. Two hundred pounds of gypsum is worth about \$1.50.

In addition to the nitrogen fixing property of gypsum, another point is gained in that the gypsum contains the plant food elements, calcium and sulphur. Bearing this fact in mind, the application of gypsum treated manure to land should be particularly beneficial in cases where the sulphur content of the soil is low.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW HARRISBURG, PA.

(Continued from page 2)

- men, Senate Caucus Room, Capitol.
(and 1.30) Threshermen and Farmers, Chestnut Street Hall.
(and 1.30) Municipal Milk Inspectors' Conference, House Caucus Room.
10.00. (and 1.30) State Beekeepers' Association, House of Representatives, Capitol.
(and 1.30) Potato Growers' Association, Coliseum, Side Room.
10.30. Society of Farm Women, Senate Chamber, Capitol.
12.00. Duroc Jersey Breeders (Lunch-), Penn-Harris Grill Room.
1.30. Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers (Lunch-), Congress Restaurant.

Thursday Evening

- 6.15. Penn State Alumni Mid-Winter Dinner, Penn-Harris Ball Room.
7.30. Threshermen and Farmers, Chestnut Street Hall.
8.00. Poland China Breeders (Banquet), Congress Restaurant.

Friday, January 25

- 9.00. State Council of Agricultural Associations, Senate Caucus Room.
9.30. (and 1.30) Threshermen and Farmers, Chestnut Street Hall.
10.00. (and 1.30) State Beekeepers' Association, House of Representatives.

Friday Evening

- 7.30. Threshermen and Farmers, Chestnut Street Hall.

Saturday, January 26

- 10.00. State Beekeepers' Association, Senate Caucus Room, State Capitol.

FARM ACCOUNTS

The new year is at hand. January first is a good time to start keeping accurate accounts that will show you which of your farming enterprises are paying. Ask your County Agent for an account book and find out for yourself whether you are farming at a profit or a loss.

That it pays to steam-sterilize milk cans has been shown conclusively by tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Unsteamed cans having a bacterial count of 154,000,000 contained 18,000,000,000 at the end of 24 hours, while steamed cans having a count of 3,400 immediately after steaming and left practically dry had 7,900 in the same time. The bacteria count on steamed cans left damp for 48 hours increased from 4,400 to nearly 6,000,000.

Milk for Health

INCREASE IN TRACTORS AND SILOS DURING 1923

Over three thousand more tractors were in use on the farms of Pennsylvania during the past year than were reported one year ago, according to a report recently issued by Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willits, from a count taken by the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department of Agriculture.

The whole number of tractors in use during the year is estimated as 15,427. One year ago, it was estimated that 12,125 were being operated.

One per cent. more farmers are reported as having silos on their farms in 1923, the number being given as 50,975. One-fourth of the farms in the State now have a silo.

Six per cent of the Pennsylvania farms are equipped with electric light and power, approximating 13,950 farms. The number last year was estimated to be 11,700, or 5.8 per cent. of the farms.

The following table shows the number of silos, tractors and electrically-equipped farms by counties:

County	Approx. No. of Silos	Approx. No. of Tractors	Farms with Electric Light & Power
Adams	587	231	311
Allegheny	686	500	397
Armstrong	246	216	38
Beaver	352	162	101
Bedford	658	225	242
Berks	487	572	487
Blair	358	120	146
Bradford	3756	481	265
Bucks	1086	690	400
Butler	1108	495	316
Cambria	600	360	144
Cameron	14	7	5
Carbon	28	96	28
Centre	207	150	230
Chester	2203	570	661
Clarion	528	198	117
Clearfield	316	180	126
Clinton	85	42	43
Columbia	182	115	156
Crawford	3587	385	261
Cumberland	498	80	187
Dauphin	428	253	176
Delaware	553	189	257
Elk	120	60	17
Erie	2743	441	219
Payette	425	216	131
Forest	12	23	4
Franklin	583	150	233
Fulton	81	55	68
Greene	158	72	158
Huntingdon	317	120	127
Indiana	354	144	197
Jefferson	265	161	88
Juniata	126	65	63
Lackawanna	628	190	68
Lancaster	3166	656	1809
Lawrence	986	289	172
Lebanon	830	190	166
Lehigh	237	195	296
Luzerne	356	280	178
Lycoming	786	210	131
McKean	474	90	16
Mercer	1800	288	180
Mifflin	211	80	66
Monroe	164	80	127
Montgomery	1307	666	532
Montour	70	54	31
Northampton	919	126	164
Northumberland	466	240	104
Perry	232	100	84
Philadelphia	25	70	127
Pike	117	33	55
Potter	745	144	37
Schuylkill	338	370	169
Snyder	88	60	70
Somerset	1016	325	368

FEED IT RIGHT



PURINA
24% PROTEIN
COW CHOW FEED

MILK RECORD

Economy in Feeding means Bigger Profits

Thousands of dairymen are increasing their milk profits this winter—by economical feeding. They are feeding Cow Chow according to the simple directions in the bag. The only dairyman who fails to make larger profits when feeding Cow Chow is the man who does not follow the feeding directions. Cow Chow has won its popularity through insistence that it be fed the right way to produce for every user *more milk at less cost per pound*.

Ask for a Field Service Man

So that you can be sure to make the very most of your home-grown feeds, we will be glad to send you a trained Field Service

Man who thoroughly understands your local feeding problems. Without any charge he will help you figure out the most economical ration.

Real Feeding Economy

Economical feeding does not mean buying cheap feed. It means using your home-grown feed with just enough Cow Chow added to supply what your own feed lacks. That is real economy. That is the right way to feed Cow Chow. That is the economical feeding plan which is increasing the profits of thousands. Order Cow Chow from your dealer, or write us.

Ask us for a free copy of the 100-page-illustrated edition of the 1924 Purina Cow Book.

PURINA MILLS

854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service



Sullivan	209	27	33
Susquehanna	2186	216	247
Tioga	2406	464	185
Union	325	60	85
Venango	408	147	118
Warren	871	92	94
Washington	986	165	224
Wayne	2003	154	247
Westmoreland	1007	690	671
Wyoming	818	162	77
York	1095	630	625
Total	50,975	15,427	13,950

PARASITES ON HOGS

Crude oil or waste oil from engines are satisfactory for killing lice on hogs. Apply with a sprinkling can, brush, cloth, or with the aid of a rubbing post. A standard two per cent. coal tar dip in water is also effective. It should be repeated in ten days.

The next best thing to getting all the machinery under cover is to see that all metal parts are well covered with grease, and all wooden parts well painted.

CORN SHRINKAGE

Corn stored in October or November will shrink in total weight the first year from 5 to 20 per cent., depending on the maturity. The biggest shrinkage comes in the first month it is stored, with a considerable loss of weight again in April. Remember this fact in buying and selling corn.

Unless you like their company, it is poor business to keep unprofitable cows and hens as winter boarders.

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

King Pietertje
Ormsby Piebe 17th
No. 294184

His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O. Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Approved Cows Taken for Service

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider,
No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall,
No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record
9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat
Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE
Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal,
No. 14253 A. R.

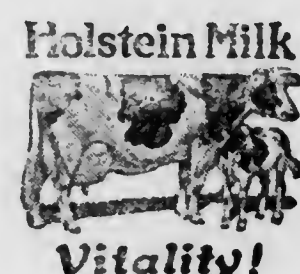
Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the Manor,
No. (3123), A. R. No. (322)

Records
10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat
Class G
12209.40 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat
Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler
UNIONVILLE, PA.



Crystal Farm Holsteins

are the product of constructive breeding combining show type and large production.

Ormsby Accrue Segis

Our herd sire, is the

Undeclared Grand Champion

FOR SALE

Bull calves and a 3 yr. old granddaughter of King Segis (fresh) also a yearling daughter of

Winterthur Queen Emer Segis
Atons

Price \$100

ACCREDITED HERD No. 38482

Charles J. Garrett

West Chester, Pa.

Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

Owing to the fact that we are going to use May King of Delaware as our herd sire we are offering for sale the splendid young sire Glen-Ethelbert, 72007, born Nov. 20, 1920, sire Red Mandarin of Linda Vista, half brother to Imp. Red Raider and Itchen May King and a grandson of May Rose King. His dam is Imp. Unity of Passee with three A. R. records all in the heifer classes, the last in class B 625.74 lbs. B. F.

He is a show bull and is siring excellent calves, is a sure breeder, gentle and sound in every way. We are offering him and three nicely bred heifers at a very attractive price for the lot.

Herd Federal Accredited

Chester H. Cullen

West Grove, Pa.

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARMS

Senior Sire

King Valdessa Pontiac
Tritomia No. 313861

The 4 Per Cent. Butter Fat Bull

Reserve a bull calf from him out of a good cow now. We sell them young and do not keep them on hand.

Priced for the farmers

Herd Federal Tuberculin Tested

Frank A. Keen

West Chester, Pa.



Namrow 226687—Seventeen Year Old Jersey Cow, World's Champion over all breeds for cows fourteen years or over

(See page 15)

FARM LOANS

Plan which Saves Money and Gives Security and Stability to the Farmer

For Circular, write to

Pennsylvania - Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank
OF HARRISBURG

FRED RASMUSSEN, President
Operated Under Federal Farm Loan Act

MILK CANS RETINNED

Don't throw away your old milk cans. We will re-tin them and make them as good as new for less than half the price of new cans.

Prompt Service Guaranteed.

Country Agents Wanted

Nicholas Swartz, 116-118 Broad St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA
(Wood Stave)
SILOS
CENTURY
(Cement Stave)
SILOS

OPENING ROOFS
(Full silo without refilling)

Cutters Feed Trucks

E. F. Schlichter Co.

10 S. 18th St., Phila.

TEAT TRIEVE SAVES TEATS
from going blind
For SPIDER, INFECTIOUS SORES,
INJURED OR FROSTED TEATS.
Apply Teat Trieve when cows' teats have orifices scabbed over or ball-like swellings near the end. Quickly relieves soreness. Restores teat to normal before rubber becomes affected. Prevents contagion. Invaluable to all dairymen. Kept on hand, saves time, trouble and losses. Price \$1.00, postage prepaid, C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed.
HICKOK PRODUCTS CO. 9 OWATONNA, MINN.

E. NEWLIN BROWN
Live Stock
Auctioneer
WYCOMBE, BUCKS CO., PA.
Sales Anywhere —Anytime

Preserve Barn Manure!
Nitrogen, the most valuable plant food in manure, is easily lost. Use *Agricultural Gypsum*. Spread it about stalls and barns to prevent this loss and keep the air pure. Write today for free booklet.
THE GYPSUM INDUSTRIES
Dept. 106 844 Rush St. Chicago, Ill.

Horns Can't Grow!
After using **TOMELLE PASTE** on calves up to 2 months old. An easy and safe way to do away with dangerous horns. One application enough. No bleeding, soreness or scars. Endorsed by county agents. Keeps indefinitely. Bottle sufficient for 50 calves. \$1.00 Postpaid. At dealers or direct by mail from
TOMELLE CO., Dept. E, CALICO ROCK, ARKANSAS.

NAMROW 226687 A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD JERSEY COW FROM OHIO BECOMES WORLD'S CHAMPION OVER ALL BREEDS FOR COWS FOURTEEN YEARS OR OVER

This Jersey was one of the eleven famous Jerseys selected by the American Jersey Cattle Club for their exhibit at the 1923 National Dairy Show

The State of Ohio now has the honor of being the home of the new world's champion over all dairy breeds for cows fourteen years or over.

The test on which this wonderful record was made was started October 16, 1922, when Namrow was sixteen years of age. By October 1, 1923, she had already exceeded the record of any dairy cow, fourteen years or over, that has ever been officially tested. It was for this reason that she was given a place of honor at the 1923 National Dairy Show.

She was still on test while at the National, and on the day that she arrived at her home at the Washington Jersey Farm at Portsmouth, Ohio, she completed her wonderful record of 16,008 pounds of milk containing 774.90 pounds butterfat.

There are only a few dairy cows of any breed that produce profitably at such an advanced age, and it is perhaps only in the Jersey breed that cows are found that not only will produce profitably at seventeen years of age, but often some are found that are still producing profitably at the age of twenty-three.

When we consider that during ten of her twelve months' record she produced

over fifty-two pounds butterfat and in December, 1922, and January, 1923, she produced over seventy-eight pounds butterfat each month, you will agree with us that surely here is a wonderful dairy cow.

This great production is undoubtedly due to inherited qualities, as it is found that her sire "Promoter of St. Lambert 68042," has six Register of Merit daughters averaging 456 pounds butterfat and her dam "Bisson's Dolly 197727" has two Register of Merit daughters, one with a record of 414.19 pounds of butterfat. The fact that Namrow, herself, has two Register of Merit daughters with high records proves that this inheritance of production is being passed on.

Mr. Alan Jordan, owner of Washington Jersey Farm, and his farm superintendent, Corwin Knowles, accompanied this Jersey to the National Dairy Show, and crowds of spectators and interested listeners heard the many impromptu talks given by Mr. Jordan at the side of his famous cow.

The production of this old Jersey cow was sufficient to furnish one quart of milk a day to an average of twenty-two babies each day during the entire twelve months she was on record.

STATE COUNCIL AT WORK ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The co-ordination of activities and policies of all organizations and public agencies interested in the advancement of Pennsylvania agriculture and a presentation of the questions most vital to the advancement of agricultural enterprise in this State, was the work that was laid before a special committee of the State Council of Agricultural Associations of Pennsylvania at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee and Directors in Harrisburg.

The committee, consisting of Miles Horst, Lebanon; chairman; C. A. Tyson, Flora Dale; and Morris T. Phillips, Pomeroy, is now preparing a draft of an agricultural program and policy for Pennsylvania, and a definite plan of action, embodying the question discussed by agricultural leaders at an earlier session of the State Council, a federation representative of every phase of agriculture in the State.

The final report of the committee is to be submitted for approval at the next meeting of the Executive Committee and Directors before it is made ready for

presentation to the twenty or more agricultural organizations which hold annual meetings in Harrisburg during the State Farm Products Show in January.

The suggestions made by Pennsylvania farm leaders and which are to be crystallized into a definite, workable program to serve as a guide for all organizations and agencies interested in agricultural progress, touch on every question affecting the interests of the Pennsylvania farmer today.

A tentative outline of the various points includes: the functions and services of each public agency, such as Rural and Vocational Schools, the Pennsylvania State College, the State Department of Agriculture, and the State Fair; the field of work for specific agricultural organizations; the need for legislation and the desirability of organized legislative action; the taxation problems of the farmer; road construction methods and the farmer's share of the costs; the conservation of forests, streams, fish, game and wild flowers, and how the interests of both the farmer and the sportsman may be harmonized.

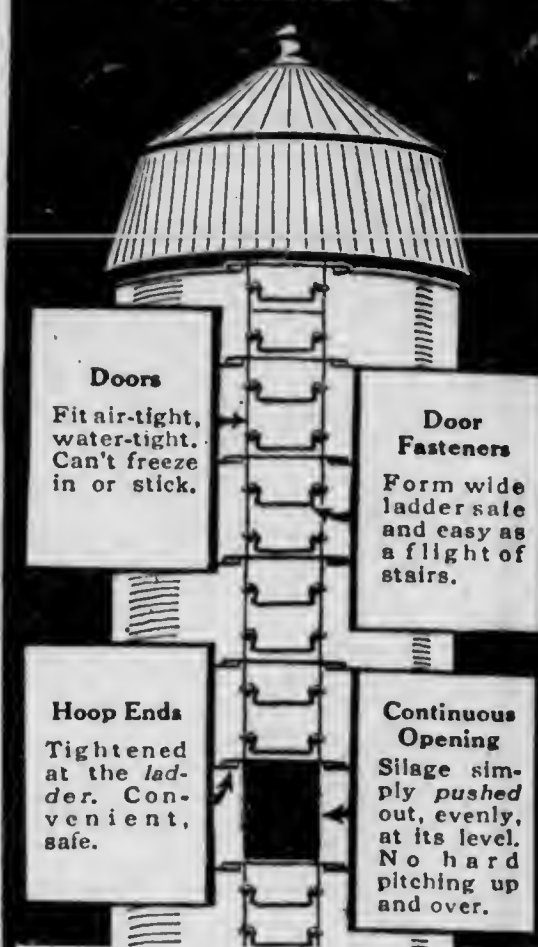
VISIT THE

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show
HARRISBURG, PA.

January 22-25, 1924

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES

UNADILLA SILOS



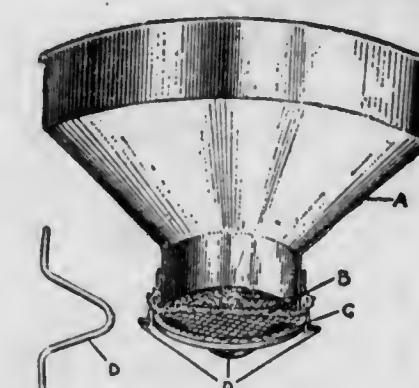
4 of the Reasons

why you'll find more Unadilla Silos sold today in the East than any two others. The Unadilla saves much of your time; is convenient, safe and easy to use; keeps silage good to the last forkful; is a tower of strength and a complete satisfaction to its owner.

Send for catalog fully describing all the Unadilla features and advantages. You can get your Unadilla on easy terms. Early orders carry a real saving in handsome discounts.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Unadilla, N. Y.

Get a Guaranteed Strainer



- Strainer Funnel.
- Sterilized cotton through which milk MUST GO.
- Coarse wire screening for clamping cotton pad to bottom of funnel.
- Wire clamp.

When you buy the Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer, you are on absolutely safe ground. For we guarantee our Dr. Clark to remove every last bit of sediment from milk, no matter how fine it may be, and no other strainer will. Make us prove it.

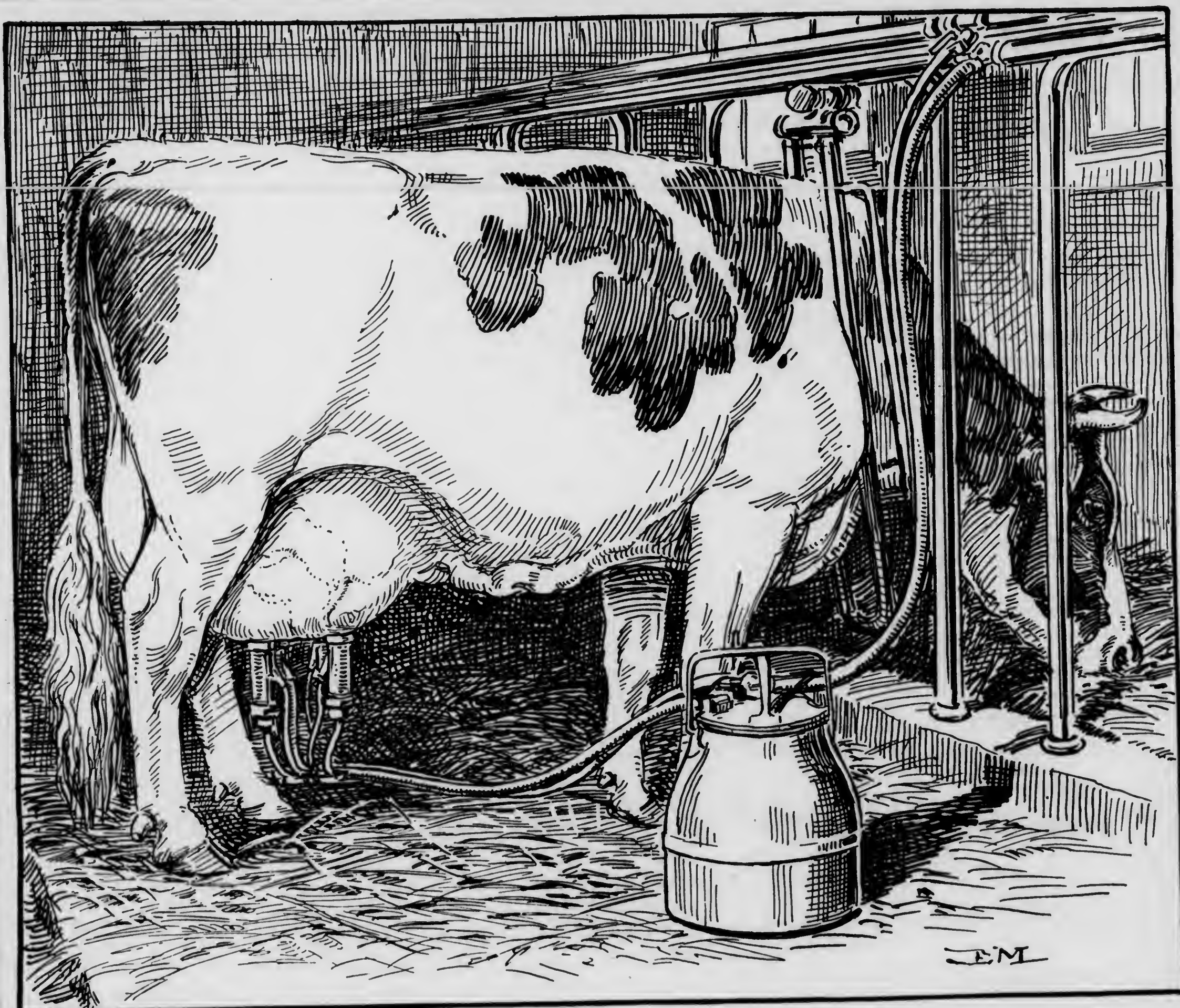
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The DeLaval Milker —A Wonderful Success

After eight years of successful operation, and with more than 15,000 in actual use giving remarkable satisfaction, there is no longer any question but that the De Laval Milker is superior to any other method of milking. At first the De Laval was regarded as just another milking machine, but now with ample time to have demonstrated its superior qualities, it is generally admitted that it is in a class by itself and "The Better Way of Milking" in every respect. Consider such expressions as the following from De Laval users:

"I am very proud and naturally much gratified over my success in producing these champion animals (World's Champion Holstein in 805-day Class; also, Champion Junior and Senior Two-Year-Old-Holstein for Canada), but it is only right that I should give the De Laval Milking Machine its full dues as the most important agency in the development of these records. These facts are all beyond question and should settle the matter conclusively for those intelligent dairymen who are asking the question as to whether the De Laval Milker will pay them."

R. E. STEVENS, Ontario, Canada

"We have made 13 Advance Registry Records and used the De Laval Milker on all of them. Our increase in milk production for the whole herd has been about 10% over hand milking."

NEWBERRY STATE HOSPITAL, Michigan

"I could not afford to be without a De Laval Milker, not only from a labor standpoint, but the increase in production has been an extra income I couldn't overlook. I had the highest herd test in the Dubuque C. T. A."

EMIL ESCH, Iowa

"All the above named cows (three daughters of Belle's St. Mawes Lad, who qualified for a Silver Medal) were milked the entire time with a De Laval Milker, and I firmly believe their production proves conclusively that it is 'The Better Way of Milking'."

L. O. DANIELS, Oregon

(Owner of World's Champion Sr. Two-Year-Old Jersey)

And thus we could go on quoting from hundreds and hundreds of satisfied De Laval owners from all sections of the country, proving that a De Laval Milker not only saves time and labor, but because of its pleasing and uniform action usually increases the production of milk and also produces cleaner milk. If you are milking ten or more cows you need a De Laval. Sold on such easy terms that it will pay for itself. Send coupon for complete information.

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165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
61 Beale St., San Francisco

Send me your Milker ☐ Separator ☐ catalog. (Check which).

Name

Town

State..... R. F. D..... No. Cows.....

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARM

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA., AND

ION, Inc.

NUMBER 10

INFORMATION

Concerning the Production, Regulation and Handling of Milk and Cream in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

The producers of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, in an effort to protect their market and to assure their market the best possible quality of milk, have of their own initiative, adopted a set of regulations covering the production and handling of milk. These regulations are presented in detail so that each dairyman may be governed by the requirements as outlined. This is an explanation of several phases of the regulations.

Permit

A permit is necessary before a buyer co-operating with the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council will purchase milk in the Philadelphia district. In order that there may be no producers cut off from our market until such time as the inspections are made, in each case a temporary permit will be issued to those who reply to a questionnaire answering each question in full. Questionnaires will be placed in the hands of the producers, either at the time of receiving the regulations or shortly thereafter. Temporary permits will entitle the producer to ship milk until such time as an inspection has been made of his premises, after which it will be necessary for him to have a permanent permit.

Regulations Effective After May Thirty-first 1924

This date has been selected in order to allow ample time for such changes as may be necessary in the stables or surroundings to comply with the requirements. This date has also been selected as the final date when every producer must have a permit, either temporary or permanent.

Buildings and Premises

Buildings and premises must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner. Inspectors will object to accumulations of tools and machinery in the stables or to an overcrowding in the number of animals stabled. They will expect that only such equipment be maintained in the stables as is necessary for the proper feeding, care of the animals and caring for the milk.

Light and Ventilation

Buildings must be well lighted, ventilated and drained. Inspectors will insist upon the best possible distribution of light and ventilation and will also insist upon such necessary changes to meet these requirements as can be met with the minimum of labor and expense in con-

whitewashed at least once a year, unless painted or of a smooth finish. All portions of the stables must be reasonably clean at all times.

Handling Manure

Manure must be removed from the stables daily. If not hauled directly to

milk house may be constructed, however, so as to contain a pump or to form part of a windmill or attached to a portion of such other buildings as will not interfere with the above provisions. The use of an engine for pumping water or other power purposes in a milk house will be prohibited unless such engine is partitioned off from the portion of the milk house devoted to the cooling and handling of milk. Openings will be permitted, however, for the transmission of power by use of a belt or other means when such openings are reduced to the minimum size possible under the conditions.

Water Supply

The water supply used for cooling the milk and washing the utensils must be kept clean and pure, and suitable for drinking purposes under regulations of the State Board of Health.

Privies

The regulations regarding privies on dairy farms is very clear and concise and inspectors will be instructed to adhere to its provisions in every detail.

Milk House

A milk house must be provided upon every farm. It may, however, be a so-

called spring house. If spring house is used only in the summer time a suitable milk house must be provided for use during the remainder of the year. Milk house must be screened against flies and have smooth floors, preferably of concrete. They must be properly lighted and ventilated, either by providing a ventilator in the ceiling or by having the windows of such construction as can be opened. Milk houses should not be built within the stable or directly communicating with the stable. A milk house that has a door between the stable and the milk house proper will be accepted. Attention is called, however, to the fact that many regulations provide that there must not be direct communication from stable to milk house and it is urged that those who find it necessary to construct milk houses situate them so that there is no direct communication in order that they may be protected from any future reg-

(Continued on page 9)

No. 0000

PERMIT

This is to Certify that

John Doe,

R. D. 7 West Chester, Del. Co., Pa.

has met the requirements of the
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
and is hereby granted a permit to sell milk to any dealer co-operating with the Council in the Philadelphia district.

Signed

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C. J. Collier

Director Quality Control Department

THIS PERMIT MAY BE REVOKED FOR CAUSE

Form of permit to be used certifying that dairymen has conformed to requirements of sanitary regulations

nection with the barns of various types.

Stable Floors

The floors can be of concrete, wood or hard packed earth, but must have a regular grade toward the gutter. Gutters should be of concrete, but may be of plank or other material, which in the judgment of the inspector adequately handles the excreta in a proper manner. The walk behind the cows must be well graded and drained. All portions of the stables must be so constructed that there shall be no accumulation or absorption of liquids. Stables must be cleaned out daily and kept in a clean and orderly manner.

Ceilings

Ceilings must be tightly constructed. Tongue and groove ceilings or plastered ceilings will not be required. Straight edged boards placed tightly together so as to prevent dirt falling through will be acceptable.

Stables

The interior of the stables must be

the field, it must be stored in such a manner as will prevent the cows from wading through it in passing to and from barn and watering trough. It may be stored in one corner of the barnyard if kept piled up and protected. A concrete manure pit is recommended. All liquids must be absorbed or drained to prevent accumulation.

Handling Milk

Milk must not be handled in kitchen, wash room, work shop, inhabited room or in proximity to any water closet, privy, cesspool, or ural, or any space that is not of such size or construction as to permit the separation of all milk and cream, both in the process of handling and storing them from all probable sources of contamination, either by dirt, noxious gases, infective organisms or substances, or anything liable to alter the quality of such milk or cream. In compliance with the above provision each dairyman must provide and use a milk house suitably located. Such a

EIGHTH ANNUAL PENNSYLVANIA STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

The eighth annual Pennsylvania State Farm Products' Show, held in Harrisburg, January 22-25, 1924, surpassed any previous show not only in point of attendance, but in the number and quality of the exhibits.

In addition to the show proper, which was held in the Emerson Brantingham Building and the Studebaker Service Building as well as in several overflow exhibits, there were a number of meetings of the various agricultural as well as other allied organizations held during the week of the show. It also served as a time when numerous informal conferences were held touching on various phases of agricultural interest.

The Pennsylvania Farm Products' Show is fast becoming the centre of many activities of vital importance to the welfare of industry identified with agriculture.

The exhibits at this year's show were housed on three floors of the Emerson Brantingham Building, and two floors of the Studebaker Building.

OPENING SESSION

The formal opening of the show was staged at the Chestnut Street Auditorium, embracing a joint meeting of all associations. At this meeting over 1500 persons, including a large group of Vocational Students, attended.

Hon. Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania, presided and made a brief address of welcome.

Dr. J. George Becht, Superintendent of Public Education, made an interesting address on "The Challenge of the Future," a talk to Vocational School Boys and Girls of Pennsylvania.

An address by E. B. Harshow, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the State Bankers' Association, assured the agricultural members of the co-operation of the bankers of the State in agricultural development.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, said in part:

"Of every twenty farms in Pennsylvania nineteen are without electricity. Among all the things which might be done to make life on the farm more profitable, more comfortable, more attractive and satisfactory, there are but one or two that would help as much as bringing electricity to the farmers.

"We know that electricity can be transmitted great distances at low cost. We know that in other States of the Union, in Canada, and in Europe, a way has been found to provide electric service to the farmer. No one can foresee just how far electrical energy will take the place of man power and horse power in farming, or what new uses will be found for electricity in agriculture, but all the experience we have gives us abundant reason to believe that with sound planning and steady pushing electricity can be carried profitably to a large proportion of the farms of this State.

"The studies of the Giant Power Survey make it reasonably clear that the failure to use electricity over great districts of agricultural Pennsylvania is largely a matter of accident, and this because no one has been specially charged with the task of developing such use. Since no one else has taken it up, this Administration proposes to do so.

"Agriculture is certainly the great power consuming industry. The farmers of Pennsylvania need electrical power.

er. It will help them to prosper, and no State can be prosperous except as agriculture prospers. Of all the suggestions which have been made looking toward the improvement of rural life not only in the productiveness of the farm, but in

plan your own and let your voice be heard if electricity is to be made as available in the country as it now is in the city. That is worth working for."

Hon. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary, United States Department of Agricul-

ture, had improved them and were in better financial condition to meet the depression than the farmer of the West. The two persons hit hardest by the drop in farm prices was the young man who was just buying his farm and was mortgaged heavily; and the get-rich-quick farmer, who was trying to absorb too many farms about him, and bought by the quarter section as a speculation."

"Being Secretary of Agriculture," he said, "the last three years has been no fun, for while the country was going through a severe depression, the Secretary of Agriculture has been in for a good deal of blame for not stopping the depression at once."

Addresses were also made by Hon. Dr. W. A. Haines, of the Pennsylvania Legislature Committee on Agriculture and Morris T. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania State Council of Agriculture.

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

Following an address by Robert W. Balderston, Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, a performance of "The Health Circus" a dairy council play was given.

The children presenting the play were pupils of the Edison Junior High School, Harrisburg, Pa., with Miss Gertrude Munday, of Philadelphia Dairy Council taking the part of the clown. The play was exceptionally well rendered under the direction of Miss Del Rose Macan, in charge of Philadelphia Dairy Council Dramatics.

Additional entertainment was also offered by community singing, in instances led by the Vocational students present.

This meeting on the whole showed the greater interest of the farmers in matters pertaining to the betterment and forward movement of agriculture.

Agricultural Meetings

Every day during the show week was crowded with meetings of various associations pertaining to agriculture.

Various organizations held annual banquets and in many cases elected officers to serve during the current year.

EXHIBITS

Emerson-Brantingham Building

Three floors of the Emerson Brantingham Building were given over for display purposes.

The first floor housed a most comprehensive exhibit of poultry and wild fowls. The second and third floors showed elaborate exhibits of eggs, apples and honey as well as various farm implements and supplies.

In this building were also shown exhibits by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture—covering the various departments, the Bureau of Foods, Plant Industry, Chemistry, Markets and Animal Industry.

State College made comprehensive exhibits covering agricultural experiment station, Vegetable, Fruit, Insect and Farm Management.

STUDEBAKER SERVICE BUILDING

The exhibits at the Studebaker Service Building, covered two floors and was largely of a dairy nature.

Exhibits of dairy cows, beef breeds, horses, breed associations, dairy supplies and equipment, Milk and Butter; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division; exhibits of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council and others were shown.

MILK AND BUTTER AWARDS

Class "A" Raw Milk

Exhibit No.	Name	Address	Score	Placing
11	James E. Speirs, Downingtown	Downingtown	98.8	First
13	W. I. Reeves, West Chester	West Chester	98.65	Second
1	R. H. Ferguson, Kirkwood	Kirkwood	98.45	Third
10	Mayes and Confer, Howard	Howard	97.55	Fourth
3	Chas. A. Henderson, Glenmore	Glenmore	97.5	Fifth
5	Hill Girt Farm, Cossart	Cossart	97.4	Sixth
4	W. O. Summers, Oxford	Oxford	95.6	Seventh
2	Pennsylvania State Hospital, Newtown Square	Newtown Square	92.7	Eighth
8	Loy A. Miller, Lykens	Lykens	91.7	Ninth
403	John Shultz, Oxford	Oxford	91.55	Tenth
9	Ellwood H. Quigley, West Chester	West Chester	87.3	Eleventh
6	Highland Farms, Knox	Knox	86.6	Twelfth
12	James H. Stahler, Bethlehem	Bethlehem	85.7	Thirteenth
7	J. C. Brubaker, Lititz	Lititz	62.3	Fourteenth

Class "B" Raw

Exhibit No.	Name	Address	Score	Placing
108	Thomas Hadfield, Downingtown	Downingtown	98.4	First
115	Thomas and Howell, Whitford	Whitford	98.35	Second
102	H. F. Dague, Whitford	Whitford	98.25	Third
109	George Thomas, 3rd, Whitford	Whitford	98.05	Fourth
111	Lardner Howell, Whitford	Whitford	97.7	Fifth
103	Webster Griffiths, Ebensburg	Ebensburg	97.5	Sixth
104	Longwood Inc., Kennett Square	Kennett Square	97.5	Sixth
404	C. Allen May, Dover	Dover	97.0	Seventh
106	Chase and Son, Oxford	Oxford	96.5	Eighth
117	G. B. MacDougall, Grove City	Grove City	96.0	Ninth
110	Brandywine Meadow Farm, West Chester	West Chester	95.4	Tenth
110	Leroy Light, Cochranville	Cochranville	95.0	Eleventh
121	A. J. Todd, Grove City	Grove City	93.0	Twelfth
114	Brandywine Jersey Farm, Pocopson	Pocopson	92.5	Thirteenth
120	E. M. Burrier, Slippery Rock	Slippery Rock	91.0	Fourteenth
119	A. L. Barnes, Slippery Rock	Slippery Rock	90.9	Fifteenth

Class "C" Certified

Exhibit No.	Name	Address	Score	Placing
201	International Correspondence School, Scranton	Scranton	99.5	First
203	Edgewood Dairies, Woodside	Woodside	98.0	Second
204	State College Dairy, State College	State College	97.6	Third
202	Linkerbrook Dairy Farm, Harrisburg	Harrisburg	91.9	Fourth

Class "D" Pasteurized Milk

Exhibit No.	Name	Address	Score	Placing
303	Abbotts Alderney Dairies, Philadelphia	Philadelphia	97.5	First
302	Greenville Dairy Co., Greenville	Greenville	96.3	Second
305	Highland Dairy Co., Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr	95.8	Third
402	Greenwalt Dairy Co., Carlisle	Carlisle	94.4	Fourth
304	Dairymen's Association, Beaver	Beaver	90.6	Fifth
301	Pennsylvania State Hospital, Newtown Square	Newtown Square	84.6	Sixth

BUTTER AWARDS

Class "I" Farm Butter

Exhibit No.	Name	Address	Score	Placing
18	J. F. Dieter, Bradford, McKean County	Bradford, McKean County	94.1	First
19	J. E. May, Dover, York County	Dover, York County	94	Second
9	C. Allen May, Dover, York County	Dover, York County	93.1	Third
13	Samuel Yost, Stillwater	Stillwater	93	Fourth

Class "B" Creamery Butter

Exhibit No.	Name	Address	Score	Placing
5 B	Hershey Creamery Co., Chambersburg	Chambersburg	94.1	First
3 B	Grove City Creamery, Grove City	Grove City	94	Second
4 B	Doylestown Creamery, Doylestown	Doylestown	93.1	Third
6 B	Hershey Creamery Co., Harrisburg Branch	Harrisburg Branch	93	Fourth
1 B	Westbrook Dairy Produce Co., Ltd., Peachbottom, Pa.	Peachbottom, Pa.	92	Fifth
2 B	Swift and Co., Harrisburg	Harrisburg	91.1	Sixth

the comfort and happiness of the farmer, his wife, and his family, none seems to offer more immediate or greater prizes than cheap electricity widely distributed over the farms and rural communities of the State.

"In this task many government agencies like the Public Service Commission can assist. The principal work of preparation must be done by the Giant Power Survey, and the Legislature acting on its report. After all, however, you, the farmers of Pennsylvania, must make this

ture, made an interesting address, saying in part:

"For every hard luck story of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States, I can tell you fifty from the Middle West," Secretary Wallace said. "You were fortunate in not having freight rates over long distances to your markets. You did not have the extended acreage in one crop that the farmers of the Mississippi basin had. The chief reason, however, that the Eastern farmer was more fortunate, was that a larger percentage own-

IMPROVED MARKETS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Standardization and Improvement of Quality*

Hon. Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia is noted for the high quality of butter which it demands, it being higher than that of any other great market of the country. A representative of one of the largest distributors in the city, which makes a specialty of 92 score butter, states that it sells four to five pounds of this high score butter to one of the lower grade which it also handles. The increased value to the farmers marketing milk as 92 score rather than 89 at the present time is about 15 cents per hundred pounds of 4 per cent. milk. I understand that only about 5 per cent. of all the butter in the United States at present is graded as high as 92, while in Denmark over 90 per cent. of all the butter sold scores 92 or better, due to the care exercised in the production of the milk and manufacture of the product.

The city of Reading put into effect a bottling and pasteurizing ordinance. Following the passage of this ordinance, a pavement quick lunch counter, in that city, catering to working men, in which the sales of milk had previously been negligible, immediately developed a trade in half-pint bottles of milk for men's lunches of several hundred bottles per day. The bottled milk was in attractive form, cooled and with an even amount of cream.

The increased consumption of all dairy products in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia is certainly traceable in large part to the Quality Control work of the Dairy Councils in both ends of the State. The work of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council is estimated to have caused an improvement in the quality of the milk delivered at the plants in the Pittsburgh area of 25 per cent. the past year, as shown by careful records of sediment test taken regularly at the plants supplying the city.

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association at its annual meeting in December, agreed unanimously to a proposition to set sanitary standards for the production and distribution of milk for markets within the Inter-State territory. These standards have since been approved by the majority of the Philadelphia dealers. By resolution of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and representatives of large distributing firms they have been referred to the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council to be administered. These standards voluntarily outlined by the producers and agreed to by all branches of the industry, mean a distinct step in advance in the marketing of dairy products, supplying a much needed link in the chain which will guarantee stable and satisfactory markets for dairy products in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia is the first city in the country to manufacture ice cream from milk products alone without adding mixtures of any kind. "Philadelphia Ice Cream" became well known throughout the country as a special brand in many cities. As a consequence, the sale of ice cream in Philadelphia is the greatest per capita of any city in the country.

at a time it has been 200 per cent. of the 1913 price, and has averaged 175 per cent. of pre-war prices.

Similarly, if you compare the price of milk to the farmers supplying Philadelphia with that of the average of all commodities as computed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor it can be shown that while the price of milk to farmers was much under average commodity prices during the years 1915, '16 and until July of 1917, when the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association became thoroughly organized from that time until the present the farmers' price for milk in the Philadelphia market has averaged practically the same as the general commodity price index. During the last part of 1923 it was 20 per cent. above the general commodity price average.

It might also be noted in passing that during this same period the price of milk to consumers, due to the policies outlined by Dr. Clyde L. Kling, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and agreed to and put in practice by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Distributors in Philadelphia, has averaged considerably less than the general commodity price, during certain periods as much as 60 per cent. less. This last situation is due to the economic organization of milk distribution in Philadelphia which has the heaviest tonnage per wagon in the country.

(Continued on page 14)

SOME PHASES OF DAIRY COUNCIL WORK

C. I. Cohee, Director Department of Quality Control, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Presented before a meeting of the Sheldon, Iowa, Dairy Farmers

Dairymen in the East, owing to the large metropolitan centres, require nearly the total output of our dairy farms for fluid milk consumption.

In the Philadelphia district, in Pennsylvania we have approximately 25,000 dairy farmers producing on an average probably a far greater amount of milk than would be the case here in your district, and selling that milk to be consumed as liquid milk.

This was not always the case. A few years back, the manufacture of butter by farmers in our district was a common thing, and while we have never produced enough butter to be a very great factor in our eastern markets, considerable quantities of butter were made. Our eastern farmers within a radius of 250 miles from Philadelphia and our other large cities have always had a desire to produce liquid milk.

With this end in view the farmers of the Philadelphia district, four years ago, formed the Dairy Council at the instigation of the National Dairy Council, for the purpose of teaching the consumers in Philadelphia the importance of using more milk and more dairy products in their daily diet.

Four years of work on the part of our local Dairy Council has brought us to the point where practically all the milk produced in the Philadelphia Milk Shed is consumed as liquid milk. There is very little milk left to manufacture into butter, and, in addition, to consuming practically all the liquid milk produced in that area, large quantities of cream and condensed milk products have to be shipped in from more distant points. Some of it comes as far west as Iowa.

Four years of work in the Dairy Council has brought about an increase in the consumption of milk of something over 30% in the Philadelphia district. Surely any organization that can work such wonders in increasing the consumption of milk is worth careful consideration and you are entitled to some details as to the work of the organization and how it has brought about this increase.

It was very largely through the efforts of Mr. M. D. Munn who had the great vision to see the need of work of this kind that the Dairy Council was organized.

At the close of the war, the Dairy Farmer in America found himself at the point where his large production built up through the war period and used largely during the war period for export consumption, was thrown upon our own markets, largely due, of course, to the fact that foreign countries were not in a position to buy our commodities because of their unfavorable rate of exchange and because of the very unsettled condition in most of the countries throughout Europe. Credit must be given Mr. Munn and his co-workers for having the ability to foresee such conditions and to plan to build a market in this country for our own dairy products.

I want you to get clearly into your minds the fact that the Dairy Council is an educational organization and not an advertising organization. By that, I mean that they have fitted their work into the particular field of the educator, using the public school as a method of bringing their message to the public. Very little money has been spent in what we might term straight advertising.

ing propaganda, such as newspaper, advertising bill boards and things of that nature. It has always been felt that greater returns could be obtained by teaching the people the real need of dairy products in their diet, making them see the importance of increased dairy products from the health standpoint. I have mentioned the school as a basis of our operation because I wanted you to realize that the Dairy Council is looked upon as an educational organization and that very few, if any other, organizations are given the opportunity of presenting their message through the medium of the public schools.

Our work is not confined to the schools alone, but take in every conceivable sort of group of people that we have an opportunity of reaching. Through the Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, Women's Clubs, Civic Clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis and Lion Clubs, through labor organization and through all sorts of bodies that come in contact with a large number of people, the work of the Dairy Council is carried on. In order to facilitate the work of the Dairy Council, it has been found advisable to divide the work into various departments, each having their own particular field.

In the Philadelphia district we have the Nutrition Department, which teaches the importance of milk, butter, cheese, and all the dairy products in the human diet. Part of the work of this department has been to select from the public schools and other schools and institutions children that have been found to be very much under-weight, such as 18% or more under-weight. These children have been segregated in-

to classes and given special instruction in the matter of health teaching.

I do not want to imply that all that is necessary to bring a child up to normal weight who is found to be 18% or more under-weight, is to give them an ample supply of milk and dairy products. While milk and dairy products are, without doubt, the most important part of the program for these undernourished children, still the mode of living and environment, in fact, other factors have to be taken into consideration so that the Dairy Council not only teaches the proper use of milk and dairy products in the diet, but also teaches the proper use of other foods, such as the leafy greens, which are so important, the fruits, and carries to them the importance of sleeping with windows open, receiving the proper amount of exercise, removing physical defects and caring for their teeth, carrying the entire story of better health along with our message of increasing the consumption of dairy products.

The Dramatic Department handles the same problems in a little different manner. They use plays of which we have a large number, to carry the health message—stories dealing with the proper selection of foods and proper mode of living to carry the health stories.

The Publicity Department, which, of course, has for its work the giving of the widest possible publicity to the work of the other departments and also to the great fundamental reasons for increasing the consumption of dairy products. Dr. McCollum's experiments form the basis for a large number of the articles written and published

(Continued on page 10)

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Editorial



NOT AS SEVERE AS IT LOOKS

The new sanitary regulations, printed in the January issue of the Milk Producers Review, as affecting the milk supply in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, are by no means as severe as might be considered.

In instances the regulations might appear to be drastic, but such is not the case.

Producers of milk in the New York district, in the Baltimore and the Pittsburgh district are bound by even more severe regulations.

Many of the smaller cities in the Philadelphia territory have even more binding regulations than those adopted, and they are enforced.

The cleaning house at home—as has been proposed by the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, is a movement that has received the highest commendation from many farmers, welfare and health authorities throughout the district.

In many cases local health board regulations make even further demands on milk producers in the way of sanitary measures.

A strong feature in connection with the new sanitary regulations is the fact that not only the producers of milk should clean house, but that the same regulations have been laid down for the conduct of receiving stations and distribution plants of the buyers of milk.

Our readers may consider the adoption of the new regulations as imposing a hardship on the farmer. We do not believe this to be the case. It may cost a few dollars to do the work but on the other hand we have protected the market for milk—and the fact that such measures have been adopted will no doubt exert a strong influence upon consumers of milk in that the better the quality of the supply, the greater will be the consumption.

In this issue of the Review, we give a summary of just what will be required in the way of cleaning house. Copies will be sent each producer of milk in the district.

Representatives of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council will personally visit each dairy farm, making inspections and explaining the provisions of the regulations.

It's up to every milk producer in the Philadelphia Milk Shed to aid this movement. The regulations will be enforced. If there is any feature of the program you do not understand, write for further information and instructions before passing judgment on the proposition.

SANITARY REGULATION MEETINGS

The Philadelphia Inter State Dairy Council is arranging for meetings in various parts of the Philadelphia Milk Shed—in order to tell milk producers generally, just what new Sanitary Regulations mean.

If your neighborhood desires a further detailed outline of the program, have your county agent hold a meeting or write the Inter State Dairy Council and plans will be made to have some one attend a meeting and explain the various details of the clean up work.

COW TESTING LEADS DIARYMEN OUT OF DARK

Cow testing associations are leading Pennsylvania dairymen out of the dark and are making a profit possible through the elimination of the "boarders."

When cow testing associations were first organized in the Keystone State in 1910, the average production per cow in the organizations that year was 5,724 pounds of milk and 234 pounds of butterfat. Figures just compiled by the Pennsylvania State College show that the average production per cow for 1923 is about 7,000 pounds of milk and 290 pounds of butterfat.

This means that these dairymen in the associations scattered all over the state have increased their yearly flow of milk per cow by about 1,300 pounds during the 13 years. By weeding out the poor producers, the members of the associations are now getting as much milk and butterfat from eight cows as they did from ten in 1910.

The average yearly production for all cows in Pennsylvania is about 3,990 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of fat. Milk scales and the Babcock test have brought the animals enrolled in cow testing associations to a point where they are producing almost double the state average.

"OVERHEAD"

Have you ever considered "overhead" on the farm? It's a big factor in making profits—not alone in general agriculture and dairy products, but in manufacture and commerce as well.

The reduction of "overhead" on the farm means dollars to the producer.

What is "overhead" on the farm? Making one acre yield the ordinary production of one and a half or two acres.

Producing as much milk with five cows as is ordinarily done with seven or eight.

It can be done—and at no tremendous expense—and it yields a greater net profit to the producer.

Increased yield per acre can be obtained by the use of better methods, better seed, better tillage and greater care in the production of farm crops.

Increased milk yield means better cows—the elimination of the boarder cows—better feeding methods and better care of the stock.

The boarder cow is the one great "overhead" expense of the milk producer.

She not only fails to pay her own way, but taxes the profitable cow for her maintenance, consequently the value of the profitable cow is proportionally reduced.

Cows are cows—but many cows are being fed, milked and cared for at an actual expense to the owner.

This is a matter worth your consideration.

Think it over

FARM SHOW VERY SUCCESSFUL

The annual Farm Products Show at Harrisburg last month was taxed to capacity, not only in the number of attendants but in the nature and character of exhibits.

It is to be hoped that the Pennsylvania Legislature will recognize the necessity of an adequate building to house this big event.

The proposed new Pennsylvania State Fair building is badly needed for just such exhibits.

Get after your representatives in the Senate and House and urge some definite action at the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter State Milk Producers Association will be held at the Philadelphia offices on Wednesday, February 27th, for the transaction of general business.

MILK PRODUCERS MEET

The Rising Sun Milk Producers' Protective Association held their annual meeting on Saturday, January 12 in the Public Hall at Rising Sun, Md. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: E. Nelson James, president; Phillip Johnson, vice president, and Ralph Wilson, secretary and treasurer. The following directors were elected to serve for another year: M. C. Reeder, H. H. Kirk, Ennis McGrady and J. G. Reynolds.

County Agent Radebaugh was present and gave an address on "Clean Milk."

The wise farmer studies not only soil and seed but the food habits of the consumer.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1924. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1923. Beginning with January milk will be paid for on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount will be paid for on the average New York 92 score butter price for the month, plus 20 per cent. Milk in excess of an amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat average New York 92 score butter price for the month.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION PRICES

Prices are based on 3 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point, up or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contribution and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2 cents per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at price listed herein.
(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers Association 2 cents per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2 cents per 100 pounds (46½ quarts), of all milk bought from other producers at price listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Prices subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

FEBRUARY F. O. B. Philadelphia GRADE B MARKET MILK			FEBRUARY Country Receiving Station GRADE B MARKET MILK		
Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.	Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.05	2.94	6.3	3.05	2.94	6.3
3.05	2.96	6.35	3.05	2.96	6.35
3.1	2.98	6.4	3.1	2.98	6.4
3.15	3.00	6.45	3.15	3.00	6.45
3.2	3.02	6.5	3.2	3.02	6.5
3.25	3.04	6.55	3.25	3.04	6.55
3.3	3.06	6.6	3.3	3.06	6.6
3.35	3.08	6.65	3.35	3.08	6.65
3.4	3.10	6.7	3.4	3.10	6.7
3.45	3.12	6.75	3.45	3.12	6.75
3.5	3.14	6.8	3.5	3.14	6.8
3.55	3.16	6.85	3.55	3.16	6.85
3.6	3.18	6.9	3.6	3.18	6.9
3.65	3.20	6.95	3.65	3.20	6.95
3.7	3.22	7.0	3.7	3.22	7.0
3.75	3.24	7.05	3.75	3.24	7.05
3.8	3.26	7.1	3.8	3.26	7.1
3.85	3.28	7.15	3.85	3.28	7.15
3.9	3.30	7.2	3.9	3.30	7.2
3.95	3.32	7.25	3.95	3.32	7.25
4.0	3.34	7.3	4.0	3.34	7.3
4.05	3.36	7.35	4.05	3.36	7.35
4.1	3.38	7.4	4.1	3.38	7.4
4.15	3.40	7.45	4.15	3.40	7.45
4.2	3.42	7.5	4.2	3.42	7.5
4.25	3.44	7.55	4.25	3.44	7.55
4.3	3.46	7.6	4.3	3.46	7.6
4.35	3.48	7.65	4.35	3.48	7.65
4.4	3.50	7.7	4.4	3.50	7.7
4.45	3.52	7.75	4.45	3.52	7.75
4.5	3.54	7.8	4.5	3.54	7.8
4.55	3.56	7.85	4.55	3.56	7.85
4.6	3.58	7.9	4.6	3.58	7.9
4.65	3.60	7.95	4.65	3.60	7.95
4.7	3.62	8.0	4.7	3.62	8.0
4.75	3.64	8.05	4.75	3.64	8.05
4.8	3.66	8.1	4.8	3.66	8.1
4.85	3.68	8.15	4.85	3.68	8.15
4.9	3.70	8.2	4.9	3.70	8.2
4.95	3.72	8.25	4.95	3.72	8.25
5.0	3.74	8.3	5.0	3.74	8.3

JANUARY SURPLUS PRICES			JANUARY SURPLUS PRICES		
Test per cent.	Class I per 100 lb.	Class II per 100 lb.	Test per cent.	Class I per 100 lb.	Class II per 100 lb.
3.05	2.15	2.10	3.05	2.15	2.10
3.1	2.17	2.12	3.1	2.17	2.12
3.15	2.19	2.14	3.15	2.19	2.14
3.2	2.21	2.16	3.2	2.21	2.16
3.25	2.23	2.18	3.25	2.23	2.18
3.3	2.25	2.20	3.3	2.25	2.20
3.35	2.27	2.22	3.35	2.27	2.22
3.4	2.29	2.24	3.4	2.29	2.24
3.45	2.31	2.26	3.45	2.31	2.26
3.5	2.33	2.28	3.5	2.33	2.28
3.55	2.35	2.30	3.55	2.35	2.30
3.6	2.37	2.32	3.6	2.37	2.32
3.65	2.39	2.34	3.65	2.39	2.34
3.7	2.41	2.36	3.7	2.41	2.36
3.75	2.43	2.38	3.75	2.43	2.38
3.8	2.45	2.40	3.8	2.45	2.40
3.85	2.47	2.42	3.85	2.47	2.42
3.9	2.49	2.44	3.9	2.49	2.44
3.95	2.51	2.46	3.95	2.51	2.46
4.0	2.53	2.48	4.0	2.53	2.48
4.05	2.55	2.50	4.05	2.55	2.50
4.1	2.57	2.52	4.1	2.57	2.52
4.15	2.59	2.54	4.15	2.59	2.54
4.2	2.61	2.56	4.2	2.61	2.56
4.25	2.63	2.58	4.25	2.63	2.58
4.3	2.65	2.60	4.3	2.65	2.60
4.35	2.67	2.62	4.35	2.67	2.62
4.4	2.69	2.64	4.4	2.69	2.64
4.45	2.71	2.66	4.45	2.71	2.66
4.5	2.73	2.68	4.5	2.73	2.68
4.55	2.75	2.70	4.55	2.75	2.70
4.6	2.77	2.72	4.6	2.77	2.72
4.65	2.79	2.74	4.65	2.79	2.74
4.7	2.81	2.76	4.7	2.81	2.76
4.75	2.83	2.78	4.75	2.83	2.78
4.8	2.85	2.80	4.8	2.85	2.80
4.85	2.87	2.82	4.85	2.87	2.82
4.9	2.89	2.84	4.9	2.89	2.84
4.95	2.91	2.86	4.95	2.91	2.86
5.0	2.93	2.88	5.0	2.93	2.88

4.75	3.38	7.25	2.96	6.35	
4.75	3.40	7.3	2.98	6.4	
4.8	3.42	7.35	3.00	6.45	
4.85	3.44	7.35	3.02	6.45	
4.9	3.46	7.4	3.04	6.5	
4.95	3.48	7.45	3.06	6.55	
5	3.50	7.5	3.08	6.6	
SURPLUS PRICES					
Monthly Surplus Prices					
4% milk at all receiving stations					
1923					
Average per month					
Class I					
Class II					
January				\$2.49	\$2.07
February				2.46	1.97
March				2.37	1.98
April				2.32	1.98
May				2.22	1.69
June				1.86	1.56
July				1.86	1.56
August				2.08	
September				2.19	
1924					
January				2.53	2.10
MONTHLY BASIC PRICES OF GRADE B					
OR MARKET MILK					
F. O. B. Philadelphia and at receiving stations					
in the 50 mile zone at 3% butterfat					
1923					
F. O. B. per					
quart Phila.					
January			Receiving		
February			station 50 mile		
			zone per cwt.		
	6.35		2.39		
			2.39		

DAIRY COUNCIL SERVICE

The various departments of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

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ROPY MILK

Abnormal fermentations in milk, with special reference to Ropy Milk is the subject of an article by A. E. Perkins, in the December issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, which says in part: "Bacteria are so universally present in air, water, soil, the waste products from plant and animal life that it is practically impossible to keep milk altogether free from them, even though the milk inside the udder of the healthy cow is nearly uncontaminated."

"The most common effect produced by the multiplication of the bacteria which get into milk is the familiar souring. This may be brought about by numerous species of bacteria, and is usually considered the normal fate of milk held for any considerable length of time at or near summer or living room temperature. Ordinarily, anything done in the way of extra care of milk is done with the idea of delaying this process. Occasionally some of the usual bacteria take on new characteristics or other species are introduced which instead of causing what is considered normal souring, may cause the milk, especially when heated, to curdle while still sweet; to become bitter or rancid to the taste; to assume an abnormal color, or to form a curd which soon redissolves with a pronounced evolution of gas."

"One of the most noticeable and troublesome as well as the most familiar occurring of these abnormal fermentations of milk is known as 'slimy' or 'ropy' milk. A condition sometimes develops in which the milk on standing several hours will adhere to any object with which it comes into contact or in well developed cases can be drawn out into threads several inches long. Such milk also fails to mix readily with water when poured into it."

"Milk which behaves in much the same manner as described for ropy milk may sometimes be obtained as the result of infectious or physiological irregularities in one or more quarters of the cow's udder. Ropiness of such origin is noticeable at once in the fresh milk, does not increase on standing, and the trouble does not spread to other milk. It should, of course, be excluded from any milk intended for market."

"The ropiness resulting from bacterial growth outside the udder is not noticeable at all until the milk has stood for several hours. It increases with the age of the milk and will be passed along to uninfected milk handled in the same vessels."

"Milk affected by this fermentation is probably no more injurious than ordinary soured milk, in fact, in some countries, milk is purposely fermented by bacteria of this class."

"Although it is not serious from the standpoint of human health, an outbreak of ropy milk is a serious matter to the dairyman, who invariably suffers a loss of trade, due to the rejection of his milk. "Some outbreaks appear suddenly and from no apparent cause, and may dis-

appear of their own accord, though they usually persist for some time unless a vigorous campaign is undertaken to suppress them. They seem especially liable to occur during warm spells in spring and fall, but may occur at any time. The trouble may be confined to a single farm or milk handling establishment or it may involve an entire community."

"Various sources have been suggested as the origin of the bacteria causing this trouble. It has frequently been attributed to stagnant water in or about neglected watering troughs. But, whatever the original source, which is often uncertain, the bacteria are commonly carried along on unsterilized utensils. From a single point of infection the trouble may be spread over the entire community by means of unwashed or unsterilized cans or through by-products returned from the central marketing point."

"The remedy for an outbreak of ropy milk or other abnormal fermentation is the thorough washing and sterilization of everything that in any way comes in contact with the milk."

"Sterilization of vessels may be accomplished by the use of steam. Unfortunately, steam under pressure is not available on most farms and, even if available can not readily be applied. The following is given as an efficient substitute treatment: Thoroughly clean all cans and other containers and fill with clean water. For each 100 gallons of water add from 3 to a pound of chlorinated lime, usually known as calcium hypochlorite or bleaching powder. Mix thoroughly. In this solution immerse for half an hour or longer all utensils and apparatus in any way coming in contact with the milk. The solution may then be used to good advantage for scrubbing the milk room and surroundings."

"The superiority of chlorinated lime over other common disinfectants for this purpose lies in the fact that it is not poisonous; is not corrosive to metal in a solution of this strength; does not leave behind a persistent or disgusting odor; and is much cheaper than most of the other materials commonly used as disinfectants. As put up in 12 ounce cans for household use, it retails at about 15 cents."

"Chlorinated lime when used directly as a disinfectant, has the disadvantage that it may leave a sediment of lime on the article treated. This difficulty may be overcome by dissolving the material in a comparatively small quantity of water, allowing the lime to settle and using only the clear solution. This clear solution, when fresh, is an excellent disinfectant for most purposes, but loses strength on standing."

"Other closely related compounds such as sodium hypochlorite and chloramines under a variety of trade names, have been rather widely introduced for use as disinfectants about the dairy. One of these preparations could doubtless be substituted for chlorinated lime with equally good results, but at increased expenditure."

FEEDING THE CALF

The calf should be given milk of uniform temperature from day to day. Milk between 80° to 100° F. gives best results. Do not give the calf milk that has started to sour. The pail should be cleansed in water each time after using just as well as it is cleansed in summer time.

One of every ten members of the faculty of the Pennsylvania State College is devoting virtually his entire time to research work. Thirty men and one woman are investigating problems on agricultural and industrial conditions in Pennsylvania.

Prepare a budget of 1924 expenses, and hold to it.

GET TOGETHER BANQUET BURLINGTON COUNTY DAIRYMEN

A most successful banquet of the Burlington County Dairymen's Association was held at Mount Holly, Thursday, January 31st. Over 200 persons attended, which filled every place in the St. Andrew's Parish Building. The popularity of these annual gatherings is such that it is suggested that next year a larger hall will have to be secured, as dairymen and business men alike throughout the country desire to attend.

A most interesting feature of this banquet was a group of thirty boy and girl Calf Club members. Three of them responded to toasts as follows:—"Give Me the Guernsey", Courtney Woodside, Mount Holly; "The Jersey Suits Me", Lloyd Tallman, Columbus; "I'll Stand by the Holstein", Harold Browne, Pemberton. After the serving of a most bountiful dinner, the toast master—Charles Cleveland—introduced the regular program which included, in addition to the above, two numbers by Miss Charlotte Barber of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, "The Food Faries" and "Happy's Vanity Case".

Milk for the dinner was supplied from tuberculin tested herds by the following: C. Craig Tallman, Columbus (Jerseys),

Harvey Davis, Jobstown (Holsteins), A. Horner & Son, New Lisbon (Guernseys), S. R. Matlack, Medford (Guernseys), John V. Bishop, Columbus (Jerseys), Dave Croshaw, Wrightstown (Guernseys and Jerseys), O. L. Darnell, Medford (Holsteins), Joe Stokes Evans, Marlton (Guernsey), and Walter E. Wright, Columbus (Guernseys and Jerseys).

The local committee on arrangements were Lyman Horner, New Lisbon; Walter E. Wright, Columbus; A. H. Forsythe, Medford, and Harold Pew, Mount Holly (Guernsey); C. Craig Tallman, Columbus; John V. Bishop, Columbus; Thomas Harvey, Columbus, and Newbold Hutchinson, Columbus (Jersey), and A. R. Jackson, Columbus; Harvey Davis, Jobstown; Frank Banks, Medford, and George Phillips, Jobstown (Holstein).

Much credit for the success of the dinner must be given to the county agent Mr. Clark W. Clemmer and to Mr. Chas. Thompson, the Boys' and Girls' Club agent.

The interest shown by the dairymen of Burlington county is the improvement of the industry and their interest in all organizations which will help bring this about, stamps the county as one of the best in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

CARE OF DAIRY COWS IN COLD WEATHER

By A. L. HAECKER

Dairymen who have kept milk records for a series of years will know the effect of a big storm on the producing herd. Invariably there is a severe shrink resulting from a cold, stormy winter period. To prevent this shrink requires some additional work on the part of the cow keeper. A herdsman who is able to prevent a shrink during a blizzard understands his business and deserves commendation, for he has proven that he is efficient and skillful in his work.

As it requires extra fuel during a cold spell to keep warm, so with animals it requires extra feed when the temperature is low, which means that the feeder must always increase the ration during very cold weather. He must also see to it that an animal consumes its required amount of water, as on an average 87 per cent. of milk is water. The carcass of the animal has more water than solids, so the water item is essential. From experience we know that during cold weather we drink little water, and a cow will naturally drink less during a very chilly period. Especially is this true if the water supply is made difficult to reach or the tank filled with floating cakes of ice or even worse, is coated over. On most farms the water supply comes from a tank located close to the well. Invariably it is open and exposed to the weather. With sub-zero temperature it is either necessary to keep the ice cut and thrown out or to employ the use

of a tank heater. The most practical method is to use a heater, for in this way the water can be brought up to 60° or 60°, at which temperature it will be consumed in larger quantities than if colder.

The dairy farmer should keep in mind that it is difficult to recover a shrink, and if his cows lose in milk it will require considerable extra feed and time to get them back to a normal production. The best way is to prevent the shrink if possible, and this can be done by keeping the animal comfortable and well supplied with food and water. Exposure to cold winds and drafts are more harmful than low temperatures. An animal in fact will stand with considerable comfort even in zero weather provided she has a good bed and plenty of feed without a cold draft striking her body.

Irregular hours are often caused by storms. The men will have extra work in clearing away snow and are handicapped in supplying feed and water; this coupled with the desire to seek the warmth of the house often results in irregular milking hours which again add to the shrink in milk flow. Regular milking and feeding periods are essential for best results, and so I say again that the cow keeper who avoids a shrink in his herd during a blizzard or cold spell deserves the prize of success, and he can truthfully be said to be an expert dairyman.

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Scientific experiments have shown that mineral matter is necessary, but usually lacking in dairy rations. We have followed the recommendation of Experiment Stations and added Calcium Carbonate to both of these feeds.

If your hay is 1/3 clover, alfalfa, cowpea or soy beans, feed

200 pounds Boss Dairy Ration
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100 pounds Boss Dairy Ration
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If your hay is straight clover or alfalfa, feed

100 pounds Boss Dairy Ration
300 pounds Sugared Schumacher Feed

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Mr. George Jaggard has been appointed assistant manager of the Philadelphia Laboratory of the Dairy Laboratories, under the supervision of Dr. H. C. Campbell, director and manager.

Mr. Jaggard is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry. He has had four years' experience in a large commercial dairy and is therefore, familiar with all phases of the dairy business.

A SURE WAY TO
GET RID OF RATS
One of the most effective of all rat eradicators is a combination of equal part of cornmeal and plaster of paris applied in spoonful amounts in the fields and ditches, about the farm buildings, and in and around the burrows themselves. It is superior to poison baits and the safest combination to use on the farm.

—A. B. Carson.



Nearly Every Cow Can be made a Big Milker

Cow owners have learned that no effort on the farm pays so handsomely as the drive for **more milk**. Over 90% of the so-called poor milkers are capable of much better results than is obtained from them. An improved health standard is a sure booster of milk profits.

No wonder. Dairy experts say that under average conditions a yield-increase of only 10% will double the net profit of dairying. The fixed cost per cow of feed and care is about the same regardless of yield. After this cost is met, every pint of milk is added profit.

Perfect health has more to do with big milk yields than breeding or feeding. "Forcing" the milk-making organs to greater efforts ends disastrously unless extra demands are met with extra support of the cow's vitality.

Kow-Kare is invaluable to cow owners. It increases the activity of the milk-making function by promoting vigorous health in the genital and digestive organs. It prevents or relieves cow diseases and disorders by helping these organs to function as nature intended. Its benefits are widely recognized for the treatment of Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite.

Let Kow-Kare help you to greater milk profits. Your feed dealer, general store or druggist can supply you—large size an \$1.25; medium size 65c. Order direct from us if your dealer does not have Kow-Kare. We pay postage.

Write for copy of our free 32 page book, "The Home Cow Doctor." It will show you the way to greater profit from your cows.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.

A penny a day
is the average cost per cow for the use of Kow-Kare as a preventive of disease and aid to big milk yield.



On thousands of farms KOW-KARE is "standard equipment."

Here are just a few extracts from letters such as we receive in every mail from cow owners:

Wm. E. Starkey, Austin, Ind.: "I have found KOW-KARE is the best medicine for milk cows that there is. I found that it always paid to feed it whenever my cows went down on the quantity of milk they were giving. I have cured several cows that were down and could not get up."

James H. McIntire, Solon, Mo.: "I had a cow that retained the afterbirth for five days, when I decided to try your Kow-Kare. Three doses removed the afterbirth completely and she is now all right. After that I decided to feed KOW-KARE to two other cows as an experiment. It increased the flow of milk of one of them nearly one-half; the other gave more milk than formerly and gained in flesh. KOW-KARE is all that is claimed for it."

Joseph Stott, Norwich, Conn.: "I find that by giving a few doses of KOW-KARE it will keep cows in a healthy state, and the result will be more milk—just what we want."

NEW JERSEY STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW
The New Jersey Farm Products Show for 1924, held in Trenton, N. J., January 15th to 19th, was marked by the absence of any commercial exhibits. It was strictly a farm products and extension show.

The dairy interests were well represented. The Guernsey, Jersey and Holstein supporters were all ready to supply information about their favorites to interested spectators. The Jersey people had on exhibition Financial King's Interest, a twenty-four year old cow, with a record to be proud of as the mother of distinguished sons and daughters.

In a rapid survey of the entire show dairying was given a foremost place not only with the cattle exhibits, but with the contests for quality of milk and the exhibits of bull associations.

The Dairy Council exhibit gave a prominent place to milk in the display of a weekly food order for a family of four. A great deal of interest was evidenced in this part of the show, particularly by the housewives, many of whom came as a result of an article in one of the Trenton papers which challenged them to spend \$11.40 more wisely for food than the Dairy Council would spend. The Dairy Council exhibit was one of the most attractive displays in the Armory. It had the advantage of combining practical assistance to the housewife, and helpful suggestions to the teacher in her health teaching. A mechanical man furnished the comic relief and served as a drawing card for those who stopped and learned.

The New Jersey State College held a prominent place. The home economics extension workers numbering about five hundred gave some very practical demonstrations of their work in sewing, cooking, care of the home and in hand craft.

The fruit, corn, and potato exhibits were an important feature of the show as

well as the New Jersey State Game Preserve exhibits of pheasants and fish. The poultry was self advertising and a really fine group of hens and cocks of nearly every breed.

NEW MILK CHAMPIONS

The new national champion Holstein cow for the production of milk in seven and thirty consecutive days as a senior two-year-old is a Pennsylvania product. She is Eco-Sylo Mechthilde owned by A. S. Deysher of Reading. According to the advanced registry department of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, this cow's seven day record is 703.8 pounds milk and 23.909 pounds butterfat—equal to 29.88 pounds butter. In thirty days she increased her production to 3,092.1 pounds milk and 93.696 pounds butterfat—equal to 117.12 pounds butter. She also holds the state's highest record in her class for the production of butter in seven and thirty days.

Pennsylvania has another new Holstein state leader for butter production. Finderne Aggie Fayne Valdessa, owned by J. A. Bell, Jr., of Coraopolis, is the new state leader for ten months production as a senior two-year-old. Her record is 16,378.5 pounds milk containing 588.88 pounds butterfat, equivalent to 736.1 pounds butter.

More than \$2,000,000,000 of business was done by farmer business organizations in 1923, according to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The estimates are based upon reports from 6,639 organizations which did a total business of \$1,200,000,000. Reports have been received from 8,818 associations and additional reports are yet to come in from approximately 2,000 organizations.

Uncle Ab says the worst thing about ill-feelings toward another is that they take up so much valuable time that might be given to productive thought.

A NEW GUERNSEY CLASS LEADER

Provis Snowdrop 120156—Record, 15,487.7 lbs. of Milk; 822.17 lbs. Fat in 2-Year-Old Class.

Snowdrop was bred and is owned by Mr. S. M. Shoemaker, of Burnside Farm, at Eccleston, Md. While this is quite an honor, it is quite fitting that such an honor should come to Burnside Farm, since Mr. Shoemaker has bred the best of Guernseys practically all of his life and has contributed largely to the development of the Guernsey Breed in this country.

The Guernsey bull, Ne Plus Ultra,

No. 15265, the grandsire of this heifer, one of the greatest bulls the breed has ever known, was owned and used by Mr. Shoemaker. Provis Ultra King, No. 43522, the sire of this heifer while yet a young sire, has three other daughters with an average of 611 lbs. fat at 2 years of age.

This is the kind of blood that will increase the average production of our dairy cows and make profits for our dairymen.



INFORMATION

Concerning the Production, Regulation and Handling of Milk and Cream in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

(Continued from page 1)

ulations of Boards of Health that may be enacted. The interpretations given above with regard to communication from milk house to stable is made for the purpose of providing for the acceptance of the many milk houses now in use which do communicate directly with the stable. No new milk houses will be accepted which connect directly with the stable.

Cows

Cows should be healthy. Cows which are plainly diseased or emaciated for the want of food must be eliminated from the herd and their milk not sold until her condition or her milk is accepted by the Dairy Council. This will not be interpreted to mean that cows must be tuberculin tested or even pass a physical inspection by a veterinarian.

Cows Must Be Kept Clean

This is to be interpreted to prevent the sale of milk from cows whose udders and flanks are caked with an accumulation of manure and filth. Udders and flanks must be kept reasonably clean. To facilitate this frequent clipping is recommended. The udder and teats must be wiped with a clean damp cloth before each milking.

Utensils

All machinery and utensils coming in contact with milk must be thoroughly scrubbed washed and rinsed with boiling water or otherwise cleaned with an approved method within three hours after use. A thorough inspection of all the utensils used in connection with milk will be made and all pails, strainers and other utensils coming in contact with milk must be clean. Milk utensils must be used for no purposes other than the handling of sweet milk or cream.

Milking Pails

Small top milking pails of an approved type must be used exclusively. There are many types of milk pails that will do. This will not be interpreted to mean any specific pail of any certain manufacturer. This provision will be adhered to rigidly.

Milking

Milking must be done with clean, dry hands or with properly sterilized mechanical milkers. Wet hand milking will not be permissible and every producer is urged to see that not only he and the members of his family, but also his employees milk in such a manner as will comply with this regulation. Milkers must wear clean clothes when milking. This will be interpreted to mean clean overalls and jumpers of any color, or any clothes that present a reasonably clean appearance. Milk must be clean as indicated by sediment tests. Frequent sediment tests will be made of producers milk. These sediment tests are graded into four grades known as A, B, C, and D. "A" very clean, "B" good, "C" poor, and "D" dirty. Dairy-men producing milk of the latter class in sediment tests are subject to having their permit revoked.

Cooling and Storing Milk

Milk must be removed to a clean place as soon as drawn and cooled within an hour to as near 60° as possible with the facilities available, except that the morn-

ings milk may be delivered to a receiving station without cooling, if delivered before 9 A. M. In interpreting this provision, inspectors will take into consideration the temperature of water available on the particular dairy farm involved and will decide whether milk is properly cooled by comparing the temperature of the milk with the temperature of the coolest water available. Milk should be cooled to within three or four degrees of the temperature of this water. Every farmer must maintain in his dairy house an approved method of cooling his milk. This may be a milk cooler of any approved type or a suitable sized tank in which the cans are immersed for cooling the milk. When the tank is used, it will be required that the tanks

are of a size to hold a sufficient amount of water for properly cooling the milk. This will also be interpreted to mean that the tanks must be of sufficient depth so that the water comes up around the necks of the cans. In addition to these two methods of cooling and storage of milk, inspectors will approve of any method that efficiently cools the milk and stores it so as to meet conditions commonly recognized as good practice in this connection. The use of ice for cooling is recommended. It will save many losses from rejected milk.

Cans

Cans and lids must be in good condition. Cans will be condemned, especially when the tinning is worn off

Empire Advantages

1. Teat cup lining is hand made and has linen inserts. Using inserts in the inflation is an exclusive Empire patent—is what gives the complete massage, duplicating the calf's suck.
2. Single or double units to meet your requirements.
3. Durable rubber parts that stand boiling.
4. Single pipe line with no complicated or moving parts to wear and get out of order. Clean. Costs less.
5. The Simple Pulsator guaranteed 4 years against wear. Only one Pulsator needed for a single or double unit.
6. Low power cost. $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. Motor operates 4 double units, milking 8 cows at a time.
7. Sanitary claw with automatic shut off and without moving parts to wear and get out of adjustment.

The Machine to Meet Every Dairyman's Requirements

WHICH?

Three Milkers—or One



With an Empire Milker this one man milks 22 cows in 1 hour and 20 minutes

HE does three people's work. That means less wages to pay. And wages saved means extra profits. The Empire Milker is sure a friend to James Riley, R.F.D. No. 1, Harrison Valley, Pa.

It saves the wages of one hired hand.

It saves his wife the drudgery of milking.

It saves Mr. Riley the hard work of hand milking.

Cows now in better condition.

Cut Down Labor Cost

But read what Mr. Riley says—his own experience—how the Empire Milker came to his rescue. Here is his letter:

"With the Empire Milker I can milk 22 cows in 1 hour and 20 minutes, where it took myself, my wife and a hired man 1 hour and 30 minutes. I can do the work of three people."

"Also I find the cows are in better condition when milked by the Empire Milker. It is easy to care for and we have had the best tests on this farm that they have ever had."

No Other Milker Like the Empire—Except the Calf

Might as well milk into a sieve as to let all your profits ooze away into wages for milk hands. Farmers always wanted to get away from the high cost of hiring hand milkers. And what they are learning now all over America is how to distinguish between the Empire and all other milkers.

Let this fact stick in. The Empire sucks the teat just like the calf sucks it. It's nature's way. The cow likes it. She stands quieter. She makes more milk. She gives milk more days. The Empire gives a perfect three-sided massage of the teat from tip to udder after each suck. No other milker does that. It's a patented Empire feature. That's why men want the Empire, use the Empire, make extra profits with the Empire. No matter what men say about other milkers, they have only good words for the Empire.

To find out more about the road to bigger milk profits, send for booklet, "How to Milk for Bigger Profits." Just fill out the coupon and mail today.

EMPIRE

Milking Machines

H. E. McWhinney, President
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY
Bloomfield, New Jersey
Sales and Service Branches
Elgin, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Coupon—TEAR OFF HERE

Empire Milking Machine Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

Dear Sirs: Without any obligation on my part, please send me a copy of your free booklet, "How to Milk for Bigger Profits."

Yours,

Name _____
R. F. D. _____
Post Office _____
State _____

on the inside to any considerable extent, when badly rusted, when badly dented or with pockets around the necks or when holes are found in cans that have not been properly repaired. It will also be required that the lids fit the cans on which they are used and be in good repair.

Type of Cans

Cans should be used which have a sloping shoulder with wide necks, overhanging lids and no new cans of other types will be permitted. Lids must not contain a hole that will permit dirt and water to have access to the milk.

Cleanliness

Immediately after emptying, the cans (Continued on page 12)

Lewis Linseed Cake



The compressed feed will keep your cows in good flesh and will increase the milk flow.

Linseed Cake Meal

Finely ground and free from dirt.

Write us if you are interested.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.

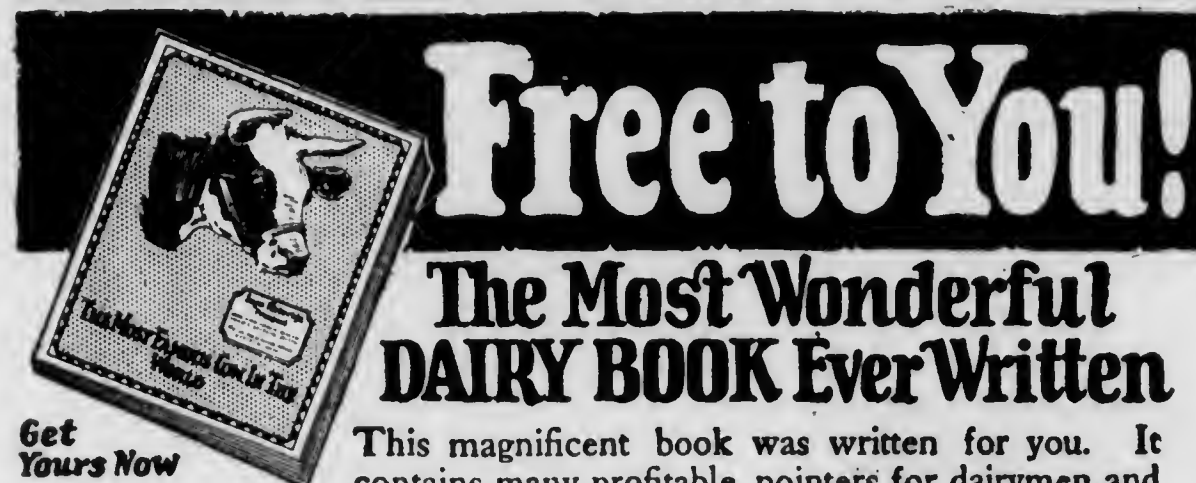
Also manufacturers of the following DUTCH BOY products

White Lead (Dry and in Oil)
Red Lead (Dry and in Oil)
Linseed Oil

Liquid Lead
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Get Yours Now

This magnificent book was written for you. It contains many profitable pointers for dairymen and fourteen full page color illustrations of the World's Champion Cows of various breeds. It is a masterpiece! Each big illustration alone is well worth framing. Only a limited number are left.

Your Copy is Ready

Give us these facts—the number of cows you own—the name of your local dealer and his address. Then we will forward your copy of this unusual book—free! Every dairyman will prize this volume. Get yours now—first come, first served.

20 Extra Quarts of Milk Count 'em From Every Sack of International Special Dairy Molasses Feed

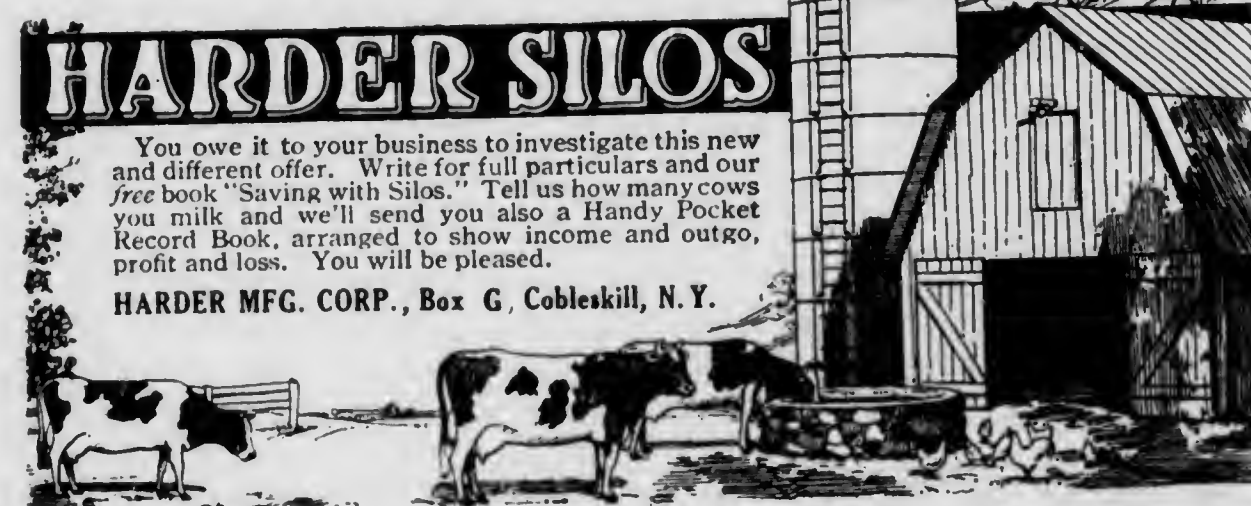
as compared to using wheat feed or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests. Both protein and molasses produce milk. International Special Dairy contains both. This great feed is digestible and palatable and is skillfully processed and mixed, thus insuring a big extra gain in milk. Accept no substitute. Inferior brands offered by other mills cannot produce the same profitable results as International Special Dairy. Order some today.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
Live Dealers and District Sales Agents Wanted

Buy The Best Silo on the Easiest Terms

For more than a quarter century the Harder has been the standard silo for Eastern Farmers. The earliest Harder Silo are still giving service. The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Now, you can buy this genuine improved Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks, making the Harder pay for itself.



HARDER SILOS

You owe it to your business to investigate this new and different offer. Write for full particulars and our free book "Savings with Silos." Tell us how many cows you milk and we'll send you also a Handy Pocket Record Book, arranged to show income and outgo, profit and loss. You will be pleased.

HARDER MFG. CORP., Box G, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Borrow Money in a Friendly Way

Friendly, because you pay off your loan in 33 years (any time after 5 years if you prefer) in easy semi-annual installments.

Friendly, too, because no commissions or bonuses are required.

You deal directly with this bank whose directors are prominent farmers and bankers of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Folder explaining whole plan sent upon request.

The Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank Under Supervision of United States Government

1411 WALNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TRADE MARK
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THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
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Mention the Review When Writing
Advertisers

SOME PHASES OF DAIRY COUNCIL WORK

By C. I. COHEE
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

(Continued from page 3)

through the efforts of the Publicity Department.

Motion pictures have been found to be an important part of the work. In the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh districts, as well as in many of the other districts, it has been possible to show our motion pictures, which are purely propaganda pictures having for their purpose the increased consumption of dairy products, through the regular motion picture channels. Some of our Dairy Council films have been shown in as high as 85% of the motion picture houses in the Philadelphia district. It is estimated that one of our motion pictures, "Highland Lassie," has been shown before 2,000,000 people. We must bear in mind that these people were paying admittance to the theatres where these pictures have been shown.

The greater part of the motion pictures which we have been using heretofore have dealt with the increased consumption of milk particularly. Our latest picture, entitled, "Shadows," brings out the importance of using the other dairy products as well. I feel there is a real need in our metropolitan districts for a motion picture film that is sufficiently entertaining to attract the attention of the audience and secure the co-operation of the motion picture house owner to put it on, that does deal with a greater consumption of the manufactured dairy products, particularly butter and cheese. If such a film could be prepared, there would be, I believe, a very large field for it in Philadelphia as well as the other cities of the East.

In addition to the departments that I have mentioned, we have the Quality Control Department, which is my own particular end of the work in the Philadelphia district. The Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council was brought into being in order to improve the quality of the milk which is offered for sale. One of the great ways of increasing the consumption of dairy products is to improve the quality. We have found this very true in the case of liquid milk and I recommend improved quality to you for your attention as a means of increasing the consumption of butter.

One thing that the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council has done in the Philadelphia district I feel will interest you here. Three years ago a survey made in one of our milk producing counties within fifty miles of Philadelphia disclosed the fact that for every thousand pounds of butter consumed by farmers in that county, there were 1,088 pounds of butter substitutes consumed by farmers. One of the first things that Quality Control Department did was to launch an intensive educational campaign to convert farmers to the use of butter in place of butter substitutes, pointing out to them that they owed it to the industry to consume butter if they expected to receive a reasonable price for the milk which they themselves were selling. Among the membership of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association which now numbers something over 19,000 members, we have thousands and thousands of farmers who look to you out here for their supply of butter.

An interview which I had recently with the buyer of butter of one

of our largest butter distributors, disclosed the fact that their butter substitute sales, particularly in the country districts, had fallen down to a point where they were looked upon as negligible. This is certainly a marked contrast to conditions as we found them three to five years ago.

We have been talking very largely upon the general work of the Dairy Council. I want to talk particularly upon what the Dairy Council is in a position to do for you who are producing our butter. The Philadelphia district, and by Philadelphia district I mean not only the city of Philadelphia, but that section surrounding that territory which, naturally, due to its location, uses Philadelphia as a clearing house for the butter consumed and which has a radius of perhaps fifty to one hundred miles, and is now consuming 62,000,000 pounds of butter per year.

If we take the 1920 census we will find that these 62,000,000 pounds of butter is supplying the needs of approximately 3,456,000 people, 2,000,000 in Philadelphia proper, and 1,456,000 in the cities, towns and country surrounding Philadelphia, such as Wilmington, Del., Trenton, N.J., Atlantic City, N.J., all cities of 100,000 population or over, are examples of the communities that I have in mind.

I do not want to burden you with figures, but if we will go one step further, we will find that the consumption of butter in the district that I have referred to is 15 pounds per person per year, or about four ounces per week per persons. Recently I have taken occasion to put the question to a number of people as to what the consumption of butter per person should be and while it was very hard to get a definite figure which authorities will state is the necessary amount of butter for the best state of health, I did not, however, find anyone who did not agree that at least a half-pound of butter per person per week was the probable minimum figure that should be considered.

I want you to stop right here for a minute to consider how this great problem of increasing the consumption of butter in the Philadelphia district can best be handled. I have told you of the work of the Dairy Council which has resulted in an increased consumption on the part of milk of 30% in a period of four years. Undoubtedly, while increasing the consumption of milk 30% of the Dairy Council has also been instrumental in very largely increasing the consumption of butter, but our first thought has been principally liquid milk.

Philadelphia has been known almost the world over for the quality of its ice cream. Wherever we go we will find manufacturers of ice cream who pride themselves upon the fact that they make Philadelphia ice cream. It is undoubtedly true that Philadelphia does have the best ice cream of any city in the United States. Along with this fact, Philadelphia has the largest consumption of ice cream of any city in the United States. I think this is largely true, also, of butter. Philadelphia is a discriminating market, not only in its milk and ice cream, but also in all other dairy products which are offered for sale within its borders. I think you

(Continued on page 17)

Gleanings from the Field

DELAWARE-CHESTER COUNTY DRIVE

The Delaware-Chester County drive for members is completed so far as actual soliciting goes. Forty-two new members joined the Association and a total of thirty-nine transfers and corrections were reported, bringing the actual increase in active membership up to a total of eighty-one. This represented a total of 994 cows.

It is interesting to note in comparing this drive with the two directly preceding it, Queen Anne County, Md., and Juniata County, Pa., that, while Delaware and Chester Counties turned in eighty-one new active members as compared to seventy-five in Queen Anne and one hundred and ten in Juniata, yet the number of cows represented was nearly twice that of the Maryland County and considerably above that of Juniata.

Only three plants were worked during the Delaware-Chester County drive. These were Wawa Dairy at Wawa; P. E. Sharpless receiving station at Concorville, and the receiving station of the Highland Farm Dairy Products Company at Doe Run. At each of these plants the increases in membership was so nearly equal that it would be unfair to give one territory more credit than another. The Inter-State members who co-operated with the workers in their home section are in a large measure responsible for the success of our drive.

The completion of this drive will mark our first use of a followup campaign. There are always a number of farmers that for one reason or another it is impossible to reach while working in their territory. Moreover, there are a few who feel that they must have time to consider the matter. We are endeavoring to get in touch with both of these classes by mail in order that no one in the district, which has been covered, can say they have not had an opportunity to join. If you are an Inter-State man in the territory of the recent drive, call up a non-member by 'phone some evening

and urge him to send in an application or membership.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD. Membership work centering about hipsters to the Hagerstown receiving station is now under way. Organization work has hardly gotten fully started at this time, but milk producers have proven very receptive to co-operative ideas.

A snowstorm and zero or near zero weather, have combined to make organizing work difficult. Around a blazing heater on the farm, however, is an ideal place to make friends for our organization. The imagination likes to picture twenty thousand of such homes united in one great family through their co-operative efforts in planning the business which aids in supporting those homes on a firmer foundation.

SOMETHING ABOUT COMPLAINTS

It is a common experience among the field men who are coming into daily contact with milk producers throughout the shipping territory to hear one man state that his neighbor is complaining about this and that feature of the association. Often when the neighbor is called upon it develops that there has been a misunderstanding and the trouble is ironed out without delay. Usually we find that the man's difficulty has never been taken up with his association.

Why not take your troubles to your organization first?

The growth and development of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association has been marked by a great spirit of co-operation among the dairymen. Suggestions for betterment are received with open minds, and the highest degree of consideration. Such suggestions when backed up by reason may prove a stepping stone to a new achievement in co-operation. If you have a complaint get in touch with a fieldman, or an officer of your association.

UNWISE FARM PRACTICES CAUSE MANY CLOVER FAILURES

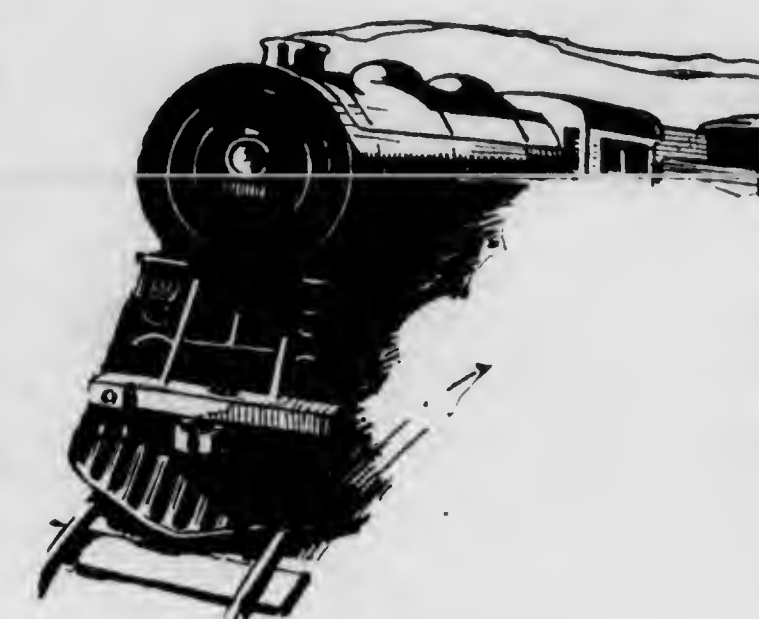
A good stand of red clover has been increasingly difficult to secure and maintain in many sections and for quite a number of years. There are a number of causes for this partial or entire failure with red clover which may work together or separately. The most important of these, in that they are the most common and widespread, are due in a large measure, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, to continued unwise farm practices and can be remedied only by changing those practices. A run-down soil is an abused soil. In most cases such a soil can be restored to a reasonable fertility by reversing the process to which its conditions are due. Instead of the organic matter being exhausted by constant cropping, it must be restored either by farm manure or by green manure instead of the natural supplies of lime, phosphate, and potash, which may have been scanty in the first place, being further drawn on, these elements must be added to the soil.

Where clover failure is experienced or crops are unsatisfactory, the first step, say department clover specialists, should be to look after the drainage. If the land is not well drained and as a consequence the clover heaves badly in the spring, the drainage must be im-

proved or all other efforts will be wasted. If conditions are such that the drainage can not be improved, alsike clover should be substituted for red clover. There is no use trying to grow red clover on badly drained land.

Where a crop failure happens on land that is well drained it is advisable to consult with the county agricultural agent or with the State extension service. In many cases the agent will know whether the soils in that section need lime or some fertilizer, and the remedy can be applied at once. Where no certain information is available a simple trial will soon tell the story of what clover needs to thrive on that particular farm. If it is organic matter that the soil needs, sweet clover may often be substituted to advantage providing the soil is well supplied with lime, and the soil will be restored to a condition where red clover will grow. Unfortunately, most of the clover failures occur on soils deficient in lime, and on these the results with sweet clover will be equally unsatisfactory. Soy beans or cowpeas may be grown for hay or soil improvement, but it must be noted that if these crops are removed as hay there is no benefit to the soil. Hogging down the crop is a good practice.

Signs of Safety



Larro

The Safe Ration for Dairy Cows

Just as the railway semaphore prevents disaster, so does LARRO insure safety for your herd.

Safe—because Larro has just the right amount of protein from the right sources. More is often dangerous. Less is not enough.

Safe—because the quantity and high quality of each ingredient absolutely do not change. No variations to throw cows off feed. Larro-fed cows are always in best of health. It means much.

Safe—because a powerful electro-magnet prevents the slightest bit of iron and steel from getting into finished Larro. Absolutely no nails, wire or junk in Larro.

Safe—because it is free from adulteration and fillers. It contains nothing but clean, wholesome, milk-making, profit-making ingredients.

Read "Feeding the Fresh Cow" in The Larro Dairyman, our free, quarterly magazine for cow owners. Send us your name and address today if you are not receiving it.

The Larro Milling Co., 14 Larro Bldg., Detroit



Cows kept in box stalls produce more milk and slightly more butterfat than those kept in stanchions, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, but the slight increase in product does not balance the added expense for space, bedding, and labor. Box stalls

are to be recommended only when maximum production is desired regardless of expense, as in testing cows for records.

The hot school lunch gives youngsters the punch!

Never Drench Cattle

It's Dangerous

Here's the Prescription that SAVED the \$50,000 Bull Laxotonic

And Here's What the Owner Himself Says:

"R. 2, Waupaca, Wis., April 16, 1917.

Dear Dr. Roberts:

I thought you would be interested to know that my Holstein sire, Sir Pierette Ormby Mercedes 27th, has fully recovered from his attack of paralysis of the bowels. You may not know that this bull went about ten days without an action of the bowels in spite of the fact that we had given him ten pounds of salts and two quarts of raw linseed oil without effect. Of course we thought it was constipation and treated him for that, never thinking of paralysis of the bowels until you arrived and pronounced it that. Your statements at that time decided me to always treat stoppage of the bowels as though it were paralysis and not constipation, for as you say the treatment for paralysis will overcome both constipation and paralysis. That has been proven to me.

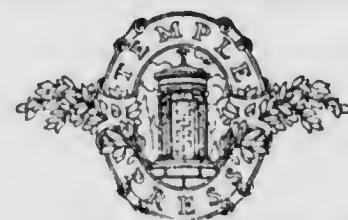
When I think of your little box of Laxotonic saving this \$50,000 bull I cannot help but feel that it is too bad that all cattle owners and breeders do not know of your valuable preparation, as well as your wonderful skill in the treatment of cattle which you so clearly demonstrated in saving this animal. I want you to know that I appreciate the prompt attention that you gave this bull, in spite of the fact that the weather was below zero and the roads were drifted and he was 10 miles from you. You will please find enclosed my check to cover your services.

Yours very truly, (Signed) John Erickson."

FOR SALE BY DEALERS OR POSTPAID 50 CENTS
Ask for FREE copy of The Cattle Specialist and how to get The Practical Home Veterinarian without cost. Veterinary advice FREE.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC., 153 Grand Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

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YOUR
STATIONERY



PEDIGREE
CATALOGS
OUR
SPECIALTY

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UNADILLA SILOS



Read Silo Character As you do a man's

YOU read a man's character in his face. Look to the same features on a silo to judge its qualities. In the front of the Unadilla Silo, you can see many practical, valuable advantages that speak of the thoroughness, care and thought with which every detail of the whole silo is worked out.

Its continuous opening; water-tight, air-tight, non-sticking doors; wide, safe, easy combination door fasteners and ladder; door front assembled at the factory; hooped adjustable from ladder, these and many other features of the front of a Unadilla are some indication of the bigger silo value the Unadilla gives you for every dollar.

Send for catalog. You'll find it full of silo information you shouldn't miss. For the man who orders early we offer a special discount that makes a real saving in your silo purchase. The Unadilla can be had on convenient terms.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.

Information Concerning the Production, Regulation and Handling of Milk and Cream in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

(Continued from page 9)

and lids must be cleaned and sterilized by the dealer. Inspectors will endeavor to see that this is complied with at all receiving stations in a proper manner. The use of cans for other purposes than containing milk is prohibited. Farmers must invert their milk cans upon a rack at the farm dairy house or other suitable place after they are returned to the farm and keep them there until such time as they are again needed. While the dealers are compelled to wash and sterilize the cans, farmers must also make sure that the cans are in suitable condition to receive milk or cream before refilling. Farmers will be held responsible for the condition of their cans. (Farmers receiving dirty milk cans from dealers are requested to furnish the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council with complete information as to the location of the plant, date on which the cans were returned dirty, etc.)

General

These regulations do not take precedence over any regulation promulgated by State or local Boards of Health in the Philadelphia Milk Shed. In addition to complying with these requirements, producers must comply with such other regulations as may be in effect in the particular market in which their milk is offered for sale.

MOTION PICTURES AND DAIRY EDUCATION

ROBERT W. BALDERSTON
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

There are about 15,000 theatres and 256,000 schools in the United States, yet about 16,000,000 persons see the movies daily, while school attendance is only about 10,000,000. Taking education in the broad sense of informing and influencing public thought, the moving picture is more widely used and a more effective agency of education to-day than is the school. Then, too, you can teach through pictures without the person suspecting his being taught.

John James Tigert, now United States Commissioner of Education, has said, "A picture is a universal film which everybody understands, whatever his language may be. I believe that in Americanization, one of the greatest educational problems we have, the motion picture is going to be one of the most useful agencies. Take a man who was born in some other country, with different ideals from ours. You can teach him history out of a book, but still he will not understand America, but show him the great West, show him Jamestown, Gettysburg, Independence Hall, and tell him their stories, and he will begin to understand."

Col. Owsley, Commissioner of the American Legion, in describing the systematic use of motion pictures as a means of educating our men to better citizenship, said that he could interest more than 50 per cent. of his men with moving pictures. Asked his opinion as to the power of motion pictures to mold public opinion, he said, "I think it is far reaching and tremendous. I know of no one other force in America at this time that has so great a power to influence public opinion. I base this statement upon first hand observation and upon information furnished me after a careful investigation of every city in the Nation, before we went into the film business. I became convinced that the American Legion could reach more people through the movies than any other way and we have spent a lot of money on motion pictures which otherwise we would have spent through our speakers bureau."

Thos. A. Edison, in testifying, brought out that when he perfected moving pictures, he was indifferent to the show side of the movies. What interested him was the educational possibilities and he devoted himself to this branch of the subject, while others developed the amusement side. He then tried to interest the School Boards in moving pictures, but the big Boards of Education did not take up the idea and the inventor says the interests publishing books antagonized it.

The motion picture is being successfully employed in Dairy Education in a number of fields. Several agencies are producing good films. Their distribution is very wide, if somewhat unorganized and disjointed.

The United States Department of Agriculture has a complete Motion Picture Bureau in its Division of Publications. It has recently completed a specially devised building devoted to the production and distribution of motion pictures. This distribution is general through the Agricultural Extension service of the several States. A large number of its films are on dairy topics. Many State Colleges and State libraries have educational film departments and in some States have done quite a little producing of dairy films. The breed associations and other dairy organizations and the

feed and machinery companies have been active in this field.

The National Dairy Council is now regularly producing films on a wide range of dairy themes, and these are systematically distributed by district councils as well as from the National Dairy Council headquarters. Widely different groups are shown these dairy films:

(1) Dairy Farmers at country meetings see films on such subjects as better feeding, better breeding, clean milk production, cow-testing associations and co-operative marketing.

(2) Manufacturers are shown better methods.

(3) College and high school students are helped in the discussion of every important dairy question.

(4) City consumers and city children learn how milk is produced and its importance in nutrition.

(5) Theatre audience see entertaining films with a nutrition moral.

A number of improvements in the machinery for projection as well as the film itself have made possible a wider use of dairy films in educational work during the past two years. Almost all of the fire risk is eliminated by the use of the so-called safety film and any one of a number of standard portable projectors using incandescent lamps. The brilliancy of the picture shown by such projector has been increased through the use of a generator for electricity attachable to any automobile.

A number of limiting factors prevent much wider use of motion pictures in the dairy education field:

(1) The regular quick-burning film is not recommended for use without a fire-proof booth. This seriously restricts the number of films that are available to the user of a portable machine as at present an overwhelming majority of all films are printed only on this inflammable stock. Also, slow burning films at present are produced in a variety of widths without uniformity of sprocket holes. It is hoped that a concerted effort will be made by all interested agencies to have all films, certainly all educational films, printed only on the slow-burning or safety standard width (non-inflammable) stock.

(2) State laws with reference to educational motion picture exhibitions need immediate standardization and in many cases, intelligent amendment. The hand of a lobby of the commercial motion picture interests fearing competition, has been felt in many States and some laws might indicate that it had helped dictate the policies that prevailed. In many States, particularly in New England, the only film that can be used without a booth is a narrow gauge one in which no motion pictures are produced except when specially ordered. New England, therefore, cannot tap any large reservoir of desirable films. In some cities it is necessary to use an asbestos booth, even with non-inflammable films and safety fire-proof portable projectors. The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council operates in four States. There is no uniformity of regulation in the four States or in the cities within them.

It is unnecessary to describe the motion pictures now available. Everyone interested can see them for himself. The theme and the composition of many of

(Continued on page 19)

KRUSEN PLEDGES AID IN CLEAN MILK CAMPAIGN

City Will Co-operate With Inter-State Dairy Council, He Promises

Quotes Figures to Prove Supply Sold in Philadelphia is First-Class

Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Director of Public Welfare of Philadelphia, announced his indorsement of the campaign to raise the standard of Philadelphia's milk supply and promises the support and co-operation of his department in checking up the milk in the city.

Dr. Krusen commended Milk Inspector Clegg of his department for his work in checking up milk sold within the city's limits.

"The Department of Public Welfare will co-operate in every way possible with the splendid campaign of the Inter-State Dairy Council, in raising the already high standard of Philadelphia dairy products," said Dr. Krusen yesterday.

"The Dairy Council is in a position to work effectively in a campaign of this sort, for cleaning up must be at the source of production, the dairy farms.

14 Inspectors on Street

"The city has only a staff of fourteen men on the streets, and these men have to inspect meats and other foods as well. Approximately 700,000 quarts of milk are sold daily in this city.

"We have sixty pasteurizing plants in operation, all supervised by one inspector. We have one man taking bacteriological samples, testing for butter content.

"Last year we had only twenty-five cases where the butter content was below requirements which goes to show that Philadelphia is getting a high standard of milk. Aside from these twenty-five cases, all the samples taken show a butter fat content of 8.50 per cent. The law only requires 8.25 per cent. butter fat.

"This department is always working in conjunction with Robert Simmers, special agent of the Dairy and Food Commission at Harrisburg, and with the United States Department of Food and Drugs in interstate commerce shipments.

"To check up on the milk at the source of supply, the Quality Control Department of the Inter-State Dairy Council has increased its staff from four to ten men, all of whom will visit the dairy farms throughout the territory of the Philadelphia Milk Shed to make inspections and tests, study the farmers' methods of dairying, and aid them in improving their methods and equipment at a minimum cost."

"Philadelphia Inquirer."

STERILIZING MILKING MACHINES

In the study of the effects of hot water sterilization on test cup rubbers of milking machines, the United States Department of Agriculture found that the life of these rubbers when regularly sterilized by this method varied from 6 to 17 weeks. It was also found that hot water gave better results in reducing the number of bacteria than did the use of either chlorin solution or salt and chlorin solution. The Bureau of Standards, co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture, found that it is very important that these test cup rubbers be made of so-called pure gum compound, and that they should be thoroughly cleaned before sterilization, as a little butterfat remaining on them has a destructive effect in connection with the heat.

What will the March Milk Price Mean? Many Dairymen are planning to make 20¢ to 40¢ more per hundred

The milk price for March may go up or down, or it may stay the same. But this much is certain: You can increase your profits no matter which way the milk price goes. You can lower the cost of producing milk.

Right now thousands of dairymen are cutting the cost of their milk production 20c to 40c per hundred. They add just enough Cow Chow to their home-grown feeds. This supplies what their own feed lacks and they secure a big increase in milk at a very small cost per pound.

At your request a trained Purina Field Service Man will help you. He thoroughly understands your local feeding problems. He will help you figure out the ration that will produce the maximum amount of milk at the least cost per pound. He'll come to your dairy farm without charge of any kind. His job will not be complete until cost records prove that the addition of Cow Chow to your home-grown feed has increased your profits.

Purina Calf Chow

For healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves, feed Purina Calf Chow. Calf Chow is a ration perfectly balanced to produce quick growth. It is easily digested. It is easy to feed. It is safe. It costs less than one-half as much as milk feeding.

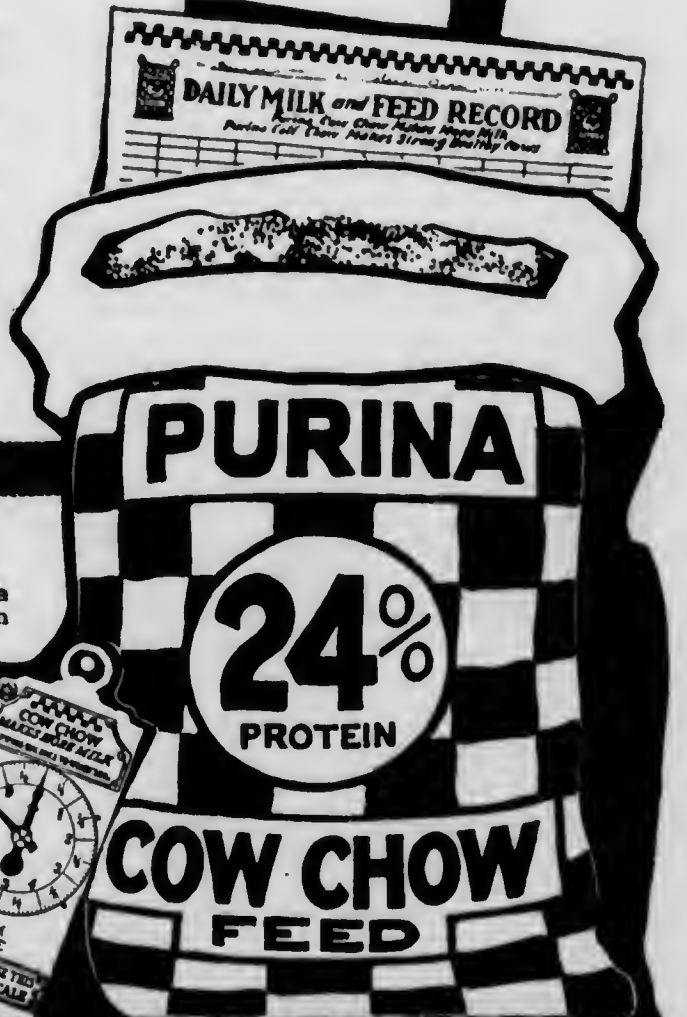
It, too, is packed in a Checkerboard Bag. That alone is sufficient guarantee that it is the finest feed obtainable at any price.

COUPON—PURINA MILLS
Kindly send and enclose this coupon to
1924 Purina Cow Book (Illustrated)

100-Page Purina Cow Book—FREE
Send the coupon today for further particulars about Purina Service, and for a free copy of the 100-page illustrated edition of the 1924 Purina Cow Book.

PURINA MILLS
854 Gratiot Street
St. Louis, Mo.

Eight
Busy Mills
Located
For Service



COW CHOW CALF CHOW

EVERY DAIRY FARMER should read carefully

"Information Concerning the Production, Regulation and Handling of Milk and Cream in the Philadelphia Milk Shed."

See page 1—this issue

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"ROSS is the Best Silo Made"

From every part of the country, we have letters proving that the fire-proof, acid-proof Ross is a money-saver—a superior silo in many ways. Hundreds of owners say: "It's the best silo made!"

The ROSS IN-DE-STRUCT-O Galvanized SILO

Air-tight, freeze-proof—perfect all-weather silo. The tried and proved metal silo, built for life-time service. Write us—our facts about superior Ross Service, just as your neighbors have told them to us. Write for them today.

Agents and Dealers: write for proposition.

E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter Co. and Silo Division
Pioneer Builders of Ross In-de-struct-O Galvanized Metal Silos.

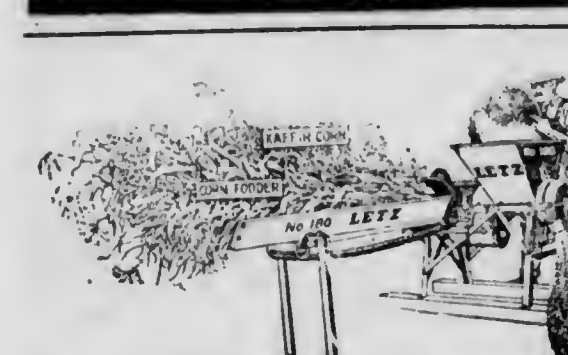
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Triple Strength Triple Protection

Three walls. A smooth, clean-cut giant in strength that holds itself straight and erect and stays so! Outer wall of continuous spiral hoops firmly binds it into one solid, durable structure, with every square inch cross-supported. Like the double walls of a house, the Craine's multiple walls defy frost—keep warmth in and cold out. Its air-tight middle wall of waterproof Silafelt stops moisture from entering and holds in all the valuable silage juices. A handsome farm building that protects silage, and reduces upkeep cost, the Craine Silo is the best investment in the end. Write for Catalog and full information, now. Special discounts on early orders. Time payments if desired.

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CRABE SILO WALL SILOS

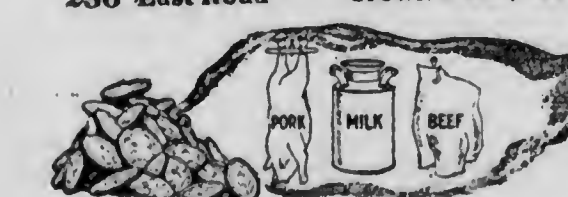


Reduce Feed Costs 30 to 50%

Stop that monthly feed bill. The Letz Dixie will cut, grind and mix anything grown—makes a perfectly balanced ration from home-grown crops. Guaranteed to increase production from 15 to 30% and cut feeding costs from 25 to 50%. A warehouse in every state.

Write today for Valuable Feeding Book—It's FREE.

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230 East Road Crown Point, Ind.



IMPROVED MARKETS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS STANDARDIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY

HON. FRANK P. WILLITS, Secretary of Agriculture

(Continued from page 8)

One of the greatest improvements in marketing methods has been in the handling of surplus milk through by-products. The skimming is now done in the country and the skimmed milk, as far as possible, used up in some profitable way, the cream being sold very largely as table cream and for ice cream. Almost no surplus milk is now shipped to Philadelphia there to be skimmed and worked up after a high freight charge has been paid on the total product. I understand the same situation holds true of Pittsburgh.

Good roads and automobile trucks have also helped in making the market condition better in many sections.

Tuberculosis eradication by the Department of Agriculture will certainly help improve the market for dairy products in Pennsylvania in a number of ways.

EDUCATIONAL WORK FEATURING THE FOOD AND HEALTH VALUE OF AND ITS PRODUCTS

Dairy Councils maintain nutrition departments which put the public in a receptive frame of mind in regard to the drinking of milk by keeping before them in different ways the food value of milk and milk products. This work is carried on through health campaigns in the public schools and by direct contact with the parents of the school children and with the mothers of the pre-school child.

Dramatic departments emphasize the work of the nutrition departments by dramatizing the health principles, laying particular emphasis on the important food elements in milk.

Educational work in Harrisburg last year, made by the City Department of Education, State College Home Economics Extension Department and the local Farm Bureau and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, was very largely responsible for the increased consumption in that city which was estimated by the Farm Bureau to be about 24 per cent.

A survey of the use of dairy products and the nutritional situation of Dauphin County, conducted in connection with the same co-operative project, shows most emphatically the need of a greater consumption of dairy products on our Pennsylvania farms. The percentage of undernourishment in the country is shown to be much greater than in the city, and the number of milk drinking children correspondingly lower. Apparently too many dairy farmers do not believe in our own products and do not realize that milk, as well as being a nutritious food, is a protective food, helping to insure against disease. I wish it were possible to duplicate in our country districts the intensive work being done to increase the consumption of milk in our large centers.

Dr. Garwood, Superintendent of the Department of Education in Harrisburg, recommends the sale of milk at recess time to all his Principals and practically all the schools have established this service. On the other hand, at the present time in our country districts very few children have milk as a part of their school lunch and very many of them are never taught to drink milk in connection with their meals at home in preference to tea or coffee.

Much can be done in this connection in our local communities. Parent-Teacher Associations and local farmer groups such as Granges, Farmers' Clubs, and locals of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association have in many cases helped the local school authorities in establishing milk service or school lunches of which milk dishes form a large component part.

What the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council have done in the Philadelphia district will interest you. Three years ago a survey made in one of our milk producing counties within fifty miles of Philadelphia disclosed the fact that for every thousand pounds of butter consumed by farmers in that county there were 1,038 pounds of butter substitutes consumed. As an intensive educational campaign was launched to convert farmers to the use of butter in place of butter substitutes, it was pointed out to them that they owed it to the industry to consume butter if they expected to receive a reasonable price for the milk which they themselves were selling. They were also told of the greater value of butter to the health of their families.

Among the membership of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association which now numbers something over 19,000, a farmer now feels ashamed to go into a store and buy a pound of butter substitute and he will not do it if there is any chance of his being detected by his neighbors.

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION

Efforts to improve the markets as outlined above, all presuppose active interested co-operation on the part of all those engaged in the industry. This is particularly important to breeders of pure bred live stock because the markets for their young animals are always dependent on somebody selling the product and these breeders should be actively interested in all movements which will improve the markets for all kinds of dairy products, regardless of where produced, or regardless of what breed they may feel best adapted to their own use or that of their community.

The breeders of pure bred cattle are almost always—and should be leaders of thought in their home communities. They become most useful members of the various Milk Producers' organizations of the State and in many cases are elected to fill important offices in those organizations.

Markets for dairy products are nation-wide and even international in character. In spite of the high tariff on butter, it has been coming in to the United States at the rate of several million pounds per year, being shipped from countries which are perfectly willing to pay the tariff to get the attractive prices for which butter has been selling during the past few months. The tariff of 8 cents per pound has undoubtedly been worth just that much in price to all dairy farmers.

Pennsylvania, through soil, climate and the topography of the land, was intended to be a dairy state. We have at our doors and in our midst a vast army of consumers who are engaged in mining, manufacturing and marketing the coal, iron and other products for which Pennsylvania is famous. We should

endeavor to market the milk of our farms to these people in such forms as they most need it, and in such forms as it cannot be readily or economically shipped long distances. I mean that we should endeavor to promote very largely the use of fluid milk, ice cream, soft cheeses and like perishable products which it is expensive to ship long distances, and should make every effort to supply the demand so created.

Pennsylvania cannot begin to supply all the dairy products needed, so we will leave other products—such as butter, cheese and condensed milk to be largely shipped in from other large dairy sections of our country. From what I know of the policies which have been pursued during the past few years by our organized dairymen I feel that much has been accomplished along this line—perhaps as much as was possible during the disturbed market conditions during and since the war.

The only way in which markets can be improved is through co-operation and organization as exemplified by what has been done in the past. The possibilities for the future are limited chiefly by the amount of organized effort that is put into the work.

*Presented at the Annual Banquet of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs.

ANNUAL BANQUET PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CLUBS

The Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, and the Dairy Industry, held its annual banquet on Monday, January 23, at the Masonic Temple, Harrisburg, Pa.—upwards of two hundred guests were present.

An address of welcome was made by John A. Bell, Jr., President of the Federation. Dr. John M. Thomas, President of Pennsylvania State College, acted as toastmaster.

Addresses were made by Hon. Frank P. Willits, State Secretary of Agriculture—"Improved Markets for Dairy Products." Joseph A. Turrier, Manager, Hollins College Herd, Hollins, Va., on "Holstein Business Opportunities of the South and Ethical Standards of the Holstein Industry." Prof. R. R. Graves, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., on "Breeding Theories" and Prof. Andrew A. Borland, State College, Pa., on the subject "The Future of the Dairy Industry."

BERKS COUNTY FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

The tenth annual Berks County Farm Products Show was held in Reading, Pa., January 10th to 12th.

There was a very comprehensive exhibit of various farm products comprising corn, potatoes, apples, canned and dried fruits and vegetables.

There was a large and representative attendance.

The purebred Holstein cattle which farm boys and girls of Delaware have fed and cared for as a part of their dairy club work constitute 19 per cent. of the pure bred Holsteins in that state, according to a recent report received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SCHOOL LUNCHEES

The Box Luncheon. What does the word suggest to most of us! Perhaps it may mean a picnic, or a few dainty morsels to furnish refreshment between meals, but to most of us who live in rural districts, it means one of our regular daily meals, eaten, perhaps, from the lunch box at noon. If a member of the family is obliged to carry his noon meal with him, much care should be taken to make it a fit substitute for the nourishing home meal, he must do without. Instead of requiring less thought, the substitute requires more than is given to the other meals.

Usually the luncheon must be cold, hence somewhat unappetizing. The foods included in the lunch should be especially tempting and nourishing.

The best foods to include are—Sandwiches, Dessert, Fruit and Milk.
Note:—Select one or more foods from each of the following lists:—

SANDWICHES

FILLINGS

Chopped ham and hard cooked egg
Sardines and crackers—separately
Beans
Egg
Chopped meat
Cheese (hard)
Cottage cheese
Cottage cheese (with dried fruit or jelly)
Cottage cheese and olives
Sliced tomatoes
Crisp lettuce or watercress
Jams, jellies and marmalade
Peanut butter
Chopped raisins
Chopped dates and nut meats
Sliced meat—chicken ham, beef, etc.

BREAD

Whole wheat bread
Oatmeal bread
Nut bread
Raisin bread
Crisp rolls
Biscuits

SIMPLE DESSERTS

Baked custard
Rice pudding
Ginger cookies
Sponge cakes
Gingerbread
Sweet chocolate
Filled cookies

FRUIT

Stewed fruit in a jar
Applesauce
Dried figs
Raisins
Dates
Fresh fruit—all kinds
Apple and orange—best

EXTRAS

Deviled eggs
Olives
Pickles

Conveniences for Packing

- (1) Containers—must be one that can be scalded or cleaned.
 - a Metal box with perforations for ventilation.
 - b Tin pail with perforations for ventilation.
 - c Basket.
- (2) Other suggestions:—
 - a Oiled paper.
 - b Paper napkins.
 - c Drinking cups.
 - d Small knife fork and spoon.
 - e Jar for preserves, etc.
- (3) Suggestions for packing:—
 - a Wrap foods in oiled paper.
 - b Place in container so that those to be eaten first will be removed first without disturbing the rest.

To serve one hot dish at school each day to supplement the cold lunch brought from home is an important part of supplying adequate daily nourishment for the child.

Suggestions for the Hot Dish

- 1 Cocoa.
- 2 Cream soups—all vegetable may be used.
- 3 Creamed dishes.
- 4 Scalloped dishes.
- 5 Macaroni and cheese.
- 6 Creamed beef on toast.
- 7 Eggs a la Goldenrod.
- 8 Simple puddings.

This function gathers the children together and makes for a happier lunch hour—teaches the children good food habits, courtesy and many other valuable things.

SAMPLE BOX LUNCHEES—Cold Lunch

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| I. | Egg lettuce sandwich made with whole wheat bread | Tomato and lettuce with crisp buttered rolls |
| | Marmalade and white bread sandwich | Gingerbread |
| | Baked apple | Applesauce |
| | 2 Ginger cookies | Milk to drink |
| | Milk to drink | |
| II. | Lettuce and dressing sandwich | Sliced ham and biscuits |
| | Nut bread and butter | Jam and graham bread |
| | cup custard | Apple |
| | 2 figs | Sponge cake |
| | Milk to drink | Milk to drink |

Note.—If your community is interested in starting a Hot Lunch Project in your local school write to the Nutrition Department of Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Boyertown Bldg., 1211 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., for additional information.

The Bestov Calendar

Equipment to handle milk

Babcock Testers
Hand Operated
Easily attached to any bench or table by thumb screw. Finest quality workmanship and materials.

Can Brush
4 1/2 x 8 inches
35c each

Galvanized Steel Buckets
Heavy Metal, each 95c

North Milking Pail
No other covered pail compares with it. Advocated by all authorities.

Wash Tank
Made of heavy galvanized steel with drain board.
3 feet long \$18.00
4 feet long \$21.50

Brooms
Nailed Head
Mixed, coarse and fine fibres
Each \$1.00, 1/2 dozen \$5.50

De Laval Separators
In 7 sizes for farm use. Electric or hand drives. De Laval are the leaders. Send for complete catalog.

from cow to consumer

Thermometers
Floating
Made for dairy work

Lansdowne Milking Stool
Made in one piece of galvanized, malleable iron, which cannot break or rust.

Shipping Cans
N. Y. style.
First quality heavy shipping cans with "umbrella cover."

Feed Cooker
Consists of fire box, galvanized steel boiler with 4 handles and cover, length of 6 in. stove pipe and one elbow.
40 qt. \$4.40 each
46 qt. \$4.65 each
Marking—any style extra

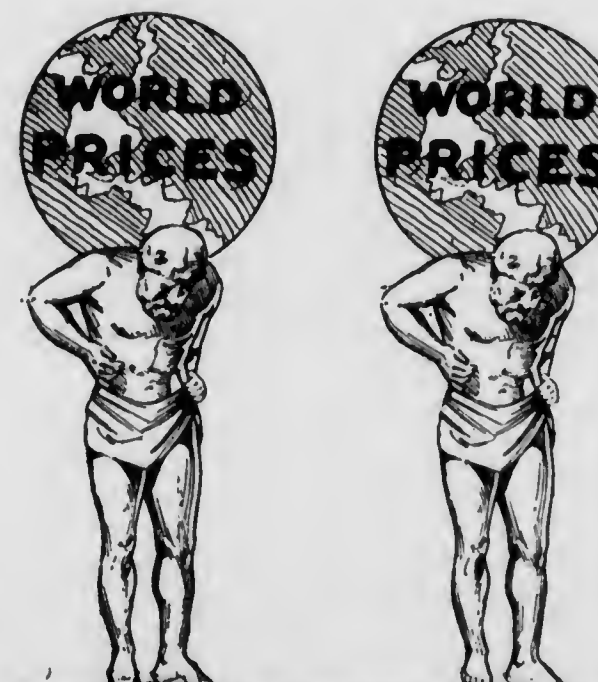
Dairy Boilers
Special for dairy farmers. 1 1/2 horse power.
Stands 50 lbs. pressure.
Built according to A. S. M. E. code
Complete \$95.00
Send for catalog

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Next to
Stanley Theatre



CO-OPERATIVE Buying of Farm Supplies lowers the farmers' cost of producing Farm Products.

Co-operating Selling—returns the farmer more money for farm products.

The farmer lives—good or poor—depending on how far below the selling price he is able to keep the cost price of his farm products.



Get our prices—best value for your money—on Northern Grown Clover Seed, Certified Seed Potatoes, 99% Pure Carbonate Lime, 60 to 70% Organic Fertilizer, 99% Pure Copper Sulphate, Arsenate of Lead, Paint, Fencing, Roofing, Feed, Etc.

Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Inc.
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Offices: Feed Building
A Co-operative Purchasing Association
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Every dollar in feed should produce a profit in milk, eggs, meat, wool or work. Correct feeding does it. UbiKo feeds are right.

UNION GRAINS
The Original Dairy Ration—the feeders' choice since 1902.



The UbiKo Milling Co., Cincinnati, O.

—USE THIS COUPON—

Mail me "Feeding for Profits" FREE

Name.....

R. D.....Town.....

County.....State..... N-2

FOR SALE

Second Crop

Irish Gobbler Seed Potatoes

Good, clean, prolific seed

Asher B. Waddington

Woodstown, R 1

New Jersey

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"

KETCHUM CLINCHER



The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. 38 LUZERNE, N. Y.

Preserve Barn Manure!

Nitrogen, the most valuable plant food in manure, is easily lost. Use *Agricultural Gypsum*. Spread it about stalls and barns to prevent this loss and keep the air pure. Write today for free booklet.

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FAILURE

to breed, etc., in all Animals Guaranteed Cured. Remedies. The Breed-O Remedy Co., P. O. Box 240-S Bristol, Conn. Formerly: Famous Wallace Barnes Remedies.

ICE SUPPLY NECESSARY

FOR GOOD MILK

In the production and marketing of high quality milk and cream a supply of ice on the farm is almost a necessity, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Proper cooling and cold storage is said to be the greatest single factor influencing the bacterial content of milk from the time it leaves the cow until it reaches the consumer.

The department says that farmers should, if possible, put up at least 1½ tons of ice in the North and 2 tons in the South, for every cow in the milking herd. This will provide for cooling the milk, allow for melting, and provide a little surplus for household use. In late fall and early winter, when work is not pressing on the farm, a little time spent in anticipation of the ice harvest will pay good returns. During this season old ice houses may be repaired and all the necessary equipment for harvesting ice provided.

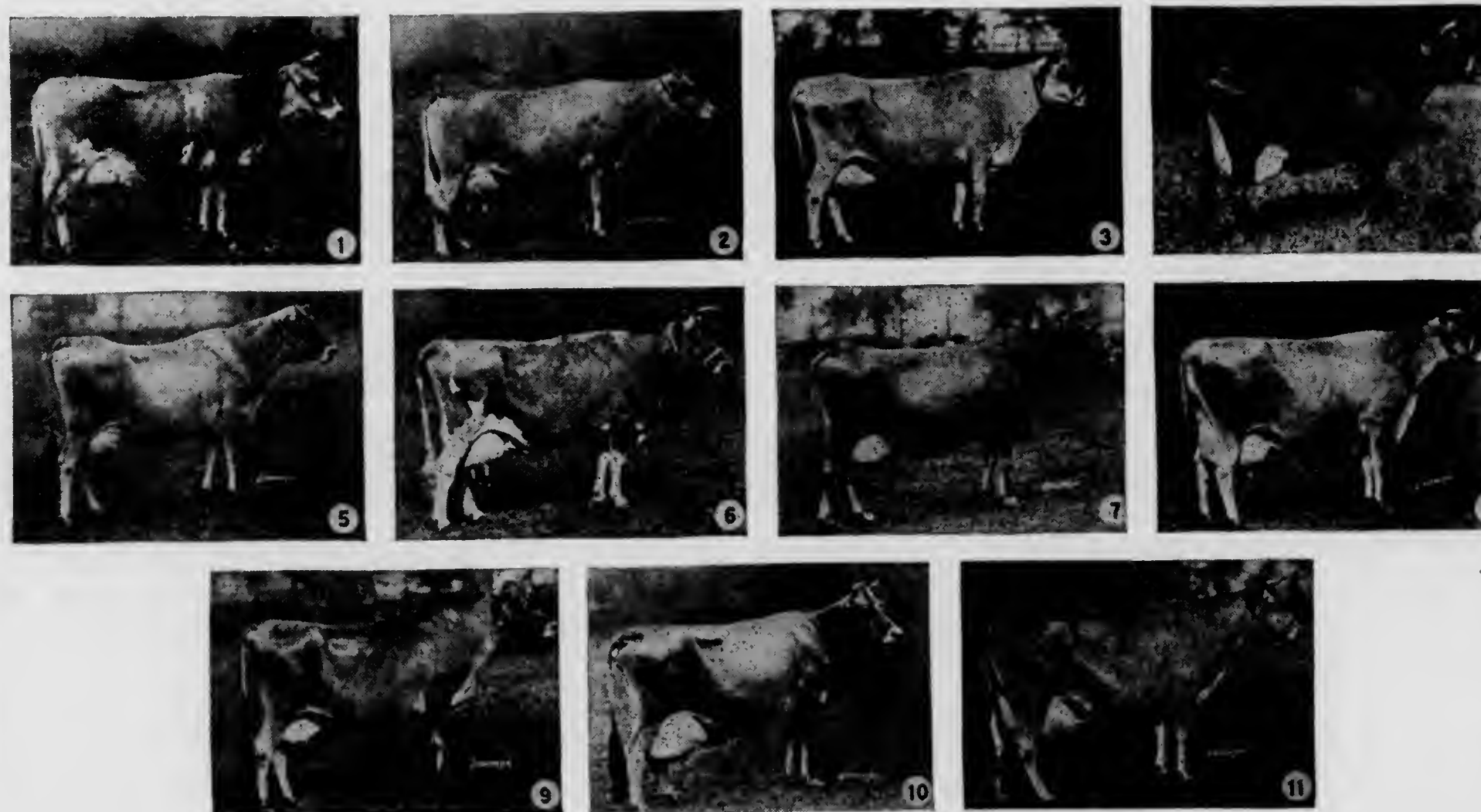
GREAT DISPLAY OF PRODUCTION CHAMPIONS AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

The greatest assemblage of production champions in the world was on exhibition at the National Dairy Show and World's Dairy Congress at Syracuse, New York, October 5th to 13th, 1923. The average dairy cow in the United States produces annually about 160 pounds butterfat, yet here in this group of eleven Jerseys were nine cows with an annual average of 1012 pounds butterfat. The yearly production of ten of

these eleven Jerseys, brought together from all parts of the country, is equivalent to that of sixty five ordinary cows. Never before in the history of the dairy industry, either here or in Europe, has such a herd been assembled, and it will probably be many years before its equal is brought together again.

Of all the great educational features at the National Dairy Show, none excelled this in value to the farmer and dairyman. Seventy-five thousand people, the majority of them engaged in the

dairy business, saw this herd, talked to the men who cared for the cattle and learned at first hand the principles of breeding and feeding which made these wonderful records possible. The frequent cow and bull selection lectures conducted on these champions by Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt attracted large audiences and proved beyond question the value of this educational exhibit. Here was offered at no cost whatsoever a practical lesson in dairy husbandry that no college or text book could provide.



FAMOUS JERSEYS

1. DARLING'S JOLLY LASSIE—1141.28 lbs. Butter-fat. WORLD'S CHAMPION JERSEY. WORLD'S CHAMPION JUNIOR FOUR-YEAR-OLD, ALL BREEDS. OREGON CHAMPION, ALL BREEDS. Pickard Bros., Oregon.
2. GROFF'S CONSTANCE—1130.09 lbs. Butter-fat. MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW ENGLAND CHAMPION, ALL BREEDS. U. G. Groff, Massachusetts.
3. SOPHIE 19TH OF HOOD FARM—Age, 18 yrs., 9 mos. ELEVEN RECORDS TOTAL 7,545 lbs. Butter-fat. WORLD'S CHAMPION FOR LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION, ALL BREEDS. Hood Farm, Massachusetts.
4. PRINCE'S EMMA OF H. S. F.—1109.99 lbs. Butter-fat. OHIO CHAMPION, ALL BREEDS. Hartman Stock Farm, Ohio.
5. BEAUTY'S FERN OF SPRING BROOK—845 lbs. in 399 days. CHAMPION COW-TEST ASSOCIATION COW, ALL BREEDS, FOR WISCONSIN, 1922; 69,000 Cows Competing. J. C. Matthews, Wisconsin.
6. NAMROW—Age, 17 Yrs. 774.90 lbs. Butter-fat at 15 yrs. WORLD'S CHAMPION, ALL BREEDS, FOR COWS 14 YRS. OR OVER. A. N. Jordan, Ohio.
7. NOBLE'S GOLDEN MARGUERITE—977.69 lbs. Butterfat. NORTH DAKOTA CHAMPION, ALL BREEDS. S. F. Crabbe, North Dakota.
8. FAUVIC'S STAR—20,616 lbs. Milk, 1005.90 lbs. Butter-fat. WORLD'S CHAMPION JERSEY FOR MILK PRODUCTION. CONNECTICUT BUTTER-FAT CHAMPION, ALL BREEDS. A. V. Barnes, Connecticut.
9. FINANCIAL KING'S INTEREST—Age, 23 Yrs., 9 mos. MOTHER OF 20 HEIFERS AND 1 BULL. WORLD'S CHAMPION FOR REPRODUCTION, ALL BREEDS. Greystone Jersey Farm, Pennsylvania.
10. BRIGHT MORNING'S SULTANA—900.06 lbs. Butter-fat. TEXAS AND GULF STATES' CHAMPION, ALL BREEDS. Brown & McDonald, Texas.
11. EMINENT'S MARTHA W. OF STE. GEMER—1002.00 lbs. Butter-fat. CHAMPION JERSEY COW OF CANADA. Maxwellton Farm, Quebec, Canada.

PHILADELPHIA IS ICE CREAM CAPITAL OF WORLD

City Manufactures One-Tenth of All in U. S.—Leads Also in Quality

Philadelphia is the "ice cream" capital of the world.

That's what the statisticians say, and from the same source comes the absorbing information that one-tenth of the ice cream manufactured in the United States is frozen in Philadelphia and that this city consumes as much ice cream as all the southern states would eat if they sat at the same dinner table.

If the ice cream which Philadelphia manufactures in a year were squirted through a tooth paste tube, the resultant ribbon would stretch for miles and miles and miles, probably a long way toward the sun. But the statisticians haven't got that far in their calculations.

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There are those who say that ice

cream is a dish that little Pollyanna could serve at her birthday party without offending any of her little friends. These iconoclasts say that there is no art in ice cream; that it is the Harold Bell Wright of foods.

But it is a well-known fact that strong, able-bodied persons in this city eat ice cream with apparent relish; that powerful men have been known to request it after meals in restaurants. And the makers of ice cream in bulk hotly deny the charge that their art is no art.

Philadelphia ice cream, they say, is recognized as the best and is mentioned in recipe books the world over. It has been translated into many languages. And, best of all, it is clean.—(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

SANITARY AND COMFORTABLE HOUSING FOR DAIRY CATTLE

Winter is here with its cold blasts and low temperatures. It is the time when special care should be taken of dairy cattle to prevent undue exposure to inclement weather; and at the same time, supply them with an abundance of fresh air and sunlight. Stables must be cleaned more frequently because the cows remain indoors a great part of the time.

Dairy inspectors realize how much a wisely planned and well constructed dairy barn can contribute toward the sanitation of the dairy and the health and comfort of the herd.

New buildings should be erected only after a careful study of the subject from both an architectural and a practical point of view. Even old buildings can be modified to greatly improve existing conditions.

In connection with this subject, the United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1342, entitled "Dairy-barn Construction." The summary of this bulletin states:

"The plan, construction and equipment of a dairy barn should receive careful consideration and study in order that the building may best serve its purpose, and also to avoid as far as possible having to make expensive alterations which otherwise might become desirable or necessary."

"A well-planned and equipped barn saves time and labor for the farmer, and provides comfortable quarters for the cows, while the poorly planned barn is a daily source of annoyance and of wasted time and energy. It is important, then, that dairymen become familiar with the best principles of barn construction and the most satisfactory types of equipment, before building or remodeling their barns."

The bulletin includes types of barns; selection of building site; essentials in construction; and considerations on cost.

These bulletins may be obtained free of cost from the Department, but it is not possible to send large numbers to one address. Inspectors may secure copies for their own use and may submit names and addresses of dairymen who can make use of copies.

HOLSTEIN DEMAND INCREASES

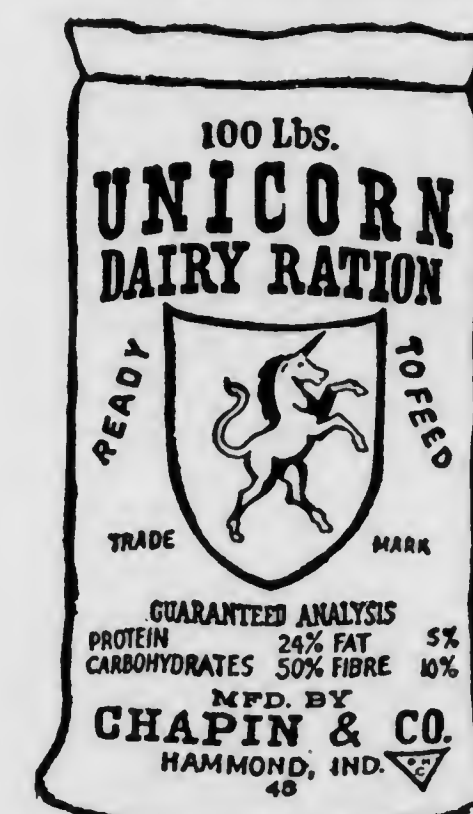
Although prices for purebred livestock have decreased generally during the past three years, a report of the secretary of the Holstein Friesian Association of America indicates that a steady demand for purebred Holsteins continues. For the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 the number of certificates of registration and transfers issued increased steadily. Registrations averaged approximately 9,500 monthly for each of these three years. The number of transfer certificates issued averaged 7,921 a month for each of these years. The peak year for all time was 1921 when an average of 8,406 transfers were written each month. Membership increased at the rate of from 138 a month in 1921 to 149 in 1923.

Since the founding of the Holstein Friesian Association of America in 1886 under its present name, 1,299,129 certificates of registry and 1,291,958 certificates of transfer have been recorded. Of these registrations 877,520 were for females and 421,609 for males. The transfers numbered 860,240 for females and 431,718 for males. The total membership is now over 23,000.

To Women of the Farm:

ON THE well-run dairy farm, the work of keeping track of the income and out-go is quite frequently left to the woman-partner—the wife and mother upon whose efforts so much of every man's success depends.

Too often, she finds, the income drops perilously close to the out-go. There are months when the check for milk or cream is not much more than the cost of making the milk.



There is a way to keep this income safely above the out-go—all the time. It is to feed Unicorn Dairy Ration to the cows. By feeding Unicorn you get more milk for each dollar paid out for feed. You cut the cost of production and so leave a wider margin between income and out-go.

You can prove this without keeping a daily milk-record of each cow. You know how much milk or cream you sell each month and you can easily keep a record of how much feed the cows eat during that time.

Next month, feed Unicorn; keep the same records and compare results. By this simple method of deducting cost of feed from the milk-check you can find out exactly how much more money you have made from the herd.

Your bank balance will be larger and—more important—you have proved something that will increase your bank balance every month for years to come.

Unicorn is sold by reliable feed stores in almost every town.

More Profit Every Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & CO.

327 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SOME PHASES OF DAIRY COUNCIL WORK

(Continued from page 10)

will agree with me that Philadelphia, while it demands quality, is also willing to pay the price which will insure a good quality of product for its citizens.

I have been interested in knowing that 25% of the butter shipped into Philadelphia is of 92 score or better. I doubt whether these figures could be duplicated in any other large market in the United States. I have been told by the largest retail distributor of butter in the Philadelphia district that their particular company, which handles two grades of butter, one scoring 89 or better, and the other 92 or better, sells four pounds of its high score butter to one pound of the lower scoring butter, even though the lower scoring butter is, in all cases, 89 score or better.

There is considerable food for thought when we consider that this one very large retailer, buying the output of hundreds of creameries, many of which are located through the middle west, has so standardized the brand, and educated the public to the qualities of their brand, that they are able to sell four pounds of it to one of the lower scoring brand. I was also interested in learning that this particular company is spending over

\$100,000 per year in acquainting the people of the Philadelphia district with the merits of its particular brand of butter. This is undoubtedly greater by many times than the amount which the dairy industry is spending in the same district to increase the consumption of this very vital food.

Philadelphia apparently does not look with much favor upon imported butter; according to records in all, 1,000,000 pounds have been imported this fall for this market, this 1,000,000 pounds coming from Denmark, South America and New Zealand in about equal proportions. While the most of this imported butter is of very excellent quality, in most cases scoring 92 or better, the fact remains that it undersells domestic butter four to five cents per pound for the same grade of butter. This indicates that we have the great bulk of the consumers favorable to our domestic butters and the opportunity of teaching them greater consumption of butter will result in a better market for the domestic butter.

I have pointed out to you that the Dairy Council has increased the consumption of milk 30%. You may be tempted to ask me whether the Dairy

Council can increase the consumption of butter 30% in the same space of time. Undoubtedly, there are equally great opportunities for work looking toward an increased consumption of butter and cheese as has been the case with liquid milk. Liquid milk is highly perishable. Butter can be kept on hand for several days and is therefore always available to the housewife. Liquid milk is largely consumed by milk drinkers. Butter offers an unequalled opportunity as a factor in improving the flavor of cooked dishes as well as a food value, one of the things that should be done immediately is to duplicate many times the demonstration work of The Nutrition Department in the Philadelphia district in all our Eastern cities, spending the greater part of the time teaching how butter as well as cheese and milk, may be used in the preparation of foods. There may be some who have had an opportunity of seeing one of these demonstrations, made by Mrs. L. E. Northup, of our Council, in Chicago, on the third of December, and who then saw the possibilities of this sort of work.

A thermometer in the house may save coal bills and doctor bills as well.

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

King Pietertje
Ormsby Piebe 17th
No. 294184

His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O. Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Approved Cows Taken for Service

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider,
No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall,
No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record
9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat

Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE

Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal,
No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the Manor, No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records
10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat

Class G

12209.60 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat

Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler
UNIONVILLE, PA.

Holstein Milk



Vitality!

Crystal Farm Holsteins

are the product of constructive breeding combining show type and large production.

Ormsby Accrue Segis

Our herd sire, is the
Undeclared Grand Champion

FOR SALE

Bull calves and a 3 yr. old grand-daughter of King Segis (fresh) also a yearling daughter of

Winterthur Queen Emer Segis
Atoms

Price \$100

ACCREDITED HERD No. 38482

Charles J. Garrett

West Chester, Pa.

Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

We are overstocked and must sell four big, strong, well bred registered Guernsey cows and one herd sire, ranging in ages from three to seven years. All are sound with one exception and all are suitable for a foundation herd and priced within the reach of any farmer desiring to get the right kind of start in pure bred.

ACCREDITED HERD

Chester H. Cullen

West Grove, Pa.

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARM

Herd Sire

Bell Farm Noble
No. 374385

A World Champion's Son
Bull Calf born January 7th, 1924

With Dam's Record of
420 lbs. Milk—7 days
16.62 lbs. Butter—7 days
Has a double cross of May
Echo Sylvia Blood

PRICED TO SELL

ACCREDITED HERD

Frank A. Keen

West Chester, Pa.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

YORK VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Harry Ross, Tester

Reports from the York Valley Cow Testing Association for January, cover 25 herds, with 266 cows on test. Fifty-seven cows were dry and 12 were on official test. Cows producing over forty pounds of butterfat numbered 25, with eighteen producing over 50 pounds fat. Twenty-five cows produced over 1000 pounds milk.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	Name	Breed	Milk	% Fat	Butterfat
J. S. Murphy	Segis	R. H.	2654	3.3	87.6
J. S. Murphy	Mary	R. H.	2248	3.8	85.4
J. S. Brandt	Pet	G. H.	2325	3.5	81.4
H. E. Robertson	Finderne	R. H.	2381	3.1	73.8
J. S. Brandt	Pauline	G. H.	2021	3.6	72.8
J. S. Murphy	Liza Jane	G. H.	2080	3.4	70.7
S. H. Daugherty	Beauty	G. H.	1769	3.6	63.6
D. R. Posey	Brindle	Mixed	1457	4.2	61.2
S. H. Daugherty	Isabella	G. H.	1600	3.8	60.8
S. H. Daugherty	Annabella	G. H.	1744	3.3	57.6

CUMBERLAND COUNTY ASSOCIATION

A. A. Raudabaugh, Tester

Monthly reports of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for December, 1923, were as follows: Herds tested, 27. Cows in milk, 328. Profitable cows sold, 4. Unprofitable cows sold, 2. Cows producing over 40 pounds fat, 90; over 50 pounds fat, 27. Cows producing 1000 pounds milk, 107; over 1200 pounds milk, 69. The record for the best herd average went to David Bibble, 23 head, four are dry. Six of the producers are 2-year-old heifers freshening in September. Average, 1038 pounds milk and 33.3 pounds fat. The first and third herd were both under the auspices of this Cow Testing Association from Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	Name	Breed	Milk	% Fat	Butterfat
W. H. Wertz	Glenvin	R. H.	2523	3.1	78.2
A. N. Lehman	Martha	R. H.	2148	3.62	77.7
W. H. Wertz	Iva	R. H.	2442	3.1	75.6
G. W. Strock	Aaggie	R. H.	1790	3.92	70.2
Ivo V. Otto	Piny	R. H.	2387	2.94	70.2
L. D. Nailor	B. Cow	R. H.	1860	3.7	69.0
W. W. Pepper	Stov	R. H.	1750	3.7	64.8
Ivo V. Otto	Pansy	R. H.	1696	3.58	60.8
W. H. Wertz	Gall	R. H.	1240	4.9	60.7
H. B. McCormick		G. G.	1091	5.5	60.0



A battery recharged here is one charged properly—for it is constantly under competent observation when it is "on the line" and exacting care is taken to prevent overcharging or any other injury.

Your battery lasts longest when we handle it.

OUR SERVICE is unbiased and dependable.

Pusey & Young Storage Battery Station

WEST CHESTER, PA.

COATESVILLE, PA.

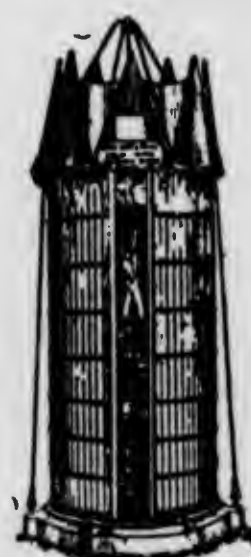
FARM LOANS

Plan which Saves Money and Gives Security and Stability to the Farmer

For Circular, write to

Pennsylvania - Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank
OF HARRISBURG

FRED RASMUSSEN, President
Operated Under Federal Farm Loan Act



PHILADELPHIA
(Wood Stave)
SILOS
CENTURY
(Cement Stave)
SILOS

OPENING ROOFS
(Full silo without refilling)

Cutters Feed Trucks

E. F. Schlichter Co.
10 S. 18th St., Phila.

Snip 'em off

—the sure, safe, quick, humane way, with the

Leavitt Dehorner

"V" blades, driven by heavy cogged handles, cut cleanly, never crush. Over 85,000 in use. Guaranteed. Buy from your dealer.

Free circular tells how dehorned cattle give more milk, are safer and easier to handle.

LEAVITT MFG. CO., Mfrs.
343 Griggs Street
Urbana, Ill.

E. NEWLIN BROWN

Live Stock Auctioneer

WYCOMBE, BUCKS CO., PA.
Sales Anywhere —Anytime

Uncle Ab says he isn't sure which way it starts; but the wisest old coot he knows is the cheerfulness, or else the cheerfulness is the wisest.

Ice water isn't relished by the cow, and she shows it in the milk pail.

MOTION PICTURES AND DAIRY EDUCATION

ROBERT W. BALDERSTON

(Continued from page 12)

them compare favorably with those shown in any commercial theatre. I trust everyone has had an opportunity of seeing them.

As a part of an educational meeting, either city or country, the motion picture has a distinct place. It is accurate and graphic in description and through its facts are technically detailed and yet entertainingly presented. Appealing to the eye, the sense through which we are told we receive 87 per cent. of our impressions, it most readily conveys the intended message even to the dull and the uneducated.

Flexibility is given to many programs through the use of well chosen films that would not be possible if dependent wholly on addresses by qualified speakers. Movements such as that of the hand in milking or in operating machines can be analyzed and explained by motion pictures through the trick of retarding normal speed in reproduction.

With a well chosen story as a background many nutrition and health themes such as the value of milk to athletes and the care of milk in the home can be told to immense groups through the city moving picture theatres. One United States Department of Agriculture picture, "Out of the Shadows," depicts the importance of hoveine tuberculosis eradication so vividly that at a country meeting in Pennsylvania one night, a whole neighborhood was impressed with the danger of this disease and the importance of its elimination. One farmer walked into the Farm Bureau office next morning and said, "I wasn't ready before, but that picture last night was enough. When can I get my cows tested?"

The Dairy Council early recognized the value of motion pictures and uses them regularly in several fields.

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council has produced two films, one of two reels (half an hour) and one of three reels (three-quarters of an hour) to use in Quality Control work among milk producers and milk handlers. We consider this our most important field for motion pictures. These pictures have attracted large audiences in blacksmith shops, garages, country school houses, grange halls and churches. Many successful summer showings have been given in the open air. Comparative records show that the farmers and others present take home the lessons of these films and in a very large measure apply them individually.

(3) The National Dairy Council has a larger group of films, some from the Uni-

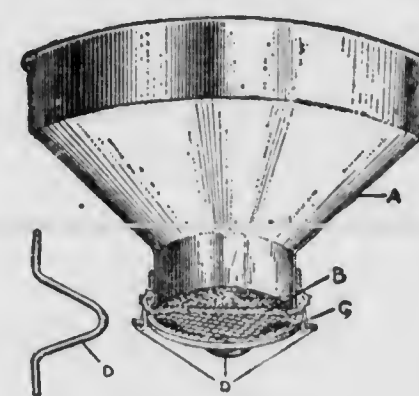
ted States Department of Agriculture, some from other sources, and several of its own production that are used regularly as one of the features of nutrition and civics meetings in our great consuming centres. These meetings are held in school houses, community houses, churches, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Halls, etc. Films are regularly borrowed by school departments to aid in the teaching of such topics as health, civics and commercial geography.

(4) Carefully selected films are being very successfully distributed by the Dairy Councils in the Theatres. The National Dairy Council has purchased some of these from other agencies and two have been produced in Philadelphia by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. The first one of its own production, "Highland Lassie," was shown to 1,000,000 people in Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, Chester and the Seashore last winter. The last one released, "Shadows," is now fairly launched on a winter's campaign in a number of cities.

To avoid duplication of effort and to insure a uniform high standard of production, a national production committee should be established, or some existing organization such as the National Dairy Council designated to co-ordinate the production of dairy films. Many times lately it has been found that two different agencies had, unknown to each other, been working on the same theme, thus producing two pictures where one would have served the purpose. There are many films needed now in a national way, which are not produced because no one agency has sufficient distribution in itself to absorb the heavy cost of production, also the production of films is a highly specialized calling and needs special experience and training.

One hesitates, in so short a paper, to moralize on the value of the motion picture as a medium to be used in dairy education. That principle seems so self-evident as to be almost axiomatic. I have tried briefly to point out some of the ways that films are being successfully used and to characterize some of the types of pictures available. I hope that I have not over-emphasized the difficulties involved at the present time. Through motion pictures new developments in dairying are graphically portrayed to our own dairy interests and through them also, we are keeping before the public those fundamental factors that make the dairy industry so absolutely essential to human welfare.

You Know What The Milk Experts Say!



A. Strainer Funnel.
B. Sterilized cotton through which milk MUST GO.
C. Coarse wire screen ring for clamping cotton pad to bottom of funnel.
D. Wire clamp.

They say that milk should never contain sediment of any kind.

They are right. For clean milk is healthy milk—milk that brings the top market price. That is why a good milk strainer is a practical necessity for every dairy.

The Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer is the best made. For it will positively remove all sediment, including muck, dandruff, hair and fine manure—and no other strainer will. We guarantee it—make us prove it.

More than ten million quarts of milk are strained daily through the Dr. Clark. Made in 10-qt. and 18-qt. sizes. No cloths, no fine wire gauze. Inexpensive—lasts a lifetime. If your dealer can't supply you, write

PURITY STAMPING CO.

Dept. F. 243 Champion St.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

PAPEC The Biggest Value in Ensilage Cutters

THOUSANDS of farmers agree that the Papec is the biggest value in ensilage cutters—simple, rugged, long-lived. Fills the highest silo without plugging the pipe. Light of draft; costless to operate. Every part is easy to get at. The Papec is made in four sizes: R-10; N-13; L-16 and K-19. A gasoline engine, developing 3 h.p. or more, will operate the R-10 size. Any tractor can be used with the medium sizes. For heavy tractors use a K-19 Papec—capacity practically unlimited. Write for free catalog and U. S. Gov't Bulletin "Making and Feeding of Silage." Every silo owner should read them. Mention size of your silo.

Papec Machine Company

193 Main St.

Shortville, N. Y.



Your dollars buy more in the Papec

Complete Milker \$123!

Nothing to Install No Expense No Bother

Comes complete and ready to use; no installation. Simple, easy to clean. Costs less and works better just because it is so very simple. Tremendous improvement in machine milking. Only \$123—think of it. Special Offer—rock-bottom price direct. 30 Days Free Trial. No C. O. D.—no deposit. Easy Monthly Payments. We'll make that milker pay for itself every day as it goes along.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Send for our free book on milking. An education in milking machines. Write, while special offer lasts. Burton Page Co., 601 W. Lake St., Dept. 4722 Chicago, Ill.

Good seed costs more than poor seed because it's worth more.

The De Laval Milker



Helped Make a World's Champion

"I am very proud," says R. R. Stevens of Ontario, Canada, shown above with his wonderful herd of Holsteins, "and naturally much gratified over my success in producing these champion animals (World's Champion Holstein in 305-day class; also Champion Jr. and Sr. Two-Year Old Holsteins for Canada), but it is only right that I should give the De Laval Milking Machine its full dues as the most important agency in the development of these records. These facts are all beyond question and should settle the matter conclusively for those intelligent dairymen who are asking the question as to whether the De Laval Milker will pay them."

Produces Clean Milk

"We were doubtful at first whether or not we could keep our bacteria count down with the De Laval Milker, also about the ease of keeping machine clean; but we have been very well pleased with the results, as the bacteria count return from Abbotts Co., Philadelphia, has been very satisfactory. The count taken by Abbotts at Philadelphia, May 25 (43 miles from farm) was 700.

"We also find that the machine when properly cared for and handled by careful, fast milker, will milk more cows, and milk them cleaner, than any other machine we have had experience with, one of our men milking and stripping 20 to 24 cows per hour." —Blue Hen Farm, Delaware (shown below.)



MAYWOOD FARMS

2000 ACRES DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION OF DAIRY CATTLE AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
"HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS"

ROCHESTER, MINN. Nov. 5, 1923

De Laval Separator Co.,
29 E. Madison St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

We have been milking eighty registered Holstein and Guernsey cows with your machines for the past six months. About thirty-five have been milked four times a day, twenty of them three times a day and the others were milked twice daily. All these cows are run in the Cow Testing Association and many of them are on Advanced Registry test, and are making very creditable records.

One nine year old daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby 14th has just finished with 850 pounds of butter made in a station and milked with machines. Another daughter of Johanna Ondine Grambscholdt is just finishing the year with 20,000 pounds of milk and 800 pounds butter made in a station with machine milking. Our Guernsey herd is doing equally well having topped the Cow Testing Association for the past three months.

We have used several other milkers with more or less success but up to the present time have seen nothing that will get the all around results that the De Laval machine get. They are popular with the boys that do the milking. Our milk is produced under the supervision of the Rochester Health Department and is sold to a high class trade as raw milk. We are able to produce milk of low bacterial count and excellent flavor with the De Laval milkers.

Yours very truly,

MAYWOOD FARMS

J. M. Punderson,
Superintendent.

Dr. C. H. Mayo, owner of Maywood Farms, is one of the internationally famous Mayo Brothers of Rochester, Minnesota, who are considered the greatest surgeons in the country.

READ THIS LETTER

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 263

New York, 165 Broadway

Chicago, 29 East Madison St.

Send Milker ☐ Separator ☐ catalog. (check which)

Name

Town

State

R. F. D. No. Cows

"The Better Way of Milking"

Says Owner of World's Champion

Mr. L. C. Daniels of Oregon, owner of the world's champion Sr. Two-Year-Old Jersey who just recently made other splendid records, writes as follows:

"All the above named cows (three daughters of Belle's St. Mawes Lad, who qualified for a silver medal) were milked the entire time with a De Laval Milker, and I firmly believe their production proves conclusively that it is 'The Better Way of Milking.'"

Sold on Such Easy Terms It Pays for Itself

After eight years of successful operation, and with more than 15,000 in actual use giving remarkable satisfaction, there is no longer any question that the De Laval Milker is superior to any other method of milking.

We could go on quoting from hundreds and hundreds of satisfied De Laval owners from all sections of the country. If you are milking ten or more cows you need a De Laval. Sold on such easy terms it will pay for itself. Send coupon for complete information.

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

VOLUME IV

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NUMBER 11

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION MILK MEETING

Extension Directors, Officials and County Agents in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, Meet for Conference and Discussion of the Milk Marketing Situation.

A conference of agricultural extension workers and county agents held February 26th, 1924, in the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the Dairy Council in Philadelphia, Pa., was called to consider methods by which the Agricultural Extension Service in the four states, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, could co-operate with the dairy organizations of the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in educational work in marketing dairy products. The following program was carried out during the day:

Opening address—"The Value of this Joint Conference," M. S. McDowell, Director of Extension, State College, Pa.

"The New Jersey Viewpoint," J. W. Bartlett, Prof. of Dairy Husbandry, New Jersey College of Agriculture.

"The Maryland Viewpoint," Professor F. B. Bomberger, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension of Maryland.

"The Delaware Viewpoint," M. O. Pence, County Agent Leader, Delaware.

"Does the Philadelphia Selling Plan Net the Producer the Best Possible Price for His Milk?" E. P. Walls, County Agent, Talbot county, Md.

Discussion.
Question Box.
Lunch.

"Sanitary Regulations in the Philadelphia Milk Shed," L. W. Morley, Assistant Prof., Dairy Extension, Pennsylvania State College.

Discussion.

"How Can the Inter-State and the Dairy Council be of Greater Service to the Milk Producers?"

General Discussion.
Answers to the Question Box.
Dinner—Sylvania Hotel.

The meeting organized by electing R. W. Balderston chairman and C. I. Cohee secretary. In opening the proceedings, Professor M. S. McDowell of State College compared to a football game the occasion and the organizations and institutions represented. He said in part: "We may say that agriculture is a game and it is composed of a number of different elements. We may group these in a larger one, such as the various farm organizations, community organizations, and other organizations that are

vital to this game of agriculture. And then we have our public agencies, our Departments of Agriculture in their control work, which is also vital to the business of agriculture or to the game of

the game of agriculture. Each of these must play his part and must play his part well and properly if we are to 'get the ball over.' Each must help and back up the other in carrying out the

to what the particular play is going to be. Various factors that go to make up a group that is to perform a particular service cannot render the assistance it should render unless there is definite knowledge of the program on each of the other phases that are entering into the game.

In other words, if the extension service is to be of help to the farm organizations, it is necessary to know what the programs of these organizations are. It is necessary for the organizations to know what the programs of the extension service are, what the programs of the control agencies are. Each should know the program of the other in order that the whole may be fitted together, in order that each of these factors may give better help to the other in forwarding the interest of agriculture, and that, to my mind is the great value of this conference or any other conference that is composed of different groups that go to make up this great game of agriculture.

Speaking for the Extension Department of Maryland, Dr. F. B. Bomberger said:

We in Maryland are interested in this problem more from an educational side than from the regulatory side, to teach the farmers and farm folks the methods by which they can produce a cleaner milk. These are the points which should be emphasized. The Dairy Council and those co-operating with the Inter-State will look out for other phases of it. The County Agents are going to follow this clean milk program very largely by devoting considerable time to economical production. They will work particularly with those producers who are producing milk under conditions most unfavorable for economical production. These people are causing the most trouble from the standpoint of economy of the milk supply. Producing milk economically means a larger return, more profit and thereby the producers will be enabled to put in that equipment, buildings, utensils, machinery, etc., that is absolutely essential of course, before we can put on the complete program. This question should be strongly emphasized, certainly in that section of the state where we have so recently gone into this dairying game. The farmers need a good deal of education on the subject of milk so that it

(Continued on page 9)

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council SANITARY REGULATIONS APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

FEB 19 1924

These questions must be answered in full by each producer of milk or cream on or before April 1st, 1924, in order to obtain a permit.

Name Lyon Smith P. O. Address Buckingham Pa.

Selling milk or cream at J. Boos Dairies in Philadelphia

(Name of buyer)

- No. of cows in herd 7
- No. of cows milking 7
- Are cows healthy? Yes
- Are cows kept clean? Yes
- Do you have tight ceiling in cow stables? Yes
- Do you have tight floors in cow stables? Yes
- Have you gutters back of cows? Yes
- Are walls and ceilings of cow stables of smooth finish? No
- If not, have cow stables been whitewashed within one year? Yes
- Are your cow stables cleaned out daily? Yes
- Is the manure removed to the field or stored so that cows do not have to pass thru it on entering or leaving stable or going to or from watering trough? Yes
- Have you a milk house? Yes
- Is the milk house located outside of the stable? Yes
- Do you use a milk cooler? In summer
- Do you use a tank for cooling milk? Yes in winter
- If neither of the above methods are used how do you cool your milk?
- Is your milk house used for any other purpose than caring for milk and milk utensils? No
- Does your milk house contain an engine, motor or other machinery? Engine + pump.
- Do you use small mouth milk pails exclusively? Yes
- Are your milk cans in good condition and in your judgment fit to hold milk? Yes
- Do you wash and scald or sterilize utensils after each milking? Yes
- Have you a rack for airing and draining milk cans and milk utensils? Not at present. Will have soon.
- Do you contemplate making such improvements as may be necessary to meet the regulations of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council before May 31st, 1924? Yes

Fill out and return immediately to the
PHILADELPHIA INTERSTATE DAIRY COUNCIL
1211 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reproduction of the first application for Permit made under the New Sanitary Regulations in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

agriculture, if we wish to call it that and there are the educational institutions, having their three services to perform to agriculture, (1) the teaching of students, (2) the experiment station, whose business it is to develop fundamental information of value to agriculture and (3) the Extension Service to carry this message to the great body of farmers."

These various factors, each one of them composed of a number of individuals that must all play together in

particular functions of these parts. If there is a failure at one point, it weakens the entire game and you know that on the football team, while occasionally the individual player gets away with a brilliant play, yet after all, what counts is the working together of the team as a whole and it is the team that is well trained in this factor that is the successful team.

There is another thing—a football team cannot accomplish results unless there is general information available as

NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS

MEETS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The seventh annual mid-winter meeting of the National Board of Farm Organizations was held in Washington, D. C. February 12th and 13th.

Delegates gathered from thirty states and represented 800,000 farm families.

The meetings were held at the headquarters of the National Board of Farm Organizations, 1731 I Street, N. W.

The opening days sessions were given largely to addresses of men prominent in agricultural work and in national affairs.

Addresses were made by the Hon. Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Board of Farm Organizations; Senator Thaddeus Caraway, of Arkansas; A. C. Goss, Master of the Washington State Grange; Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa; Leroy O. Melton, president of the Farmers Equity Union; A. C. Davis, secretary of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Springfield, Mo.; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; Hon. H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota; John D. Miller, president National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, and John A. McSparran, Master, Pennsylvania State Grange.

Sessions were also held on the following day when plans were adopted for launching a campaign for the active extension of the work of the National Board of Farm Organization. Officers and members of the various agricultural organizations represented were enthusiastic in their expressions concerning the advisability of continuing the National Board and enlarging the scope of its work.

Following the Wednesday morning session the convention adjourned to the White House, where Charles S. Barrett, Chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations, presented the members to President Coolidge. The President received the large delegation in his private office, and spoke in detail concerning the problems now confronting agriculture in this country.

At the closing session the delegates declared in favor of the creation of federal legislation to create temporary agencies through and by which the exportable surplus of farm products may be efficiently marketed abroad, under such terms as to return the domestic prices for such products to their pre-war purchasing power, with a provision for pooling, or some other similar provision by which the loss incurred by marketing such surplus may be distributed equitably to all producers.

They urged appropriate legislation by the Government of the United States, wherein all expedient measures should be utilized not inconsistent with national policies to restore economic order in the countries that are or can be made purchasers of American surplus farm crops.

Legislation was also recommended which would permanently enable farmers to act together in associations to prepare for market in both domestic and foreign commerce the farm products of the United States, in such a way that the domestic prices may not be unduly depressed by reason of surplus crops, but that the exportable surplus may be marketed abroad to the best possible advantage; with the resultant

losses, if any, equitably distributed among producers, with the utilization in this respect of what is commonly known as the "pooling plan".

The convention also went on record urging all necessary amendments to the tariff act of 1922, as would require the Tariff Commission in all hearings under the flexible provisions of this act to base their findings of fact and recommendations on the information and evidence presented at public hearings, and upon such evidence alone. The convention also favored further improvement of the present rural credit system, and urged Congress to raise the loan limit on permanent improvements from twenty to fifty percent of the insured value; to restore the election of six directors in a full board in each of the twelve Federal Land Banks; and to limit the intermediate credit bank's margin on debentures to one-half per cent, and put all resulting profits in reserve.

The delegates endorsed a substantial increase in the federal inheritance tax, and legislation imposing the terms of the income tax on all stock dividends. The convention also declared that the Japanese beetle, which has found lodgment in portions of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, is one of the most dangerous insect pests ever brought into the country, and favored an adequate appropriation by Congress to cope with the menace presented by this pest.

The National Board, also by resolution took note of the death of W. W. Flannagan, declaring that in his passing "The National Farm Loan System has lost one of its friends."

The delegates endorsed the efforts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to extend its information gathering facilities to foreign lands and urged an enlargement of these facilities. They endorsed the work of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and the proposal to found in the United States an International Institute on Co-operation where the history, theory and technique of cooperation can be taught.

The present officers of the National Board of Farm Organizations are: President Charles S. Barrett, of Georgia; Secretary, Charles W. Holman, of the District of Columbia; Executive Committee, John D. Miller, of New York, Chairman; Charles S. Barrett, of Georgia; Hon. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania; John A. McSparran, of Pennsylvania, and J. H. Kimble, of Maryland.

The members of the National Board of Farm Organizations, comprising practically all of the great agricultural societies and organizations of the country, are as follows: Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America; Farmers' National Congress; National Agricultural Organization Society; National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits; Farmers' Society of Equity; National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation; Wisconsin State Union; American Society of Equity; American Association for Agricultural Legislation; Pennsylvania State Grange; Intermountain Farmers' Association; Farmers' Equity Union; Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association; Florida Citrus Exchange; and the American Society of Equity.

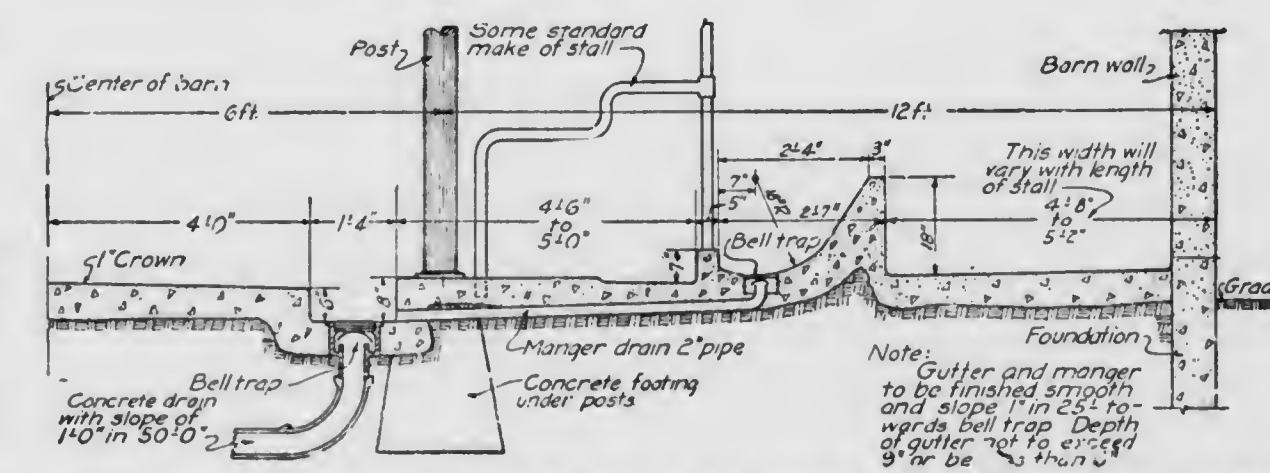
HELPFUL HINTS FOR CONCRETE STABLE CONSTRUCTION

One of the most needed improvements on the dairy farm is the concrete floor. It is thought advisable to have a definite plan to follow in this kind of construction, and particularly where steel equipment is to be used. Most manufacturers of this equipment furnish plans to their customers.

Foundations and Sub-Base

The cross section of the dairy barn floor advocated by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers used here, shows how this construction is carried out. After barn walls have been built all rubbish and refuse within the enclosure should be removed and the floor area graded to the required level, allowing, of course, for thickness of the concrete floor. The soil where the concrete is to be laid should be thoroughly compacted. If the location is such as to make it possible for water to get under the floor at any time, this possibility should be reduced by using a fill of clean gravel, cinders or broken stone and

steins about five feet is necessary. Barn designers consider it good practice to raise the stall platform about one inch immediately in rear of the place where the front feet of the cow stands (about twenty-four inches from curb), and slope the platform downward toward the gutter so that the level of both front and back of platform is the same. Where stall partitions are erected after the concrete platform is placed, holes about six inches in diameter must be left in the platform at intervals equal to the width of the stall, which is usually three feet, six inches. After the stall partitions are erected these holes are filled with a cement mortar which is placed up about an inch above the floor level, so as to drain liquids away from the steel, thereby protecting it from rust. If stalls are to be paved with cork or wood block, allowance must be made for the thickness of the block, plus one-half inch for cement mortar in which they are embedded. In such a case a four-inch curb should be



These Dimensions Shown above are those recommended by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers

providing suitable drainage for this fill. The gravel or cinder sub-base, if used, must be thoroughly compacted and consolidated by tamping or rolling.

Construction Features

Forms for defining floor slabs, alley ways or other area to be concreted should be of smooth lumber, rigidly braced in line and carefully set to proper grade. The stanchion curb is usually placed first. It should not be less than five inches thick and is usually about six or seven inches high on the stall side. Uprights supporting stanchions may be of several types. Some are attached to anchors which are set in the curb, and others are embedded in the concrete. The latter type must be in line and carefully plumbed before placing concrete. One manufacturer has devised a clamp to bolt over the curb and support the stanchion. In order to accommodate any future changes in stanchion equipment whether it be wood or steel, it will be found advisable to place strips of tar or felt paper along each side of stanchion curb before the stall platform and manger are built so that the old curb may be removed easily without disturbing the remainder of the floor.

The platform and litter alleys are usually placed after the stanchion curb has hardened and the forms removed. The cross section of the dairy barn floor shown in this article provides that the litter alley be placed about two inches below the level of the stall platform. A slight slope toward the gutter should be allowed for when setting forms for the litter alley. The length of the stall platform, that is, the distance from the stanchion curb to gutter will depend upon the breed of cattle kept. For Jerseys or Guernseys the average length is about four feet eight inches; for Hol-

used at the rear of the platform along the gutter.

The bottom of the gutter is placed after the litter alley and the stall platform are complete and the gutter forms removed.

The manger may be placed next. This should be carefully planned and various dimensions studied. The bottom should be placed about two inches above the level of the front of the stall platform, so that it will be unnecessary for the cows to get on their knees to reach the food. If the barn width permits, the manger should be not less than thirty inches in width with a fairly steep pitch on the alley side. The United States Department of Agriculture does not recommend placing the feeding alley on the same level as the manger. The reason for this is to prevent dirt and disease bearing filth, which is often tracked into the feeding alley, from being swept into the manger.

If drinking cups are used it will not be necessary to provide the manger with a drain. Again some dairymen are opposed to having a drain in the gutter. They use sufficient litter in the stalls and gutters to absorb the liquid.

Materials

Many persons have the impression that when definite proportions of sand and pebbles are specified the same results can be obtained by substituting for them an equal bulk of bank-run material; that is, sand and gravel combined, as in the ordinary sand-bank or gravel-pit. This is incorrect. There is almost invariably an excess of sand in natural deposits and such materials should never be used for concrete until screened and the fine and coarse material (sand and pebbles) re-proportioned. Sand contain-

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GOAT'S MILK THE HOPE OF LABRADOR

By EDITH M. HOWES*

On that strange far-off stretch of coast land, lying between the Dominion of Canada and the Atlantic Ocean, known as Labrador, descendants of English and Scotch fishermen have subsisted on the meager results of their fishing for about the past one hundred years. They have merely subsisted—nothing more. The hardships they have confronted, and are still confronting, have their equal only in the sufferings of pioneers on the frontiers in the early days of our great country. Only, with the Labradorians the hardships are continuous!

Since man's livelihood and happiness depend so much on an available food supply, we can attribute the Labradorians sad plight to a great extent to his naturally restricted diet. Fish (for the most part cod), a very scanty supply of berries and greens (which grow under favorable conditions only for a very few weeks in the summer time), and the staples—white flour, molasses and tea—supplied by the traders, make up these people's scanty fare, winter and summer. Game shooting helps out a little in the winter and an occasional stew of seal meat forms a substantial addition to their otherwise frugal diet. No wonder there is such a high mortality among all ages of these people! No wonder the infant mortality rate is so appalling and that advanced malnutrition among the children is practically universal!

Beri-beri, rickets, scurvy and tuberculosis in Labrador find easy prey. All the diseases due to deficient diet are to be found among this people as perhaps nowhere else in the world. To show how prevalent these diseases are, it is only necessary to mention the case of a whole family at Porteau, all suffering from malnutrition. The father, paralyzed with beri-beri, was taken further down the coast to the Grenfell Hospital, at Battle Harbor. His baby we found was also very sick with some form

of malnutrition, and within a week the mother—who had refused to go to the hospital—died in her home of beri-beri. Two boys suffering with beri-beri quite badly, when taken to a hospital recovered in only a few weeks time. Nourishing, wholesome food is the best and quickest cure for all these diseases—yet up till the last few years these people did not know what it was they lacked.

They apparently did not realize until very recently that they needed fresh greens and fresh fruits to supplement

range in their diet is beginning to produce results.

Most important of all, the people of Labrador are now learning the use and the importance of MILK! Through the work of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell and other workers of the Grenfell Mission, goats have now been introduced into Labrador and a supply of fresh milk in this way made available for the children.

Although the climate is too severe for cows and vegetation too scarce, it was

The suggestion of the Grenfell workers about keeping goats at first met with opposition on all sides, on the ground that they would soon be killed by the dogs. And these direful prophecies would doubtless have come true had not the ingenious scheme been devised of building high pens for the dogs. These pens would serve a double purpose—being used for the dogs by day while the goats were allowed to run and for the goats at night while the dogs were allowed to run. (The dogs—known as the "Labrador Band"—not only run, but howl all night in a remarkable manner).

And yet the scheme of building pens, while most successful when carried out, is by no means so simple of execution as might be at first supposed. It entails going "back into the bay" with a boat—possibly some ten or fifteen miles—to cut enough timber to build the pens. This must, of course, be done, too, during the short summer season, when every minute is so valuable for fishing, either at the fish traps, or "fixing" the fish, preparatory to salting it down and drying it for the trader. Even after the wood has been secured the building of the pen involves spending more valuable time.

In spite of these obstacles, goats in Labrador have already proved their worth. The nutrition workers, traveling nutrition units and volunteer teachers of the Grenfell Mission, who did so much to educate these fishermen to the value of goat's milk during the summer of 1922, can well be satisfied with their efforts. In every "cove" or settlement where even only a few goats had been purchased the previous summer, practically every family was ready to purchase one the following year. During the summer of 1923, over ninety additional families ordered goats. Realizing that goat's milk was the best food they could possibly secure for their children, nothing seemed too great a task to enable a man to procure and maintain a

(Continued on page 11)



Pure Toggenburg Goat

their diet of fish, white bread, molasses and tea. It is only in the last few years that they have begun to make use of the native growths, such as dock leaf, alexander and dandelion, to take the place of the spinach and cabbage used by other nations. Some Labrador families are now asking the traders for wholehearted flour as well as white flour, when they exchange what fish they have been able to catch and salt down during the summer. The use of a wider

found that goats could live there in spite of the conditions. But it was not an easy matter, by any means, to successfully introduce these useful domestic animals. Of course, the main trouble was the many ferocious dogs or "huskies." These animals are really half wolves, and for that reason are quite a problem. They must be kept, however, as they afford the only possible means of transportation during the winter—konnatiek and dog team.

SANITARY REGULATIONS

By C. I. COHEE

The Sanitary Regulations which are being put into effect in the Philadelphia Milk Shed are going forward and meeting with much success. Copies of the regulations have been distributed through the various receiving stations and by mail, so that a large percentage of the dairymen in the Philadelphia Milk Shed have their regulations, together with an application for permit, in their possession. Returns of these applications for permits are coming into the office at the rate of several hundred per day.

Meetings have been held in a great many of the producing sections, at which the regulations have been explained in detail to the producers, and some twenty-five or thirty meetings are booked at this time, running through the month of March, at which these regulations will be explained.

As fast as the applications are re-

ceived at this office temporary permits are issued to the producers which permit them to sell milk until such time as the inspectors visit their farm. Inspectors are now engaged in visiting the farms and are assisting the farmers in planning the necessary improvements to meet the new regulations.

Several additions have been made to the regular Quality Control Force. Mr. Henry Weaver, formerly of Greensboro, Md., Mr. R. M. Dwyer, formerly of Wayne county, Pa., and Mr. Wesley Holmes, who has been working in the milk industry in the Pittsburgh district, are now part of the regular force and several additional men are expected to begin work in the very near future.

The field force of the Dairy Council who have the enforcing of these regulations in charge, and who travel by automobile, have their cars plainly marked with the name, "Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council—Quality Control

Department," so that farmers at any time may stop the representative for any desired information.

At the meetings held throughout the Philadelphia Milk Shed to explain the regulations it was quite evident that the producers felt that the provisions of the regulations were much more strict than is the actual case. Many who have come to the meetings declaring that they could never meet the regulations have gone away satisfied and with the determination to place their premises in a suitable condition so that they will be acceptable. It has been pointed out at the meetings that the expenditure of no considerable amount of money is involved, in most cases, in making the necessary changes.

The tenant farmer who is unable to secure the co-operation of his landlord feels that the construction of a milk house is an unjust burden upon him. The tenant farmers of the Eastern Shore

of Maryland, however, seem to have solved the problem in a very satisfactory manner by determining to build a light, portable milk house, which could be moved to another farm should the tenant desire to make a change. In many sections landlords are planning to make improvements in order that they may hold their tenants on the farm.

The office force and the entire field force of the Dairy Council are at the disposal of farmers who care to call upon them for advice and help in planning to improve their premises to meet the regulations.

A good plan is to hold a community meeting on the premises of some farmer where considerable changes are necessary and where the Dairy Council inspector can point out just what is needed on that particular farm. This method enables the farmer to visualize the improvements needed and apply them to his own particular conditions.

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Editorial

As fast as possible producers and distributors of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed are being supplied with individual copies of the new sanitary regulations which will become effective May 31, 1924.

In addition to the regulations, which are printed in a booklet of 16 pages, is an explanation of the requirements, as they apply to the producer of milk on the farm.

With this booklet there is enclosed a blank on which application for permits may be made. Fill out this application at once and mail same, in addressed envelope (also enclosed) to the Quality Control Department, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Upon receipt of this application for permit, properly filled out, a temporary permit will be issued and forwarded you by mail.

Every dairy farm will be inspected by representatives of the Quality Control Department and after inspection and approval a permanent permit will be issued.

It is not the intention that the work of improving barns, equipment, etc., must be completed by May 31, 1924, but a reasonable time will be allowed producers to complete the work to be done.

Producers will be permitted to ship milk under Temporary Permits, with the assurance that the clean-up work be done in a reasonable time.

In the next 30 days the Quality Control Department will have a force of at least 10 men, actively engaged in the work of inspection.

These men will be acting under direct instructions and will advise producers of milk just what work must be done and give detailed instructions for the clean-up program.

The advantages of a clean, sanitary and safe milk supply will no doubt have a material influence on the amount of milk consumed by the buyers in both the large and small cities and towns as well as in the country itself.

We have educated the public in the value of milk as a food—we must now educate them in the fact that the milk supply in the Philadelphia Milk Shed is safe and sanitary and that it is a good and economical food for them to use.

PROMPT CO-OPERATION

We should have prompt co-operation on the part of every dairy farmer in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Copies of the Sanitary Requirements are being supplied all producers and distributors of milk, also application blanks for permits.

We need the co-operation of all in the return of these applications, properly filled out, to the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The physical work of inspection of dairies and creameries was started early in March.

Temporary permits will be issued upon receipt of applications and followed by permanent permits, after inspection and approval by representatives of the Quality Control Department.

To facilitate this work producers of milk should make a special effort to send in their applications for permits at the earliest possible date.

It means much to the dairy farmer to produce milk in a safe and sanitary manner.

Notwithstanding the fact that the removals and transfers of many of our members have not been sent to the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, we are aware of the fact that such changes have been made.

From time to time we are advised by Post Office authorities throughout the district, of such removals as well as the new addresses of the member.

This method, however, frequently results in the non-delivery of the Milk Producers' Review. If you want to keep fully informed on what is doing in the dairy industry—if you want to be kept informed on the prices of milk in your vicinity, as well as condition bearing on the milk market, send your changes in addresses to our offices at once.

On page 19 this issue we are printing a form which may be used for this purpose. Fill it out and mail without delay.

OUR ADVERTISERS

We presume that in addition to reading the news columns of the "Milk Producers Review," that our readers also give the advertising columns their attention.

The revenue for publishing the "Milk Producers Review" comes largely from its advertisers.

If you are interested in any of the many lines advertised in the "Review," we would suggest that you write them for details and prices—and do not fail to note in your letter that their advertisement was read in the "Milk Producers Review."

Time invested in community meetings, farmers' institutes and extension meetings of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association ought to be credited to the profit side of the ledger.

Except on the very smallest farms, the manure spreader will soon save its cost in time saved and greater efficiency in spreading.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at the headquarters of the Association, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, February 27th.

The meeting was attended by the full Board of twenty-four members, representing Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware members of the Association.

In addition to the Board there were a number of visitors including County Agents from various parts of the territory.

In addition to the regular and routine business of the Association, many matters of importance were discussed.

Individual reports were received from each director as to conditions of the milk market supply and general conditions in their respective territories. Data regarding the flow of milk, cost of feeds, roughage, etc., were presented.

A very full discussion of the new Sanitary Regulations was held. Details as to the operation of the various plans and methods of their enforcement were discussed at length.

C. I. Cohee, of the Quality Control Department, of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, will have charge of the inspections on the farms, receiving stations and dairies and will have a force of inspectors who will cover the entire territory.

Formal reports were made by C. C. Cook, in charge of Field Work in connection with membership campaigns. The gross increase in membership during the past three months aggregates 417. This department also gives its attention to removals of members and changes in their delivery points for milk.

ORGANIZATION AND TESTING FORCES IN THE FIELD

Weather conditions have been anything but favorable during February for systematic and routine work in the field.

In many instances meetings planned have either had to be abandoned or in many cases held with meagre attendance.

These conditions have been primarily due to unfavorable weather conditions.

In a number of counties in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, travel has been hampered by heavy snows and generally cold weather. These conditions have materially interfered with travel on the roads, to which a large share of the small out-turn at meetings must be attributed.

With the opening of better weather these conditions will have been eliminated and the usual plans for carrying out meetings and field work of the testing forces will be carried on.

INTER-STATE TESTERS PASS NEW JERSEY EXAMINATIONS

The testing forces of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, and some members of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, not heretofore licensed under New Jersey regulations, recently took examinations conducted by the Agriculture Experiment Station of the State of New Jersey for Testers' Licenses.

All who took part successfully passed the examination.

Those who obtained certificates include: Frank M. Twining, Joseph Millis, D. R. McCarthy, R. M. Dwyer, Henry Weaver, W. H. Harper and Henry D. Kinsey.

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

1924 Show in Milwaukee, Wisconsin
The Executive Committee of the National Dairy Association announces that the 1924 National Dairy Exposition will be held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The dates are September 27th to October 4th.

Wisconsin will be host to the people of the industry that has made her great and will prepare a week for dairying that will mark an epoch of progress.

It is the ambition of the people of Wisconsin to dedicate a period this Fall to a thorough and complete study of the dairy industry through exhibit and forum, and through the bringing together of the dairy people of the nation, with a view of rendering a great national service for the industry.

The State Fair Grounds and the city Auditorium in Milwaukee afford the facilities for a programme that will be carried out by the leaders of dairy agriculture from every state. The city of Milwaukee has reserved its full hotel capacity, which means that from September 27th to October 4th every hotel is obligated to house the dairymen of the Nation. The city affords an unequalled hotel service, from the Ritz quality to the most economical, and a plan is being devised to insure a distribution of the service so that each visitor may secure the accommodation he desires.

MERCERSBURG LOCAL

The Mercersburg Local held a farmers' institute meeting in the High School building, Mercersburg, Pa., on Wednesday, February 20th.

There was a large attendance, notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions.

The principal speaker at the meeting was Frederick Shangle, Vice-President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, who briefly outlined market conditions and also explained at length the new Sanitary Regulations, which have been adopted and which will govern the production of milk throughout Association territory.

Forty-two per cent of the farmers feel that their financial difficulties are due to low prices of farm products, the United States Department of Agriculture says. Seventeen per cent attribute their condition to high taxes; 11 per cent to high costs for farm labor; 10 per cent to high freight rates; 10 per cent to high interest rates; 6 per cent to reckless expenditures during the boom period; and 4 per cent to too much credit.

ORDERING LINE

Now is the time to order line for your spring crops. Don't wait until the last minute and expect to get it on time. Experiments at the Pennsylvania State College show that medium applications of any form of line once during each rotation are more economical than a heavier application at longer intervals.

INTER-STATE MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has been steadily increasing.

The increase during December, 1923, numbered 214, in January, 75, and in February, 128.

There's usually a connection between the way crops and livestock are cared for, and the way they care for their owner.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

Philadelphia Selling Plan
The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1924. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1923.

Beginning with January milk will be paid for on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount will be paid for on the average New York 92 score butter price for the month, plus 20 per cent. Milk in excess of an amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat average New York 92 score butter price for the month.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION PRICES

Prices are based on 8 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point, up or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contribution and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2 cents per 100 pounds (46% quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at price listed herein.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers Association 2 cents per 100 pounds (46% quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2 cents per 100 pounds (46% quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvement and stabilization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Prices subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

FEBRUARY		FEBRUARY	
F. O. B. Philadelphia		County Receiving Station	
GRADE B MARKET MILK		GRADE B MARKET MILK	
Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.
3.05	2.96	3.05	2.96
3.1	2.98	3.1	2.98
3.15	3.00	3.15	3.00
3.2	3.02	3.2	3.02
3.25	3.04	3.25	3.04
3.3	3.06	3.3	3.06
3.35	3.08	3.35	3.08
3.4	3.10	3.4	3.10
3.45	3.12	3.45	3.12
3.5	3.14	3.5	3.14
3.55	3.16	3.55	3.16
3.6	3.18	3.6	3.18
3.65	3.20	3.65	3.20
3.7	3.22	3.7	3.22
3.75	3.24	3.75	3.24
3.8	3.26	3.8	3.26
3.85	3.28	3.85	3.28
3.9	3.30	3.9	3.30
3.95	3.32	3.95	3.32
4	3.34	4	3.34
4.05	3.36	4.05	3.36
4.1	3.38	4.1	3.38
4.15	3.40	4.15	3.40
4.2	3.42	4.2	3.42
4.25	3.44	4.25	3.44
4.3	3.46	4.3	3.46
4.35	3.48	4.35	3.48
4.4	3.50	4.4	3.50
4.45	3.52	4.45	3.52
4.5	3.54	4.5	3.54
4.55	3.56	4.55	3.56
4.6	3.58	4.6	3.58
4.65	3.60	4.65	3.60
4.7	3.62	4.7	3.62
4.75	3.64	4.75	3.64
4.8	3.66	4.8	3.66
4.85	3.68	4.85	3.68
4.9	3.70	4.9	3.70
4.95	3.72	4.95	3.72
5	3.74	5	3.74

FEBRUARY SURPLUS PRICES		FEBRUARY SURPLUS PRICES	
Class I		Class II	
Test per cent.	per 100 lb.	Test per cent.	per 100 lb.
3.05	2.03	3.05	1.63
3.1	2.05	3.1	1.64
3.15	2.07	3.15	1.65
3.2	2.09	3.2	1.66
3.25	2.11	3.25	1.67
3.3	2.13	3.3	1.68
3.35	2.15	3.35	1.69
3.4	2.17	3.4	1.70
3.45	2.19	3.45	1.71
3.5	2.21	3.5	1.72
3.55	2.23	3.55	1.73
3.6	2.25	3.6	1.74
3.65	2.27	3.65	1.75
3.7	2.29	3.7	1.76
3.75	2.31	3.75	1.77
3.8	2.33	3.8	1.78
3.85	2.35	3.85	1.79
3.9	2.37	3.9	1.80
3.95	2.39	3.95	1.81
4	2.41	4	1.82
4.05	2.43	4.05	1.83
4.1	2.45	4.1	1.84
4.15	2.47	4.15	1.85
4.2	2.49	4.2	1.86
4.25	2.51	4.25	1.87
4.3	2.53	4.3	1.88
4.35	2.55	4.35	1.89
4.4	2.57	4.4	1.90
4.45	2.59	4.45	1.91
4.5	2.61	4.5	1.92
4.55	2.63	4.55	1.93
4.6	2.65	4.6	1.94
4.65	2.67	4.65	1.95
4.7	2.69	4.7	1.96
4.75	2.71	4.75	1.97
4.8	2.73	4.8	1.98
4.85	2.75	4.85	1.99
4.9	2.77	4.9	2.00
4.95	2.79	4.95	2.01
5	2.81	5	2.02

SURPLUS PRICES

Monthly Surplus Prices
4% milk at all receiving stations

1923

Average per month

Class I

Class II

January 2.86

February 2.87

March 2.88

April 2.89

May 2.90

June 2.91

July 2.92

August 2.93

September 2.94

October 2.95

November 2.96

December 2.97

1924

January 2.98

February 2.99

March 3.00

April 3.01

May 3.02

June 3.03

July 3.04

August 3.05

September 3.06

October 3.07

November 3.08

December 3.09

We Help Farmers to Use Concrete

That is what the Portland Cement Association is for—to tell people the best and easiest way to use Concrete, and to show how it can save them money.

No matter what permanent improvements you need around your farm, whether it is a feeding floor, manure pit, silo, storage cellar or foundation, we can give you simple, easy-to-follow instructions for making it of Concrete.

Just write us and tell us how you are thinking of using Concrete, and we will send you the information you need free of charge.

You will be surprised to see how easily you can build permanence into your farm improvements with firesafe, weatherproof, economical Concrete construction.

Address nearest office below
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
347 Madison Ave. 1315 Walnut St.
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Union Trust Building
WASHINGTON, D.C.
A National Organization to Improve and
Extend the Uses of Concrete
Offices in 25 Other Cities

FEBRUARY BUTTER PRICES

92 Score Solid Packed

New York Philadelphia Chicago

1 51 51 49 1/2

2 51 51 49 1/2

3 51 51 49 1/2

4 51 51 49 1/2

5 51 51 49 1/2

6 51 51 49 1/2

7 51 51 49 1/2

8 51 51 49 1/2

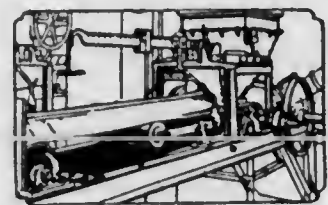
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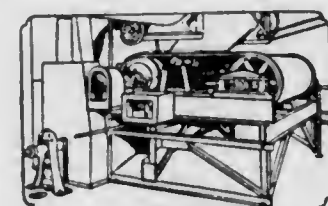
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12 51

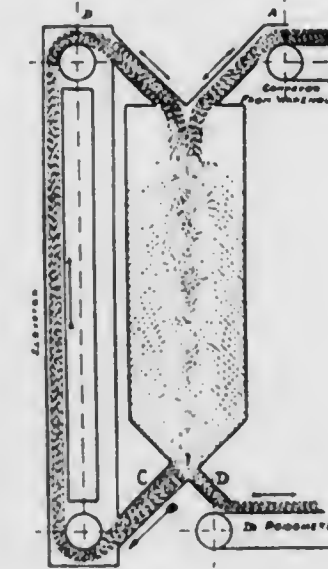
No Chance for Human Carelessness in Making—



Each ingredient in Larro is continuously and accurately weighed as it flows through these podometers to the mixer. All podometers are driven by a single shaft. If one stops, they all stop.



Every pound of finished Larro passes over the big electro-magnet. It keeps Larro free from nails, wire and tramp iron.



Warehouse and tank stand, with all the necessary piping and valves. This diagram shows how it combines many of the features which make the Larro a complete unit in itself.

Larro

The Safe Ration for Dairy Cows

Human mistakes in making dairy feed are paid for, dearly, by the man who feeds cows.

Right there is where Larro offers you a tremendous saving. For Larro is made where they take no chance on human carelessness.

After being inspected, analyzed and approved by the chemists, each ingredient is standardized by blending to insure an absolute uniformity. These standardized ingredients flow continuously to the mixer through super-human machines called "podometers" which weigh (not measure) the proportions with a most uncanny accuracy.

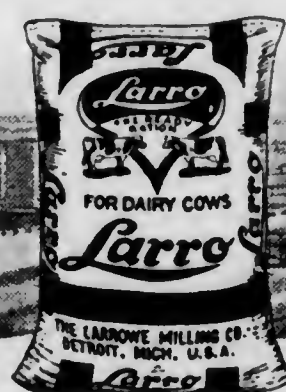
From the mixer the feed goes to the Jumbo Electric Magnet which removes all nails, tacks and wire from the finished Larro.

The Larro Mill is a great machine that never tires or forgets. If something goes wrong the mill automatically stops until that thing is made right. It can't work at all unless it works the right way.

The Larro Mill at Toledo, Ohio, is open to visitors all day every working day—no permits or letters of introduction necessary.

Feed Larro for the biggest profit, for safety, for healthy cows—and keep for yourself the money you may now be paying for some one else's carelessness.

The Larro Milling Company
115 Larro Bldg. Detroit, Mich.



Let Your Cows Pay for That New Silo

They'll do it, and thank you for the chance. Here's how. You can fill a Harder Silo with succulent silage for less than the cost of husking, hauling and stacking the dry fodder. And when you come to feed it, it will be worth twice as much, to say nothing of being easier to handle. At the end of the feeding season your cows will have paid for a handsome new Harder-Victor Front Silo.

Harder Easy-Payment Plan

Under this liberal new plan you can meet the payments out of the increase in your milk check and the saving in feed cost. You can't afford to go through another season without a silo when your cows will pay for the best silo ever put on a foundation.

Write for particulars and our free book, "Saving with Silos," new edition. Tell us how many cows you are milking and we'll send you also a Handy Pocket Record Book, arranged to show income and outgo, profit and loss. Write today.

HARDER MFG. CORP.
Box G Cobleskill, N. Y.

HARDER SILOS

When answering advertisements
Mention the Milk Producers Review

Gleanings from the Field

Since the introduction of a department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association to take over the work of organizing membership campaigns in November of last year, efforts are being made to establish a definite system, looking toward an increased membership. This is a comparatively new phase in our organization work.

Some of the older local organizations have become more or less inactive and considerable work is necessary to bring them to an active working local.

A considerable number of our membership transfer from one farm to another, some give up farming and others are lost track of in various ways each year.

An effort is being made to look after this large yearly turnover, and at the same time make such a service as near self-sustaining as possible.

Building upon what information is available, along these lines, several membership campaigns have been conducted in various parts of the territory. These local campaigns have been more or less in the nature of experiments and therefore have been limited in scope. We have looked to them, however, as a pointer towards a concrete and well-organized system to obtain increased membership, namely in the older association territories. These campaigns have been very instructive in the way of furnishing information as to factors which influence a spirit of co-operation.

These drives have differed somewhat in form, but have all had features in common. Advance publicity has been given to each campaign in the form of individual letters, newspaper news items, and, in some cases, preliminary meetings. Individual canvassing has followed this advance work, and final follow-up work has been done wherever possible with the limited force and time available. There have been two basic ideas in mind in shaping the drives into this form. They have been, economy in getting members and obtaining the maximum advertising value for the work done.

Some features of this plan have proven quite valuable, and it is believed that there is a distinctive field for this class of work.

Perhaps the most valuable reaction that has come from these membership campaigns is the importance of developing the service that will give individual contact with the farmers throughout the territory.

A large share of this co-operation is obtained through directors of the associations, through meetings and to some degree through local officers. With the increasing territory of the Association, it is practically impossible for these officers to take care of the vast amount of individual work.

A membership service seems to afford the opportunity to provide the means of getting personal contact with the membership.

Four drives or campaigns have been completed since the Organization Department was established.

They show the following results:—Washington county, Maryland, 120 members; Juniata county, Pennsylvania, 110 members; Queen Annes county, Maryland, 75 members; Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 40 members; total, 345 members.

Each of these different sections were

chosen because of distinctive factors involved in the respective district. The wide diversity of conditions was an element in their choice for these early campaigns.

Each section has characteristics which are distinctly different. Juniata county is a territory which has been partly organized for some time. Washington county is a territory entirely new to a fluid milk market. Delaware county is one of the oldest producing sections, located in the heart of a highly developed dairy section and Queen Annes county, an Eastern Shore locality, with growing possibilities for dairying.

In addition to the signing of new members who joined during the progress of these campaigns, a large number of transfers were made. Delaware county, Pa., with the smallest number of new members, showed the largest number of cows per individual farm.

In carrying on this work we feel the deepest appreciation for the sacrifice of time and labor on the part of many local farmers who have assisted us in organizing their home localities. It is a real privilege to work with these public-spirited men who devise and carry out methods by which they may work out their own marketing problems.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

The membership drive just completed in Washington county has been another very pleasing indication of the satisfactory reaction of Maryland dairymen to marketing organization. Four thriving new locals have been established in a county not only new to organization, but not accustomed to selling market milk. Starting with a get-together meeting of the leading dairymen at Hagerstown, on January 22nd, and working through a two weeks series of local meetings with attendant canvassing, four distinct localities have organized with the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and formed locals about which the dairymen of the county may rally.

A total of about 120 farmers joined the Association during the drive and this number would undoubtedly have been larger had not weather conditions made it impossible to get out to talk with all of the dairymen.

The four new locals established were at Clear Springs, Fairplay, Beaver Creek and Williamsport. A snow storm caused suspension of work in Frederick county, at Middletown. Indications are, however, that a strong local will be formed there as soon as conditions allow canvassing of the territory. The Washington county locals have not yet elected their officers, but meetings for this purpose will be held in the near future.

TILE DRAINAGE

The spots in the wheat field now covered with ice or water will produce a crop of weeds next summer if the wheat is killed. Tile drainage will help prevent this loss.

FARM MACHINERY

All machines are held together with bolts which wear, break, come loose and fall out. Keep a supply of extra bolts, nuts and washers on hand to safeguard your machine equipment against delay. Now is a good time to give the machinery a thorough inspection.



Terry Grice and part of his herd

"155,000 Milkings in 9 Years with my Empire Milking Machine, and I wouldn't do without it."

—Terry Grice, Geneva, Iowa

HERE'S what the Empire Milker does for Terry Grice who has a 400 acre farm with modern equipment at Geneva, Iowa.

In service nine years.

Milked 6200 times.

Milked 25 cows each time.

155,000 milkings in nine years.

One man does more than three hand milkers.

40 to 50 days extra milk from each cow.

800 pounds extra milk per cow each year.

Cows in better condition.

Respond to feed quicker.

Better cream and better sales.

Extra profits.



Empire Double Unit

But read his letter. People want more money out of farming and dairying. This shows how Terry Grice gets it with an Empire Milker. He says:

"I have used the present machine nearly nine years and it is doing business as good as ever with only a few repairs and replacements. I would not do without it at all.

"It has released men from milking and let them do field work sooner. One man can do all the milking—can do more than three men by hand and besides be able to feed grain, tend separator and do other small jobs. All the hired hands I have had in this time would rather milk than do other chores.

"I get 40 to 50 days extra milk or 800 pounds extra milk on an average from each cow every year.

"The cows are in better condition absolutely when milked by the Empire. They are more quiet and respond to feed quicker. Heifers will stand quietly when milker is used and otherwise will step about or kick.

"I am able to keep up my sweet cream sales all summer easily and it has a better flavor than those milking by hand and I don't have to deliver every day either.

"The Empire is one of my most needed machines—hard milkers, big milkers, short teats, big teats, heifers, old cows, all respond quickly. I have milked in round numbers 6200 times with an average of 25 cows each time. That makes a total of 155,000 cows milked."

Why Farmers Use More Empires Than Any Other Make

More Empires are used today than any other make.

Now get this straight—it is the difference between the Empire and all other machines that gives Terry Grice and every user of an Empire the extra profits—less work, less labor, more milk and cleaner milk.



One of Terry Grice's cows—milked 7 years by an Empire, has a perfect udder, and is milking as good, if not better, than ever.

No matter what may be said about other milkers, farmers have nothing but good words for the Empire. And that's to be expected. The Empire has the teat cup with the patented inserts of linen. It is these inserts that make the Empire duplicate the calf's action—sucks the teat exactly the same way the calf sucks. Massages the teat from tip to udder. It's an Empire feature. Exclusive. Patented. It's nature's way of handling the udder so the cow will stay in milk for more days. Extra profits.

Many a farmer with extra profits in his pockets year after year is glad that he learned to distinguish between the Empire and all other milkers.

And any man with six cows or more can profit by using an Empire. Many a man has used the extra profits from an Empire to build up a bigger dairy. Once he has an Empire he can milk 16 cows as easily as six. And an Empire costs little. To find out more about the modern road to bigger profits, less labor and more satisfaction in dairying, send for the booklet, "How to Milk for Bigger Profits". Sent free. Just fill out the coupon and mail it.

COUPON—TEAR OFF HERE

Empire Milking Machine Co.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

16

Dear Sirs: Without any obligation on my part please send me a copy of your free booklet, "How to Milk for Bigger Profits." Yours,

Name

R. F. D.

Post Office

State

EMPIRE

Milking Machines

H. E. McWhinney, President
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY
Bloomfield, New Jersey
Sales and Service Branches:
Elgin, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Ottawa, Ont., Canada

THE BESTOV CALENDAR

EQUIPMENT TO HANDLE MILK

FROM COW TO CONSUMER

Buy the Small Top Pail Now

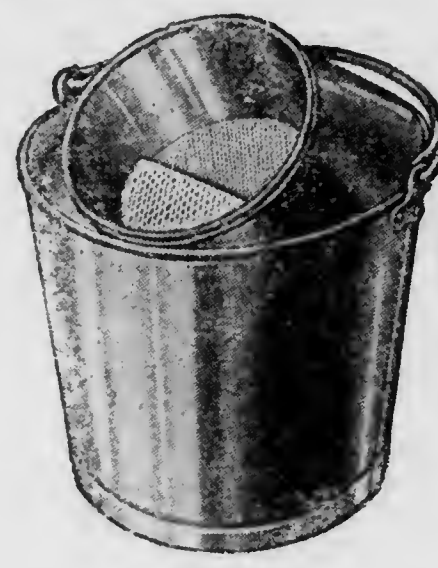
Why wait until the new regulation is effective



NORTH
Capacity about 1 1/4 qts.—\$3.50 ea.
Quantity Discounts



FISH MOUTH
12 qt.—\$1.85
14 qt.—2.00



STERILAC
14 qt.—each \$4.00
Quantity Discounts

Attend to as many details as possible now rather than at the last minute. Outfit yourself with small top pails now and get the extra use of them, since you will eventually require them anyway.

These three pails meet the new requirements and may be secured FROM STOCK. Our store consists of 36,000 square feet of floor space, filled with dairy supplies. No other source like this exists, east of Chicago. Remember this advantage!

Mail or Phone Orders Handled Promptly

Cherry-Bassett-Winner Company

Bell Phone Locust 1018

1918 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA

Next to Stanley Theatre

CLEAN UP MILK REGULATIONS IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

All the towns of Imperial Valley have agreed to pass the uniform ordinance which has already been adopted by Brawley, Calexico and Holtville. The work leading up to this result has been conducted by Mr. Jay Dutter, southern representative of the California Dairy Council, who has spent some time in the Valley, during which was held a "Milk for Health Campaign," and "Clean Milk for Imperial Valley Campaign."

This means that the entire county, municipalities and country districts alike, will be lined up under a uniform ordinance that will provide for cleanliness, purity and quality of all milk sold throughout the county.

The representative of the Dairy Council was enabled to bring this work to a successful conclusion because of the splendid help rendered by the members of the various committees in the towns of the Valley and the Council feels that it has helped to render a great service to the people of Imperial Valley.

DAIRY BARN VENTILATION

It is estimated that an ordinary cow gives off from her skin and lungs, ten pounds of water each day. In order that a dairy barn housing 20 cows may not have moisture condensed on its walls, there must be a continuous air movement through it to remove 200 pounds of water daily. A ventilating flue 24 inches square should be large enough for a herd of this size.

COLLEGE FARM TESTS COMPARE SMALL GRAINS

Is there a best spring grain crop for Pennsylvania? Thousands of Pennsylvania farmers are seeking an answer to this question.

For the past nine years, tests have been conducted on the experimental farm at the Pennsylvania State College comparing oats, barley, spring wheat and emmer. The results, just summarized by C. F. Noll, in charge of the work, show that oats lead in the average yield per acre with 1,907 pounds; barley ranks second with 1,483 pounds; spring emmer is third with 1,220 pounds per acre; and spring wheat averaged 792 pounds over the period of experimentation.

Noll points out that barley gave slightly more feeding value per acre because of the relatively higher feeding value pound per pound. Emmer, sometimes called spelt, is a kind of wheat which retains the chaff when threshed. It has a feeding value about equal to oats. Further experiments show that soy beans may profitably be substituted for oats in all parts of the state except where oats do very well. Because of the different climatic and soil conditions, these results may not hold for all parts of the state.

DAIRY WARNING

The blood of new born calves contains no immune bodies to protect against infectious diseases. The first milk of the cow is rich in immune bodies and should be fed to calves as soon as possible after birth to afford protection against infectious diseases.

BETTER RECIPES

A new booklet, "Better Recipes," has just come from the press, published by the National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill.

"You and your children have plenty to eat three times a day. Do you fill your stomachs with the 'Average American Diet'? Are you fed or just filled?"

"Scientists and nutrition experts remind us that one-third of our young men were physically unfit for service in the World War. They point to the 'Average American Diet' as the chief cause. It needs careful watching."

"Why? Because the modern diet is lacking in growth and health promoting elements, which, in the natural foods of our grandfathers, insured good health and long life."

The remedy? Scientists and nutrition experts say, eat natural foods. Chief among these are milk, fruit, vegetables and butter.

"Mrs. Homemaker, you can safeguard the family diet. Give your family plenty of these natural foods and build healthy Americans for tomorrow."

The foregoing lines serve as an introduction to the booklet, attractively printed in colors.

It features many recipes, covering a variety of soups, vegetables, sauces, puddings, cakes, etc., and will be a very desirable adjunct to the family collection of recipes.

Uncle Ab says not to believe the fellows who say that co-operation is a self-surrender; on the contrary, it is an assertion of equality with other organized interests.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR AND FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

A meeting of a committee called by Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willis, was held in Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday evening, February 25th.

Those present included: Hon. F. P. Willis, H. H. Havner, R. H. Bell, Jr., E. K. Hebshman, Robert Brinton, Morris T. Phillips, Miles Horst, T. E. Munce, Henry Klugh, E. B. Mitchell and J. M. McKee.

Secretary Willis explained the purpose of calling the committee meeting to consider possible developments applying to the State Show that might have a bearing on the establishment of a State Fair. Starting with the statement that present facilities were very unsatisfactory and inadequate and the growth of the Show going to be limited unless additional facilities were provided, the four following suggestions were made:

1. That the city of Harrisburg, either through official funds, or private agencies, provide a conventional hall. Mr. Mitchell reported that this had been very fully considered and that \$50,000 had been raised at one time, but that after an analysis of the possible income, the men back of this move felt it could not be made to pay satisfactory returns as an investment. Therefore, it has been abandoned. Some members of the committee present felt that Harrisburg has great possibilities as a convention center and that if an adequate convention hall were available, greater returns would be realized than had been estimated.

2. That there is an active movement for the establishment of a State Armory which could probably be used for State Show purposes. It was thought that it might be possible, if a State Fair site were available, to have the Armory located on the Fair site where it would be available for both Armory purposes and State Show and Fair purposes, the State Fair grounds offering splendid opportunity for outdoor maneuvers and the Armory serving both as a State Show room and as a judging pavilion for livestock at the time of a State Fair. No official report was available on the Armory plans, but it was understood that those interested in the Armory are considering joining within other groups of Dauphin county interested in a County Fair and the establishment of an Armory on a site just east of Paxtang.

3. That if all agencies were to unite and back the move, there might be a possibility of establishing a State Fair on the site suggested by the State Fair Committee, just adjoining Harrisburg. The suggested thoughts were to the effect that if the site could be procured and one or two buildings, possibly an Armory and one other, provided, that this would take care of the State Show and serve as the starting point on which to develop a State Fair.

4. Mr. Mitchell reported that the Dauphin county citizens contemplate establishing a County Fair on the tract of land just east of Paxtang, and might be able to construct some of their buildings of such type that they would be suitable for the livestock end of the State Show. There was some question raised as to whether this would require too expensive construction for the County Fair, and also the objection of having the Show so widely separated.

Following a general discussion, Secretary Willis was authorized to appoint committees to take up the various suggestions and be prepared to report at a later meeting.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION MILK MEETING

Considers Milk Conditions

(Continued from page 1)

will actually yield him a financial return.

We must approach this subject with a great deal of sympathy for the farmer. I believe that the dairy farmers probably have about as good a chance to get a net return in the last two or three years as has almost any other of the farmers on the Eastern Shore or farmers in this territory. Certainly that is true in Maryland.

So far as our Eastern Shore section is concerned our agent might just as well couple up this question with the tenancy condition that exists on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. I do not believe we will ever have a real sound economic system in that section so long as the present tenancy system prevails.

The landlord is not interested in putting in buildings for better dairying because he gets no return from the dairy herds, and the tenant on the other hand has no interest in putting in buildings that are going to be there at the end of the lease which may terminate at the end of the year.

One of the important phases of this question is getting a satisfactory lease so that under the terms of that lease the landlord and tenant shall be partners, in fact sharers, in all the returns from the farms.

M. O. Pence, County Agent Leader, representing Delaware, said that his state was 100% interested in this milk market. He said in part:

We are not only an infant in size compared with the rest of the states, but we are an infant in the progress or development of the dairy industry of our State, although according to the recent census figures you can see that we made good progress. The increase from 1909 to 1919 was 134% in the sales of dairy products. In the production of fluid milk our increase was a little over 50% in the ten year period, so that we are changing our agriculture in Delaware from a general farming system to a combination of crop enterprise plus the dairy business.

Our system of leasing there has been largely based upon a crop share arrangement. Now with the introduction of the dairying business from a minor enterprise on the farm to a major enterprise from the standpoint of cash returns, our problems have become complicated, and you can see without any further explanation some of the difficulties that will come in our section as a result of these regulations.

We of the Extension Service have always heartily co-operated with the Inter-State as far as we have been able, also with the Dairy Council, and with this new movement from an educational angle: We propose to continue that co-operation, as we realize that we have a big task on our hands and a big job to put over.

Prof. J. W. Bartlett, Chief of the Dairy Husbandry Department of State College said that few people realize that New Jersey is a dairy state. He quoted the following statistics:

A survey made in the state recently gave the valuation of dairy cattle in New Jersey as something like \$20,000,000 and dairy products bring in an annual income to the state of approximately \$30,000,000. We import annually 25,000 dairy cows.

The Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the Dairywomen's League are both organizations functioning in our

state and covering the greater part of the district, but those cows that are imported annually go into metropolitan districts and do not figure very much in either of these organizations.

I believe that we should look ahead over a period of years and have some concrete plan for this great big dairy industry, and tackle our problem from the economic standpoint. We have recently started in four counties in New Jersey a bull survey to determine how many grade or scrub bulls are being used by the farmers in those counties, the idea being that pure bred bulls are going to increase production and at the same time allow the farmer to keep less cows and get as much production as he is today.

The Department of Economics has recently started a project to determine the returns from the dairy herds where home grown feeds are being used exclusively, or if not exclusively to a great extent. Our Economic Specialist is taking every farmer along the road and finding out his individual feeding problem, how much it is costing him to produce his milk. As regards the production of clean milk, we have in our state a great many towns and municipalities where they have very strong Boards of Health and they are cleaning up our dirty milk. We have sections where one farmer is inspected by three different municipalities. He cannot help but produce clean milk if he has three different inspectors every month. We find that the greatest results in the way of cleaning up our herds have come in as a result of our campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN DISCUSSION

Mr. E. P. Walls, County Agent, Talbot county, Md., said in opening the discussion relative to the success of the Philadelphia Selling Plan:

"We do not know of any plan that is better than this, therefore it is very hard for us to offer a criticism. Under this plan we have been netting more for our milk than we did any time previous to this, probably this was not all due to the plan; we know there are a lot of other factors, such as the Dairy Council, etc. There are several other large cities which have adopted the Philadelphia Selling Plan and it seems to me this is a pretty good recommendation. It has been very carefully thought out by the Directors from all over the territory and the officers of the Association. I feel that anything worked out in this way certainly carries with it the stamp of approval from the beginning. Personally, I do not know of anything that can be offered in the way of modification of this plan to improve it."

Close attention was paid to the remarks of Howard Niesley, Specialist in Marketing, Pennsylvania State Extension Service. Regarding this important matter, he said:

"I believe that, regardless of what territory you are in, whether it is Oregon, Minnesota, Chicago, Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, they all think they have the plan that nets the greatest to the producer, and probably they have. It is a big question to discuss, to decide, or even to suggest a new phase which might add a greater amount to the producer of the Philadelphia Milk Shed other than the plan now in operation. I hear some ob-

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- 7—Feed liberally.
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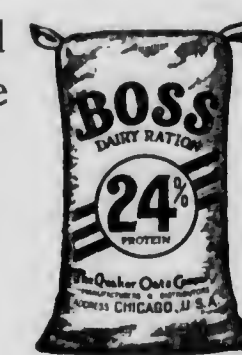


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jection one of which is the determining of the basic quantity from the October, November and December quantity of milk, and I hear it argued both pro and con. It is needless to point out that this past year seasons had something to do with creating a surplus during the Fall period and whether that plan can be changed to net the producer a greater return I do not feel competent to answer without making a more thorough study of it. The men of the Inter-State and the dealers, who come together to determine the price, the Inter-State rep-

resenting the producer and the dealers the consumer, are certainly able to take into consideration the economical problems that are facing the disposal of this particular product of the farmer. We still have a lot of people in the rural communities who believe we ought to be getting more for milk. Many believe we ought to be getting cost of production, but I am confident that the members of the Association know that we cannot set this as a standard on which to determine the price of milk.

(Continued on page 14)

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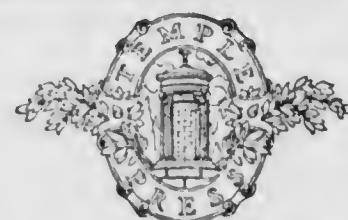
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COOKING OF LEAFY VEGETABLES

Vegetables may lose an appreciable amount of some of their valuable constituents, the vitamins and minerals, if they are cooked in a large amount of water. As much as 50% of the iron of spinach will dissolve if it is cooked in this way. Therefore, spinach, dandelion and other leaves may be cooked without the addition of any water. Asparagus, cauliflower and other modified leaves should be steamed or cooked in as little water as possible. Old cabbage is an exception because of its strong flavor.

To cook greens, remove the roots and pick over carefully. Wash in a large

WHAT DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

The problem of providing sufficient, palatable, and wholesome food for the family is one of greatest importance. The recent war brought about many changes in our diet. A few years ago meats composed at least 40% of the American diet and vegetables only 15%. Recently the consumption of vegetables has greatly increased due to education regarding the great value in the diet of our many vegetables.

The soils and climate in this vicinity are favorable to the production of vegetables. We cannot all be market gardeners and farm on a large scale, but most of us can be first hand producers when it comes to the family garden. Garden making is very fascinating and every family should have one. The garden produces food in sufficient quantities to suit all tastes; they provide food of a high quality because of the crispness and freshness of the vegetables.

Not many years ago it was quite the fashion for mother to have a very thorough spring house cleaning. The carpets were removed, a goodly supply of cloths, soaps and scrubbing brushes were provided. Then followed a siege of hard work by all the women folk to assist in once more putting the house in perfect order. This was the season also when grandmother insisted on treating each member of the family to a generous supply of sulphur and molasses to purify our blood which was supposed to become impure and thick during the winter months. Our ancestors firmly believed that we needed a spring tonic and this old practice no doubt rested on some common experience.

But this day of periodic house cleaning is gone forever. The modern housewife keeps her house in such condition each day that she no longer needs to spend the better part of two weeks getting things straight once more. So it is with tonics. They are replaced by daily use of milk, fruits, green vegeta-

amount of water several times. Put in a tightly covered stew pan and allow to heat slowly. There will be sufficient water clinging to the leaves to prevent burning. Boil for 15 minutes, if the leaves are young and tender, longer if they are old. Small pieces of salt pork, bacon or ham may be browned in the pan before the greens are put in and then mixed with them. This gives a delicious flavor. The greens may be chopped and served with sliced hard boiled eggs. If there is any water left it should be used for soup or in the second dressing given herewith

tables and whole grain breads. All these act as human scrubbing brushes and keeps our stomach and intestines swept nice and clean. Then too they furnish good minerals which keep the blood in healthy condition besides building strong bones and pearly white teeth.

Mrs. Housewife have you selected your seeds for your Health Garden? Be sure to include some vegetable brushes and enough varieties to suit all members of the family—what are some of these—spinach, lettuce, cabbage, swiss chard, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, collards, turnips and tops, beet tops, dandelion greens and water cress, all these are called leafy green vegetables or scrubbing brushes. Their chief virtues lie in the desirable composition of their mineral content, and their richness in three substances known as vitamins, which promote health, and also their corrective effects on constipation. Some of these may be eaten raw while others are best if they are boiled and buttered or creamed or made into nourishing soups.

Then there is the much liked onion which is really made up of a mass of thickened leaves. In the spring the new onions serve to take the place of salads when eaten raw and in the summer and winter serve as a succulent vegetable.

String beans and asparagus are two more delicious vegetables which almost everyone likes and which possess much the same dietary properties as leaves. They may be boiled and buttered, or creamed or used in making salads.

Of course there are many more vegetables we might mention but most of us already include the starchy vegetables such as corn, potatoes, etc. Our very best doctors tell us that Mrs. Housewife should have at least one leafy vegetable each day and also a salad or two salads a day if you do not provide the leafy vegetable. Plan your Health Garden so that there is room enough to include all these varieties of Health promoting leafy vegetables.

Dressings for Greens

Dressing No. 1.—For one-half peck of spinach, melt 3 tablespoonfuls of butter in a pan, add the chopped spinach and cook 3 minutes. Sprinkle with 3 table-spoons of flour, stir thoroughly and add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk. Cook 5 minutes

Dressing No. 2.—Melt 3 tablespoons bacon fat; add 2 table-spoons of flour, and stir until the flour is brown. Add slowly, while stirring, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of chicken or other stock or the water in which the spinach was cooked. Add the chopped spinach, season with salt and paprika and cook slowly for 5 minutes.



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GOAT'S MILK THE HOPE OF LABRADOR

By EDITH M. HOWES, who was in charge of a Traveling Health Unit of the Grenfell Mission in Labrador During the Summer of 1923
(Continued from page 8)

family goat. The making of pens and the securing of winter food for the animals, quantities of hay, also to be cut "back in the bay" before the season closed late in September, did not, in many cases stand in the way of the great good to be secured.

The Grenfell Mission arranged for transportation of goats from Newfoundland up to the Labrador coast. The transportation was, of course, prepaid, and the small price which was charged the Labrador people for the goat was not nearly the cost price in Newfoundland, where it was bought. If a family could not pay for the goat in cash, payment in work, fish or hooked rugs was accepted. A special "Goat Fund" in the budget of the Child Welfare Department of the Grenfell Mission was very necessary to make up the large deficit necessarily entailed by introducing these goats on such a large scale.

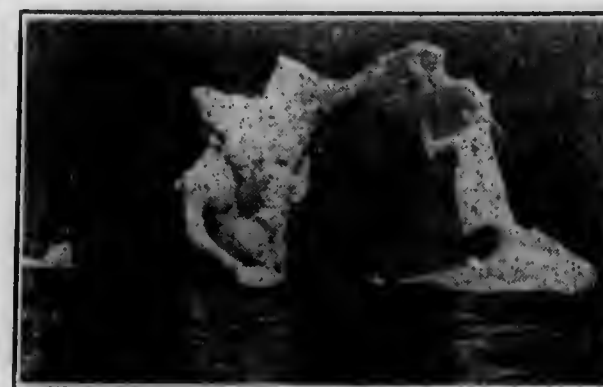
There is always a large crowd on the wharf when a boatload of goats arrive. Distribution is accomplished by drawing lots and great excitement prevails.

Through generous donations several high-bred Swiss goats, Toggenburg goats, etc., were sent to Labrador to help raise the standard of the Newfoundland goats. The Mission has these Swiss goats stationed at different points along the coast and with careful breeding it is hoped that in a few years all the Labrador goats will be producing a maximum quantity of milk.

Already the milk is taking its rightful place in Labrador as an indispensable food for growing children. In one settle-

ment where the people years ago had owned goats, and a few families still had them, the doctors examinations revealed that the general stock of the people seemed sturdier than elsewhere up and down the coast. The condition of the teeth was noticeably better. The dentist did not have to perform any extractions at all, whereas in every other cove he had to pull many teeth for young and old alike. In a great many places, even tiny five and six-year-old children had all their teeth in a very bad state of decay. These facts certainly proved the value of milk as a tooth builder and formed a strong argument in convincing the people of Labrador of its worth.

Remarkable gains in weight and general health were found after only one winter had passed since the recent introduction of goats. The winter of 1922-23 was an unusually hard one on the Labrador coast, but in spite of that, some of the children gained 10, 12 and even 20



Year Round Labrador Scenery

pounds. Two babies who almost died of malnutrition that winter, owe their

Typical Group of Labrador Children



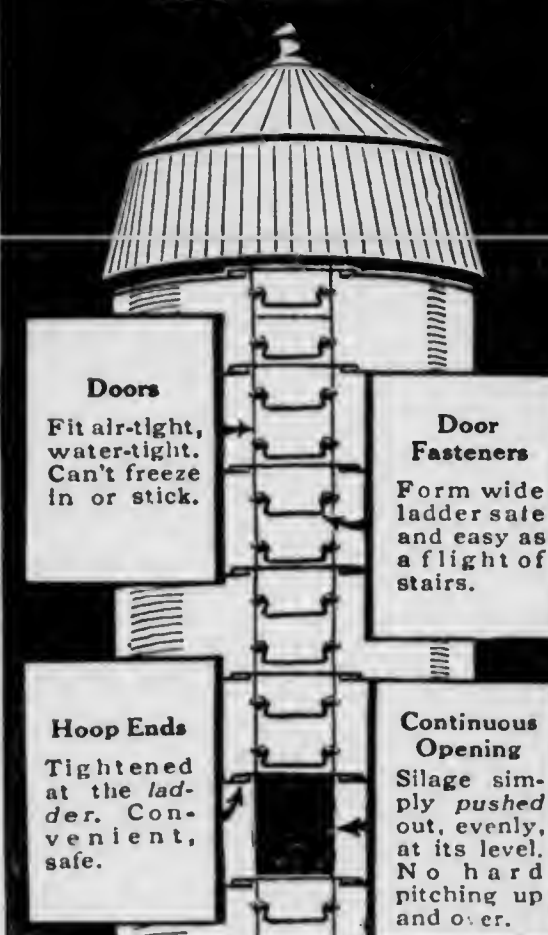
lives to the goat's milk their mothers were able to obtain for them. They are now astonishingly healthy children, and a living testimonial to mothers in that same cove.

Up to date very favorable reports have been received from nearly all the coves where goats were ordered. "My goat arrived and is giving a nice lot of milk," writes one girl. "All the goats at L'Anse au Loup are giving satisfaction" we hear. At West St. Modeste, "Everyone who wanted a goat has received one." Postal cards received from a great many of the Labrador children themselves, with whom work was done this summer, tell us, in their own remarkable spelling, "I have not been weighted since last summer, but I feel very much better and I am a little bit fatter. I have a goat and I feel much Better Since I have been drinking milk."

A new day has certainly dawned for the children of Labrador! Instead of being a case of the survival of the fittest, as heretofore, all the children will now have a chance. From now on, through the health educational work of the Grenfell Mission, Labrador boys and girls will grow up like the boys and girls of our own great country, learning from the beginning just what food essentials the body needs, and taking care to obtain those essentials. Becoming more and more physically fit and strong, these growing boys and girls of to-morrow—as the men and women of to-morrow—will undoubtedly be better able to cope with the complicated problems of life on the Labrador coast.

In helping them accomplish this end the small, but useful goat, will certainly have played a large and important part.

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HELPFUL HINTS FOR CONCRETE STABLES

(Continued from page 2)

ing over 10% of loam should be washed. In mixing the correctly proportioned materials only enough water should be added to produce a mixture of jelly-like consistency. Concrete of such consistency can be settled into place and easily leveled with a strikeboard resting upon the top edge of the forms. This should be passed across the surface with a saw-like motion and each time advanced a little, thus leveling the concrete, and at the same time assisting to compact it.

Concrete Mixtures

The mixture recommended for barn floors is one sack of portland cement to two cubic feet of sand and four cubic feet of pebbles or screened gravel. This

is commonly called a 1, 2, 3 mixture. Sand should be clean and well graded in size from fine particles up to one-quarter inch. Pebbles or broken stone should be clean, hard and range in size from one-quarter inch to one-half inches. One course construction is recommended, which means that the required thickness of concrete is placed in one operation and finished without the addition of a mortar coat.

The surface of the manger should be finished smooth, the corners being carefully rounded to make cleaning out easy and to provide a comfortable surface for the animals to eat from. A steel trowel should be used in the gutter and in the manger, but all floor surfaces should be

finished with a wooden float if gritty surfaces are desired.

If concrete is left exposed to sun and wind before it has properly hardened, much of the water necessary to hardening will dry out. Moisture is necessary to the proper hardening of concrete because, as already mentioned, the hardening process is a chemical change, which takes place in the cement when mixed with water.

The floors can be protected by covering with moist earth, straw, bags or other moisture retaining material as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to permit doing so without marring the surface. This covering should be kept moist for a period of ten days or so.



1. On a properly prepared and level ground, forms for the concrete manger, curb and stall platform are erected. With the forms firmly in place, the stanchion supports are put in position, carefully plumbed and braced. Forms for stanchion curb are now filled with concrete well spaded to obtain great density.



3. Manger templates are strips of iron about 3 in. x 2 in. bent by any blacksmith to hang from top of curb to top of manger form. A light strike board is then dragged from the curb to the top of manger form, riding on the templates which are removed before the concrete hardens. The manger should be finished with a metal trowel.



2. Stanchion curb forms are removed and concrete for the stall platform is placed next, using a 1:2:4 mixture finished with a wooden float to produce even, non-slippery surface. The litter alley is next placed and after removal of forms the floor of gutter is placed.



4. The section of dairy barn floor is completed by the installation of stanchions, manger dividers, and individual drinking cup. This type of construction insures the production of milk under sanitary conditions.

GIVE DAIRY COW ALL ROUGHAGE SHE WANTS

Feed the dairy cow all the roughage she will eat.

Under ordinary conditions, this is safe advice, says E. S. Savage, authority on dairy rations at the state college of agriculture at Ithaca. Silage and legume hay seem the best combination. The silage should be fed at the rate of about three or four pounds a day for each hundred pounds of live weight. This will usually mean the cow will then consume about a pound and a half of hay every day for each ten pounds of live weight.

VEGETABLE SOUFFLE

To 2 cups of thick white sauce add slowly the yolks of 2 eggs and 1 cup of vegetable pulp (chopped, cooked greens or other vegetables put through a sieve). Fold in lightly the stiffly-beaten whites. Put into butter custard cups or a baking dish and bake for one-half hour.

Have you ever made scalloped cabbage or cauliflower?

Try cooking an end of ham with the string beans some time—a pleasant surprise.

The hot school lunch and bright pupils have a peculiar affinity for each other.

INCREASED COW PROFITS

By A. L. Haecker

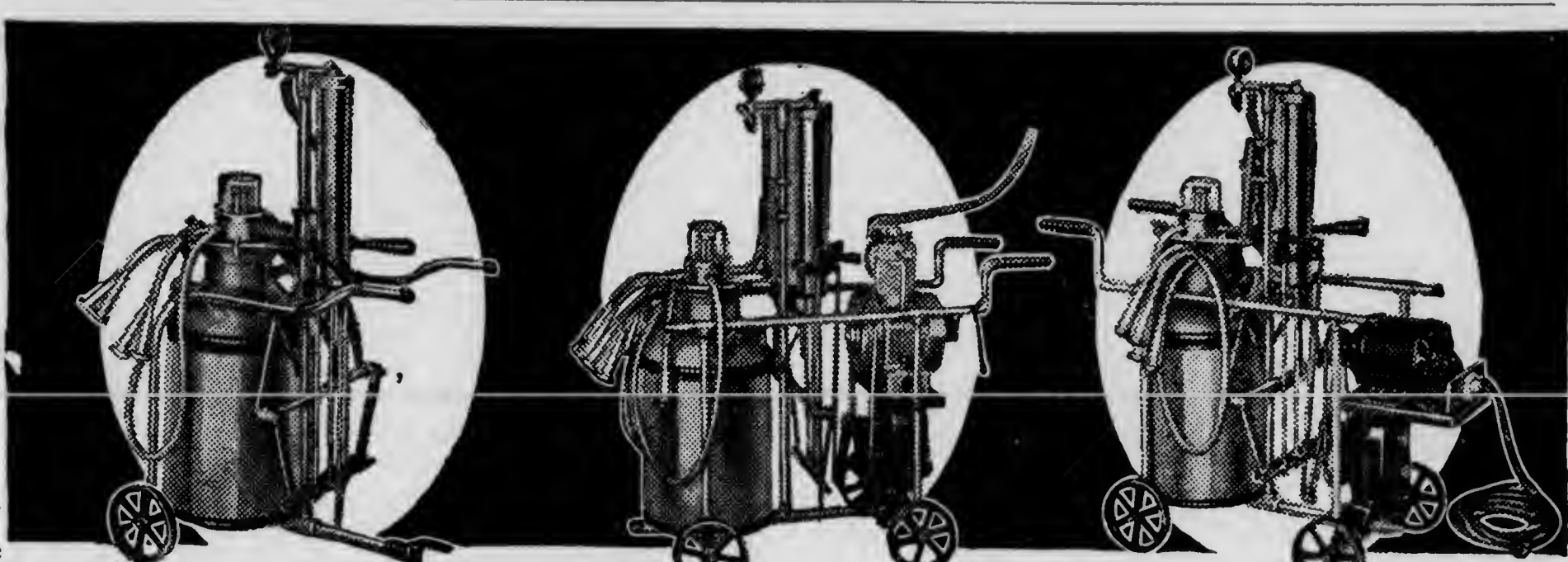
There is a great opportunity for increasing the profits from our dairy cows by applying a few well known principles of feeding. The greatest expense connected with dairy farming is the cost of the ration; therefore this should be the first subject considered. It requires a good many years to improve the breeding of our herd, but we can change our feeding methods in a season.

It is hard to understand why so many cow keepers have not yet discovered the value of the silo. If they have discovered it they are certainly neglectful in putting it into operation. The only state in the Union that is properly using the silo is Wisconsin where they have over one hundred thousand in use. In spite of this fact students of agriculture in the Badger State claim they have only half enough silos. Outside of Wisconsin dairy farmers by the thousand are losing vast sums each year through their failure to use this well known economic feeding system, and the loss would run into the millions figured for the Nation.

A good many cow keepers figure they are not in the right county or state to use a silo. They agree that the silo is all right for the northern or eastern dairyman but count themselves outside of the silo-using territory. This, of course, is a great mistake. There is no geographic location for the silo; it has proven its worth in every state in the Union as well as in the Provinces of Canada and the States of Mexico. I have never found a section of the country where the silo was not a practical and valuable institution in the economic production of stock and stock products.

There are so many thousands of examples which prove the value of the silo that it is difficult to select. However, here is one which should be considered by dairy farmers. Some fourteen years ago a cow testing association was started in a county in a middle-western state. It was a new and unheard-of work to most of the farmers, but they bravely went into the enterprise and a systematic report was kept of some twenty-one herds. At the end of the year a complete report was made and in it a table was given showing the profit from herds where silage was fed and from those that did not receive silage. The monthly profit per cow in the silage group was \$5.22 and in the non-silage group was \$2.95. This would make a difference of \$2.27 for the silage cow above the non-silage cow, or for a herd of twenty cows the increased profit in feeding silage would be \$580.80. This saving was made at a time when dairy products were much cheaper than they are today. The saving refers only to the milking herd, and silage was fed to dry cows, heifers, calves and to bulls.

Silage in the ration not only saves money on the feed bill but it stimulates and makes possible larger production, which is vital to successful dairying. The feeding of a balanced ration is another important item of the herd management. A balanced ration is one which is fitted to the requirements of the animal. A dairy cow's requirements are measured by her body weight and milk production. An average dairy cow giving a good flow of milk requires about fifty pounds of silage and fifteen pounds of alfalfa or clover hay besides a grain ration of from six to ten pounds. Some



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Mr. Dairyman, here's your chance to find out on a REAL Free Trial what the milking machine will mean for you, on your own cows. A special offer good until we have a salesman or agent in the territory. There is nothing to install; nothing to build up or fit into your barn; just move the PAGE in and start milking! A real free trial, without risk, bother or expense. No money down, no C. O. D. You decide.

\$30.75

Cash or easy monthly payments: we'll make that milker pay for itself while you are using it.

FREE Book on Milking

THE BURTON PAGE CO., Dept. 4723
1201 Cortland Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send, without obligation on me, your free book containing the facts on milking machines and full details of your 30-day free trial, easy payment offer on the models checked. Quote me rock-bottom price direct on this new extra simple machine.

☐ Hand Power Model ☐ Gas Engine Power Model ☐ Electric Power Model I have _____ cows.

Name _____

Address _____

Also send me your agents offer if

WE BOUGHT MUCH BUTTER LAST YEAR

Twenty-three Million Pounds Imported—Also Sixty-four Million Pounds of Cheese and Thirty-four Million Dozen Eggs.

Imports of butter into the United States in 1923 amounted to 23,741,247 pounds, and exports of butter from the United States to 5,845,514 pounds, compared with imports in 1922 of 6,957,159 pounds and exports of 10,937,519 pounds and with imports in 1921 of 18,558,388 pounds and exports of 8,014,737 pounds. Denmark was the largest source of butter imports, followed by New Zealand, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, according to an analysis of the dairy trade of the United States by the Foodstuffs Division of the Commerce Department.

The largest foreign markets for American butter in 1923 were Mexico, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, the West Indies, Peru, and Honduras, almost four-fifths of the butter exports from the United States going to these countries. Exports of butter to England dropped from 3,663,775 pounds in 1922 to 309,171 pounds in 1923, due in part to increased imports into England from New Zealand and nearby European countries. There was also a reduction in 1923 of about 900,000 pounds in butter exports to Canada.

Our Foreign Cheese Trade
Cheese exports in 1923 amounted to 6,331,321 pounds, valued at \$2,179,367, which was 3,324,747 pounds more than was exported in 1922 but was 3,440,650 pounds less than the quantity exported in 1921 and about half that exported in 1920. Most of our cheese exports went to England, Cuba, Mexico, Canada, and Panama, England having taken 3,360,530 pounds and Cuba 1,473,590 pounds more than half of the total exports.

More cheese was imported in 1923 than in any previous year, the quantity

reaching 64,419,788 pounds, valued at \$20,887,656. Our largest imports come from Italy and Switzerland and most of the cheese imported consists of varieties not made in the United States.

CHANGES AND CARE OF MANURE

By Professor G. A. Olson
The stench prevalent about manure piles and stables is the portion of the manure which is carried into the air as a result of decay. It is largely ammonia, carbon dioxide and water. By applying agricultural gypsum freely over the manure pile and on floors and gutters, the ammonia is prevented from escaping. The carbon dioxide and water are odorless and thus the disagreeableness of manure is removed.

The ammonia saved in this way is nitrogen saved for plants. Agricultural gypsum is also plant food and when used to prevent the escape of ammonia it reinforces the manure with sulphate sulphur. The calcium in agricultural gypsum changes to lime, a very finely divided and chemically prepared limestone, which has the property of correcting acid. For these reasons agricultural gypsum is a most valuable substance to use about the stables and manure pile.

FOOD BUREAU GETS OFF TO GOOD START IN 1924 WORK

During the month of January the Bureau of Foods of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture collected \$1,767 in fines for violation of the various food laws of the State, and issued licenses for the sale of oleomargarine and the operation of cold storage warehouses and egg-opening establishments, bringing the total revenue for the month to \$374,147.

The fines imposed were distributed among several groups as follows: cold storage fines, \$100; fresh egg fines, \$230; food fines, \$820; milk testing fines, \$20; milk fines (act of 1911), \$200; oleomargarine fines, \$300; and sausage fines, \$97.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION MILK MEETING

Considers Milk Conditions

(Continued from page 9)

"I think the plan has been very effective, about as effective as any other of a similar kind in the United States.

"There is no question in my mind but that the quality of the milk, as of any other farm product, is a very vital factor in the milk situation, and until the time comes when we base the purchase of all farm products, especially during this period of what I might consider a decline in prices, until we base it on the standard quality, we are going to prolong the benefit to the farming class. We have a great surplus of milk in the country. I think because the price was too high for milk and dairy cows. Price invites production and it has in the milk business just the same as the potato business or any other business. We have a lot of men in the milk business that I am going to call 'marginal' men. The only hope is to force the marginal men out of the business just as business is forcing the marginal man out of business. If we raise the quality of the product and pay on the basis of quality we are going to make it possible for the best producers to remain and produce milk more economically. The marginal man on the edge is going to have a more difficult time to stay in the business. And while it may not work out in a month or two it is the only sound, long-time, economical way in which to bring the dairy industry back to a stabilized condition."

J. C. Crissey, County Agent, Salem county, N. J., said in part:—"In this dairy game it seems that the present plan is probably the best that can be worked out for this territory until the majority of the people in this territory see some other plan. To my viewpoint, the Darymen's League is working out very nicely. The Twin Cities and New England Association do the work in their territory just as nicely, and I do not know what other plan we could have in this district that would take the place of the present plan."

"The prices we have now in the Philadelphia territory are netting the farmer as much as in any other territory in the East. We cannot compare our conditions with those in the West. Then certainly we had better hang on to what we have until we are sure."

QUALITY AS A BASIS FOR PAYMENT

Summing up an interesting discussion with regard to this matter, Professor L. W. Morley, Dairy Extension Department, State College, said:—"If you say quality of milk in Pennsylvania, there will be two thoughts come up—quality from the butterfat basis, or quality from the cleanliness standpoint or bacteria count. Butterfat must be used in a large measure for the quality from the buying standpoint because it is the easiest supplied and it is what the public demands."

"The average public in the past have been taught to think about the cream line, but it is changing at the present time, as recent surveys have shown. The more work that is done on the educational value of milk, the more people are going to demand the quality test."

"What is the best standard of quality? The quickest and simplest is the sediment test. I want to say right here that it does not absolutely tell what the bacteria is going to be to make a sediment test. Go into a new territory and

emphasize the sediment test as taking the dirt out of milk and they will get strainers. You can't strain the bacteria out of milk no matter how many thicknesses of cloth you use.

"If you emphasize the straining of milk you will have an apparently clean milk that will still be full of bacteria. In most cases the bacteria count and the sediment test and the methylene blue reduction test run pretty nearly together. We found three examples of where milk showed good sediment tests. In other words, it was clean in appearance, but the bacteria count was way high. In the western part of the State they have been running a sediment test and a chart to show how much cleaner the milk is now than a year ago.

"The most expensive way of determining the quality of milk is the bacteria test, which is too expensive for general use. Is milk containing 10,000 bacteria absolutely safe milk? We have a feeling that this is better than if it contained 10,000,000, but if these 10,000 bacteria happened to be typhoid germs, or tuberculosis germs, you may be contaminated.

"We have produced milk, that, according to our own bacteria count, ran over 3,000,000 per c. c. At the present time, we must use the butterfat test first, we must use the sediment test and we must use the bacteria test where we can—the combination of all these tests.

"The Penn State College is right now working on plans for a milk house and an ice house which will be applicable as far as any one plan can be for the different sections of the State. We have in mind service not only to these sections of the State, but to the Pittsburgh section and to individual sections and there are a whole lot of questions that come up about how the work should be done.

"How shall the milk be cooled? The question of cooling the milk is of utmost importance. You can go out into this State and you won't go far before you will find several different methods of cooling the milk. Two of these coolers are the conical and tubular. There are advocates for both kinds.

"I have been doing clean milk work for the past five years and I say to the farmers all over Pennsylvania that it is not for me to say exactly how they shall cool their milk. The idea is to get it cooled. If you have a good supply of water and can cool it over a tubular cooler, well and good.

"Are we going to demand ice houses or are we not? That depends on the supply of water and how cold it is. I think that we should hesitate a long time before demanding an ice house if we can get the milk down low enough so it will keep reasonably well, around 60 degrees.

"The Extension Workers, County Agents and people from the College can assist by explaining different types of cooling apparatus and by talking about the better milk houses. I think we Dairy Extension men can get some time to go around and give individual assistance, particularly to communities where a number of men want to build ice or milk houses."

SANITARY REGULATIONS

After a delightful lunch of sandwiches and ice cream, served by the Dairy Council staff, the conference took up,

in greater detail, the consideration of the Sanitary Regulations, which the Quality Control Department is carrying out under authorization from the dairy interests in this section.

Mr. C. I. Cohee explained, in detail, the whole project, which have been printed in full in recent issues of the Milk Producers' Review.

Speaking particularly of the tenant farmer, he said:—"

"We have been suggesting to the tenant farmer that he construct a milk house either collapsible or movable. We have not required a concrete floor, the floor must be tight, of tongue and groove boards. Build a platform in one piece, put up four walls with a roof. When he moves either take it down or put it on a pair of wheels and move it to the next farm.

"The present law says that any milk directly shipped into Philadelphia must arrive at a temperature below 60 degrees. There is a lot shipped that never goes to receiving stations so we must consider this law in making the regulations. We have stated that the farmer must cool his night's milk to as near 60 degrees as possible with the facilities on his farm. In considering whether or not the farmer is to carry out this phase in the regulations, the inspector will decide this by comparing his milk as it leaves the farm with the coldest available water on the farm, not considering ice. If a farmer has a well of 57 degrees he will be expected to cool his milk to 60 degrees, or within three degrees of the coldest water on the farm.

We have not found any case in all our 400 samples of temperatures of water we took during August, 1922, any place where it was not possible to cool the milk below 70 degrees. Milk will be rejected for use in Philadelphia which has not been cooled below 60 degrees. Milk going to a receiving station is pre-cooled. When it goes to the receiving station it is cooled down to 40 degrees, and is considered pre-cooled. This provision does not apply to any farmer taking milk to a receiving station. The best regulations that we have found in discussing this whole question were the regulations of the city of Baltimore. Also, we thought they were as practical as any we saw and there have been a good many things incorporated in these that we took from those of the city of Baltimore."

CARE OF MILK OR TRUCKS

Mr. W. H. Harper explained the responsibility of shipper and trucker as follows:—"It is the farmer's problem to get the milk to the receiving station unless the trucks are owned by the company that is buying the milk. It is important to get the co-operation of the truck drivers. The farmer must protect his own milk by having covers on the platforms. If a group of farmers five or ten miles away from the receiving station could get together and hire some one to haul it, they should get this truck driver to co-operate with them as much as possible by arriving at the platform at a definite time every morning, so the milk will not have to stand out in the sun from one to four hours, as it does at some places. The responsibility can only be decided between the parties concerned—the farmers and the truck driver."

INSPECT THE GARDEN TOOLS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION MILK MEETING

Considers Milk Conditions

(Continued from page 14)

er. There should be more thorough co-operation between the farmers and truck driver, each doing his share."

Mr. E. N. James of the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers, each doing his share."

"It is a matter of co-operation on the part of the hauler and producer. We find at Rising Sun, since we have to have a certain temperature for shipping to New York, that the truck driver is as much interested in getting the milk in there at a proper temperature as the farmer, for the simple reason that he loses the hauling charges if the milk is not the proper temperature."

An interested visitor during the day was A. R. Gaddis, Chief of the Division of Dairy Farm Inspection, Baltimore, Md., who told of experiences in the Baltimore market.

"In regard to our control of the milk supply, we have changed our system of controlling the milk coming from the farm at various times to meet different emergencies. We don't know that we have been successful because we are telling the Maryland farmer now that he must produce better milk or we will get our supply some place else.

"We have a few inspectors, entirely too few, about 4,600 shippers and we only have seven field men and we work

the bacteria count. When these counts are high, we send the farmer a letter and tell him his bacteria count is too high, and how to get it down—produce milk under clean conditions and emphasize the cooling. I think that would solve our problem, if we could cool it lower. Our maximum is 70 degrees.

"When a farmer gets a second count we send him an inspector and he tries to point out to the farmer where the trouble lies. If he does not respond when we take a count in three weeks and his count is still high, we turn him over to the Commissioner of Health. Our bacteria count in Baltimore is not what we want."

The County Agent leaders gave every assurance that their Departments in the various States would aid in very way possible the movement toward a better milk supply and would lend their support in helping the Dairy Council to put the new Sanitary Regulations over.

The same spirit of co-operation was expressed by the various County Agents.

In the evening those present attended a dinner at the Sylvania Hotel as guests of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia InterState Dairy Council. M. S. McDowell acted as toastmaster and addresses were made by a number of those present.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE MILK THE NATIONAL DRINK IS FAVORED

"Resolved that we, the agricultural representatives of the Commonwealth of the great State of Kansas, do favor and recommend the establishment of milk as a national drink."

This resolution was adopted at the Kansas Agricultural Convention held early in January at Topeka, Kans. The convention included prominent agricultural organizations and officials of the State.

The resolution was based on the premise that "our boys and girls are the men and women of tomorrow, and healthy physique is conducive to good citizenry." Another basis for the resolution was recognition that the dairy cow is the foster mother and an important financial support of the Nation.

This resolution is believed, by dairy officials of the United States Department of Agriculture to be the first of its kind on record. Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief of the Dairy Division of the department, expressed the opinion that the proposal to make milk a national drink is an appropriate recognition of "the drink of health," as it is sometimes called.

"Certainly," Doctor Larson remarked, "milk is worthy of the distinction as a national beverage. In addition to its high nutritive value and health-giving properties as a drink, it yields other valuable food products, including butter, cheese, ice cream, milk powder, and condensed milk. Its by-products enter into the manufacture of almost countless products. The widespread distribution of dairying in every state and its growth in our island possessions also appear to warrant the selection of milk as a national drink."

Which coat do you prefer on your exposed farm machinery? One of rust or one of grease?

MY AUTO, 'TIS OF THEE

My auto, 'tis of thee, short road to poverty—of thee I chant. I blew a pile of dough on you three year ago; now you refuse to go—or won't, or can't. Through town and countryside, you were my joy and pride, a happy day. I loved thy gaudy hue, the nice white tires new; but you're down and out for true, in every way. To thee old rattle box, came bumps and knocks; for thee I grieve. Badly thy top is torn; frayed are thy seats and worn; the whooping cough affects thy horn, I do believe. Thy perfume swells the breeze, while good folks choke and wheeze as we pass by. I paid for thee a price 'twould buy a mansion twice; now everybody's yelling "ice"—I wonder why. Thy motor has the grip, thy spark plug has the pip, and woe is thine. I, too, have suffered chills, fatigue and kindred ills, endeavoring to pay my bills, since thou were mine. Gone is my bank roll now, no more 'twould choke a cow, as once before. Yet, if I had the mon, to help me, John—amen, I'd buy a car again and speed some more.

HOW SHE LOVED HIM!

Hubby—"I see that Stoneham, who died the other day, left his wife half a million. How would you like to be his widow?"

Wife—"Now, you know I would rather be yours, dear."—Western Christian Advocate.

MILK FOR HEALTH

Rite-Way---A New Standard

THE RESULT OF TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN MILKING MACHINE DEVELOPMENT

The Rite-Way Sanitary Milker

EMBODIES A COMBINATION OF UNUSUAL MILKING EFFICIENCY AND PATENTED CONSTRUCTION ALONG SANITARY LINES THAT IS GAINING FOR IT AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION EVERYWHERE.

In these days of high wages and scarce help a good dependable milking machine that can be quickly and thoroughly cleaned is one of the very best investments on the farm.

Ask Any Rite-Way User

Our new catalog and full information will be gladly forwarded on request

Rite-Way Products Company

West Chester, Pa.

Lewis Linseed Cake



The compressed feed will keep your cows in good flesh and will increase the milk flow.

Linseed Cake Meal

Finely ground and free from dirt.

Write us if you are interested.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.

Also manufacturers of the following DUTCH BOY products

White Lead (Dry and in Oil)
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Linseed Oil

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Your Neighbor Says:-

"ROSS is the Best Silo Made"

From every part of the country, we have letters proving that the fire-proof, acid-proof Ross is a money-saver—a superior silo in many ways. Hundreds of owners say: "It's the best silo model!"

The ROSS IN-DE-STRUCT-O Galvanized Metal SILO

Air-tight, freeze-proof—perfect all-ages silo! The tried and proved metal silo, built for life-time service. Write us for facts about superior Ross Service, just as your neighbors have told them to us. Write for them today.

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Successors to the E. W. Ross Co., Est. 1850

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Every dollar in feed should produce a profit in milk, eggs, meat, wool or work. Correct feeding does it. UbiKo feeds are right.

UNION GRAINS
The Original Dairy Ration—the feeders' choice since 1909.

Send for this Book
FREE! An interesting, easy-to-read booklet on the feeding of farm animals. 32 pages of pictures and valuable information. Send for your copy. It's FREE.

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Clean To Use
Easy To Handle
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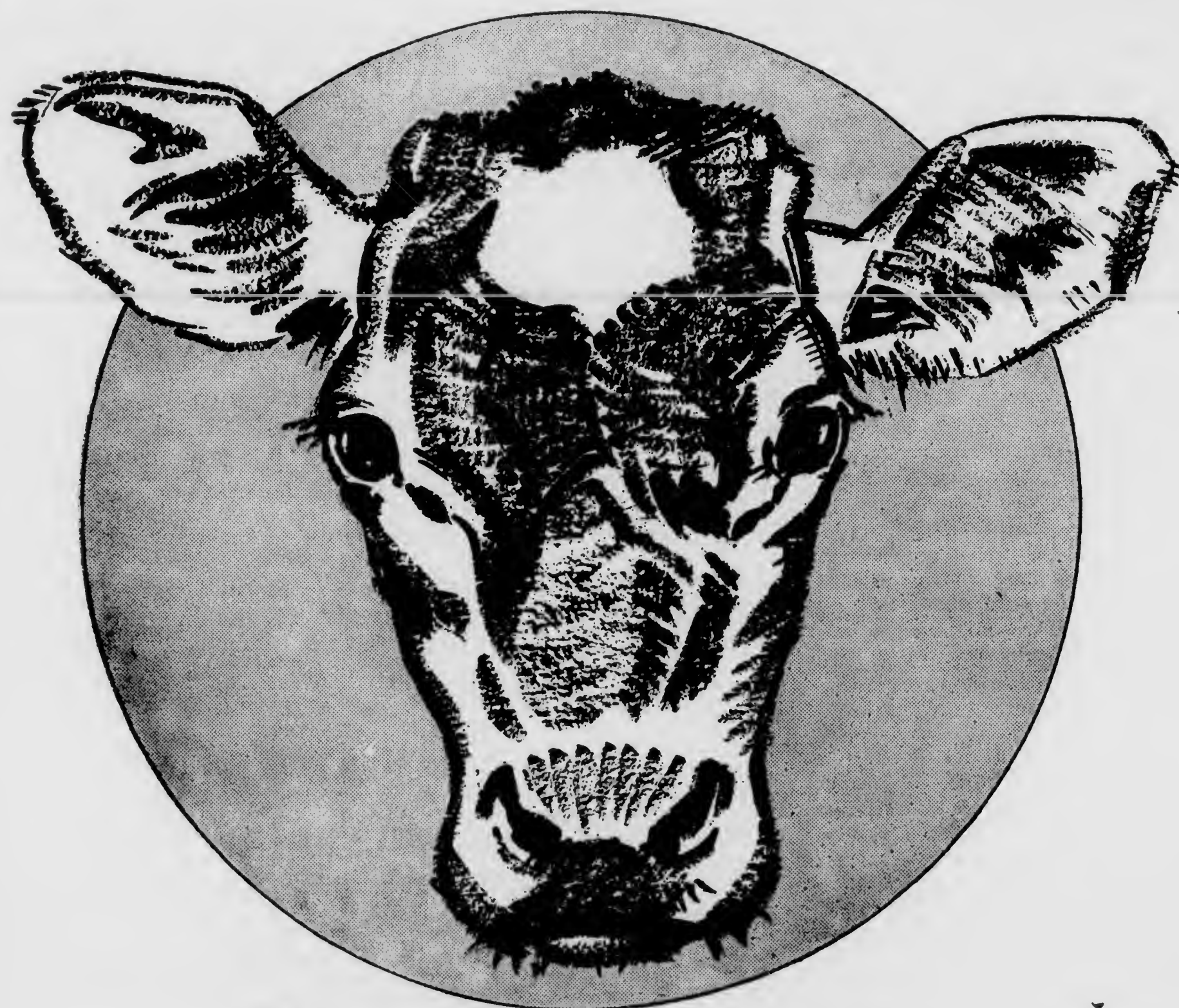
LITTER CARRIERS

Speed up your barn work. Roll out 18 bushels of manure in one trip with the HUDSON—less effort than handling a single wheelbarrow load. THE LEVER HOIST, found only on the HUDSON, means you handle no dirty chains. Quick and Easy to operate, it forms a handle for pushing. Heavy, galvanized, water-tight tub. Write for our illustrated catalog on modern barn equipment and name of your HOME-TOWN HUDSON DEALER. Our Engineering Department is eager to help you build or remodel. Ask about Our FREE BARN PLANNING SERVICE.

HUDSON MFG. CO.

Dept. 4364 Minneapolis, Minn.

When buying fertilizer, remember that it isn't what you pay that counts as much as what you get for what you pay.



It's Cheaper to raise 'em Yourself

Why pay the other fellow for raising your calves? Raise them yourself on Calf Chow and you'll make a lot more money.

Purina Calf Chow isn't the slightest trouble to feed. No boiling. No long stirring. No lumps. After the first five weeks you can feed it dry.

And Calf Chow is safe. No danger of scouring. No digestive disorders. No sickly periods. It keeps every calf in a healthy, vigorous condition that means quick growth.

You'll find you can feed a calf on Calf Chow for 6 months for what it costs to feed it on whole milk for 30 days. That's the kind of dairy economy that pays.

Order Calf Chow from your dealer today.

PURINA MILLS, 854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

100-Page Cow Book—Free

Send to us today for the illustrated edition
of the 1924 Purina Cow Book—FREE.

COW CHOW CALF CHOW

NEW BUSINESS PLAN FOR COOPERATING FARMERS

Cooperative marketing methods, now being widely adopted by New Jersey farmers to be successful must have a good business foundation, according to the State Bureau of Markets, who warn against attempting such organization without system. For the benefit of such cooperative movements among the

growers, a standard system of accounting and business has been so designed by this branch of the State Department of Agriculture, that it can be installed with but little cost, yet offering members every possible protection. One of the latest organizations to adopt the system is a farmers' cooperative association at Dorothy, in

Atlantic County. Following losses which investigation showed were traceable to a lack of even the ordinary business precautions, members of the association have hastened to safeguard their interests in the future by establishing the approved system at the outset of the new year's business activities.

MARYLAND HERDS TESTED JANUARY, FEBRUARY

Of the seven Maryland members of the Del-Marvia Cow Testing Association, six had one or more cows making better than forty pounds of butterfat in thirty days. E. Feucht & Son had five and the highest cow came from Holly Hall Farm. The list is composed of twelve cows separated into two groups because two of these animals were milked three times daily.

Cows milked three times daily:

Holly Hall Farm, P. B. Hol., Nellie, 1220 lbs. milk, 70 lbs. butterfat; Whitehall, Inc., P. B. Guern., Pearl, 897, 45.8.

Cows milked two times daily:

White Hall, Inc., P. B. Guern., 1371 lbs. milk, 67.7 lbs. butterfat; E. Feucht & Son, P. B. Hol., 1089, 60.8; E. Feucht & Son, P. B. Hol., 1764, 56.3; Wallace Williams, G. Guern., 1032, 54.7; E. Feucht & Son, P. B. Hol., 1245, 46.1; E. Feucht & Son, P. B. Hol., 1227, 43; Wallace Williams, G. Guern., 942, 42.4; Fletcher Williams, G. Guern., 780, 42.1; E. Feucht & Son, P. B. Hol., 1239, 40.9; White Hall Farm, G. Guern., 678, 40.7.

To measure the efficiency of these seven herds, we have charged feed at fair market value or cost price, depending upon whether home grown or purchased and list the herds according to the economy of producing butterfat. The number of cows in each herd is noted and also the number of cows milking and dry. The cost of production of course takes into consideration the feed of the dry cattle and therefore a great deal depends upon whether the majority of the cows are in full flow of milk, strippers, or dry. The standing of the herds for January and February are as follows:

E. Feucht & Sons P. B. Holstein and Guernsey, 18 cows in herd, 16 milking, 2 dry, \$1.25 cost of milk, 33.2 lbs. butterfat; Holly Hall Farm, Guernsey and P. B. Holstein, 18 cows, 16 milking, 2 dry, \$1.86, 39.9; Wallace Williams, P. B. Holsteins and G. Guernseys, 32 cows, 27 milking, 5 dry, \$2.07, 44.4; H. B. Crowgey, P. B. Jerseys, 68 cows, 37 milking, 26 dry, \$2.55, 47.3; White Hall, Inc., P. B. Guernseys, 25 cows, 22 milking, 3 dry, \$2.46, 48.3; Fletcher Williams, G. Guernseys, 20 cows, 17 milking, 3 dry, \$2.66, 54.9; White Hall Farm, P. B. and G. Guernseys, 51 cows, 40 milking, 11 dry, \$2.61, 60.3.

—County Agents Column, "Cecil Whig," Elkton, Md.

CAUSE OF TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION

The causes of persistent tuberculosis infection in herds of cattle under the supervision of State and Federal officers are outlined in a recent report by the United States Department of Agriculture on the progress of the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Among the causes are: Exposure to infected animals at county fairs, streams contaminated by tuberculosis material, infected water in ponds, silage infected from hog litter, and additions of tuberculosis cattle to the herd.

One instance reported was of a herd of 18 head that had "tested clean" and was put on exhibit at a county fair. Eleven of the herd were placed opposite an infected herd so that they faced them. On retesting, the 11 all reacted and the two that were stalled elsewhere passed clean.

PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL

January was an exhibit month. The first week of the month the Dairy Council held a booth at the Philadelphia Farm Products Show. This show is particularly interesting since it is the first time Philadelphia county has held a farm products show of its own. We also exhibited at the New Jersey Farm Products Show at Trenton and at the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, at Harrisburg.

NATURE OF EXHIBITS

The same exhibit was used in all three places with slight changes, according to the space provided for use. The main feature was a display of a weekly food order for a family of four, that is, the mother, father and two children, a boy of twelve and a girl of ten years. The actual food was spread out on the table in its correct quantities. Set on black velvet with the twenty-eight quarts of milk and the green vegetables forming a prominent center. The exhibit made a most attractive picture. The food was arranged in groups and labeled according to its class. There were five large divisions, the cereals, the dairy products, vegetables, sweets and fats, and the proteins. These groups represented a safe diet for the least expenditure of money. Two large placards gave a list of the foods contained in the order with corresponding prices and a group of suggested menus for the week. In Philadelphia, the mechanical cow was used as a background and caused a great deal of favorable comment and was the means of drawing a crowd around the booth.

TRENTON

In Trenton an effective background to the food exhibit was made by a large frame on which some new and colorful posters were hung. The sides of the booth were closed in by screens on which the plan of Miss Chinn's new "Lesson Outlines" were displayed. This made up an interesting and helpful exhibit for teachers, and, at the same time, ably presented that part of the Dairy Council literature which is most in use at the present time in the schools. A great many teachers and housewives left their names and addresses for more literature to be sent to them for any future help we might be able to give them.

HARRISBURG

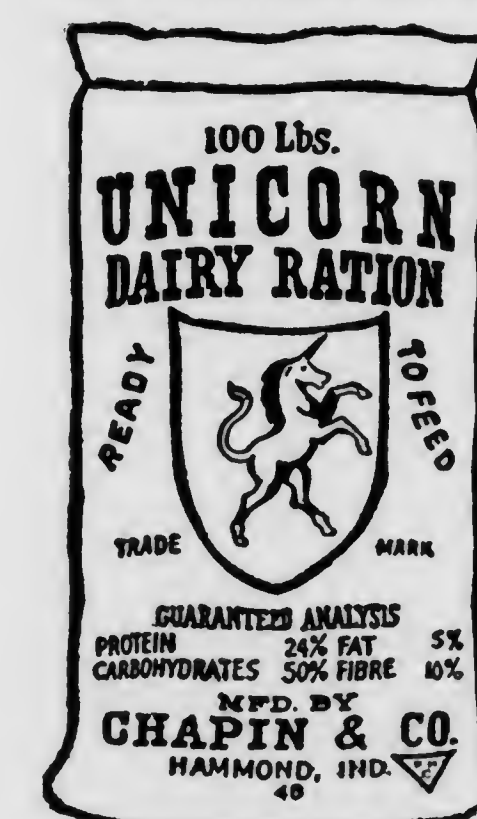
In Harrisburg the posters were used to great effect with the addition of a new feature. In the center of the poster was hung a large milk bottle against black velvet, framed in a gilt frame. This was a striking background as may be noted in the re-production of the exhibit shown.

It was interesting to see how many people commented on the quantity of milk used for a week in our order. Twenty-eight quarts was the quantity suggested in the display, that is, one quart a day for each member of the family. A great many declared that they used that much in their own families, but more exclaimed at the quantity. They seemed very much interested in the explanation, and in the end, we felt that we had given many housewives something to think about. It is only by the questions which are asked and the interest shown that we are able to judge in any measure what good an exhibit of such a nature as this can do. In Philadelphia about 2,000 people saw our exhibit, in Trenton, 3,000, and in Harrisburg, 50,000.

The Road to Profit

UNICORN Dairy Ration has been made and sold to the dairymen of this country for the past 16 years. There is a fixed idea behind Unicorn: To make a feed from which you can make the largest possible profit.

That is why you are in the dairying business—to make the largest possible profit and, since the day that the first bag of Unicorn was sold to a New York dairyman, Unicorn has continued unflinchingly to deliver that profit.



All other claims concerning the worth of a feed amount to nothing. Does or does not Unicorn make milk at the lowest cost? Does or does not Unicorn pay you back more cash profit than will any other feed you can buy or mix yourself?

We make the statement that Unicorn actually will pay you the largest possible profit of any ration you can feed your cows. You can prove or disprove the truth of this statement very easily. You can feed Unicorn to a few of your cows for two months.

When you have tried out Unicorn with your own cows in your own barn and found that it does make more money for you—then you have found a sure way of making a profit from your herd for years to come. One short, easy test puts you on the road to permanent dairying prosperity. Buy some Unicorn at once. It is sold by reliable feed stores in almost every town.

More Profit Every Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & CO.

327 South La Salle Street

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Reproduction of Display used by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council at Farm Product Shows

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CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
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"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

King Pietertje
Ormsby Piebe 17th
No. 294184

His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O. Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Approved Cows Taken for Service

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Pleasant View Farm Guernseys

SR. HERD SIRE

Itchen Gold Raider of Maplehurst
No. 47166

Sire—Imp. Itchen Gold Raider,
No. 25040 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Dewdrop III of the Wall,
No. (35221), A. R. No. (3717)

Record
9780.20 lbs. milk, 519.30 lbs. fat

Class leader when record was made

JR. HERD SIRE
Langwater Royal 23rd, No. 58042

Sire—Langwater Royal,
No. 14253 A. R.

Dam—Imp. Sequel's Daisy of the Manor,
No. (3123), A. R. No. (2322)

Records
10481.80 lbs. milk, 461.93 lbs. fat

Class G
12209.60 lbs. milk, 503.67 lbs. fat

Class E

Bulls and bull calves sired by above
bulls out of May-Rose and Glenwood
Dams for sale.

Herd under Federal Supervision

Norman B. Chandler
UNIONVILLE, PA.

Holstein Milk



Vitality!

Crystal Farm Holsteins

are the product of constructive breeding combining show type and large production.

Ormsby Accrue Segis

Our herd sire, is the

Undeclared Grand Champion

FOR SALE

Bull calves and a 3 yr. old granddaughter of King Segis (fresh) also a yearling daughter of

Winterthur Queen Emer Segis
Atoms

Price \$100

ACCREDITED HERD No. 38482

Charles J. Garrett

West Chester, Pa.

Holsteins

15 Daughters of the
25 Pound Grandson of

Pontiac
Korndyke

These heifers are 2½ years old and due to freshen between March 1st and June 1st to a line bred Ormsby bull.

They are tuberculin tested and right. At a price that makes them a better proposition than grades.

W. E. Gorman

Media, R. 1 Penna.

Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

We have listed several bulls and bull calves, suitable to head the best of grade herds, some are even good enough to head pure bred herds, all are priced low.

I am in a position to furnish pure bred and grade females in any number, tuberculin tested and sold into herds under Federal Supervision, subject to a sixty day retest guarantee.

If you have a clean herd and want to add to it, or have good Guernseys that you want to sell, get in touch with me.

Chester H. Cullen

West Grove, Pa.

ACCREDITED HERD

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARM

Herd Sire

Bell Farm Noble
No. 374385

A World Champion's Son

Bull Calf born January 7th, 1924

With Dam's Record of
420 lbs. Milk—7 days
16.62 lbs. Butter—7 days

Has a double cross of May
Echo Sylvia Blood

PRICED TO SELL

ACCREDITED HERD

Frank A. Keen

West Chester, Pa.

YEARLY COW TESTING RECORDS

West Juniata Association, Juniata County, Pa.

Juniata county dairymen, whether or not they are members of the West Juniata Cow Testing Association, would profit greatly from a study of the records kept by the association for the year ending April, 1923. These records were turned over to the Dairy Extension Department of State College for correction and have recently been returned to the Juniata County Farm Bureau office, where they are being kept as a summary of production in the 26 association herds. Average number of cows in association was 260.34.

The summary shows the average production for the entire association to be 7241 pounds of 2.9% milk and 251.1 pounds of butterfat. A classification of the 303 cows in the association discloses the fact that there were 116 cows that gave over 6000 pounds of milk, and 174 cows with over 200 pounds of butterfat to their credit. The average cow returned \$2.37 for every dollar expended for feed. The feed cost per 100 pounds of milk produced was \$0.90, and for every pound of butterfat, \$0.26.

The value of the product per cow was \$154.76; the cost of roughage \$33.93; the cost of grain \$31.26; the total cost of feed was \$65.19; the value of the product per cow above feed cost was \$89.57. These facts, and others brought out in the report made by the State College

specialists, will be of untold benefit to those who choose to apply them to their dairy business. Dairymen will never return the greatest profit until the dairyman keeps careful records on each of his cows, and studies these records to improve his methods. The keeping of records is of no value unless the results are applied to the business.

In West Juniata Cow Testing Association, Juniata county, which runs from April, 1922 to April, 1923, there are 116 cows with over 6000 lbs. of milk, divided as follows:

1	cow with over 14,000 lbs. of milk
1	" " " 12,000 " " "
6	" " " 11,000 " " "
12	" " " 10,000 " " "
14	" " " 9,000 " " "
19	" " " 8,000 " " "
23	" " " 7,000 " " "
40	" " " 6,000 " " "

and 174 cows with over 200 lbs. of butterfat, divided as follows:

1	cow with over 450 lbs. of butterfat
1	" " " 425 " " "
5	" " " 375 " " "
8	" " " 350 " " "
16	" " " 325 " " "
14	" " " 300 " " "
28	" " " 275 " " "
44	" " " 250 " " "
27	" " " 225 " " "
30	" " " 200 " " "

IT PAYS to Own One

Because it lasts many years longer—costs less per year—keeps silage better—than any ordinary stave silo. Proved by experience wherever used.

And there's a good, sound reason—Craine scientific 3-wall construction. Inside the upright staves. Over this, the waterproof, frost-stopping Silafelt. Then the continuous Crainelox Spiral Hooping that tightly binds the whole silo together. Here's real strength that saves you repair and replacement costs.

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TRIPLE WALL
SILOS

FORDS-34 Miles

on Gallon of Gasoline with Air Friction Carburetor

And we guarantee all other cars built double the power, mileage, power and fuel economy, make hills on high formerly difficult on low. Models for any car, truck, tractor, marine or stationary engine. Make old cars better than new. Mileage guarantee for other cars. See our wonderful Ford... 34 mi. Chev... 32 mi. Buick... 30 mi. Olds... 28 mi. Nash... 26 mi. Hudson... 24 mi. Paige... 22 mi. Lincoln... 20 mi. Cadillac... 18 mi. Dodge... 16 mi. Overd... 14 mi. Cole... 12 mi. If your car is not mentioned, here send name and model for particulars and our guarantee. SENT ON 30 DAY'S FREE TRIAL. You can drive any car in heaviest traffic without shifting gears. Starts off on hills in any weather without priming or heating—no jerking or choking. No more fuel spark plugs or carbon in cylinders. No leaking of oil into crank case. Try it 30 days on our guarantee or money back if not entirely satisfied. No strings to our guarantee. YOU ARE THE JUDGE. Anyone who can handle a wrench can attach it. No boring of new holes or changing of operating mechanism. Write today. AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO. 482 Raymond Bldg. Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

CRUMB'S Chain Hanging Stanchions

Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo. writes: "I can see that the stanchions will pay for themselves. We are getting over 4 gallons of milk per day more from 15 Jersey cows than we did the old way."

Send for booklet
WALLACE B. CRUMB
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

TEAT TRIEVE SAVES TEATS

From Going Blind For SPIDER, INFECTIOUS SCABS, INJURED OR FROSTED TEATS. Apply Teat Trieve when cows' teats have orifices scabbed over or ball-like swellings near the end. Quickly relieves soreness. Restores teat to normal before udder becomes affected. Prevents contraction. Invaluable to all dairymen. Kept on hand, saves time, trouble and losses. Price \$1.00, postage prepaid, C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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E. NEWLIN BROWN

Live Stock Auctioneer
WYCOMBE, BUCKS CO., PA.
Sales Anywhere—Anytime

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KETCHUM CLINCHER

EAR TAG
The new self-planting and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and lettered to suit. Write for description and prices.
KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. 38 LUZERNE, N. Y.

CHANGE OF ADDRESSES

In order that the Inter-State Milk Producers Association may be fully informed as to changes in members' post office addresses as well as changes from one to another buyer of milk, the following form may be used.

Fill out the blank and mail direct to the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, Boyertown Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Name of Member

Old Post Office Address

New Post Office Address

Name of Former Receiving Station

Name of New Receiving Station

INCREASED DEMAND FOR DAIRY IMPROVEMENT

New Associations Are Being Formed by Farmers Who Wish to Build up Good Herds

The past fall brought renewed activity in dairy improvement in several counties of the state. In the three counties of Lewis, Orange, and Chautauqua located in the corners of the state, where associations have been active for some time, the demand for help from the college of agriculture at Ithaca increased until it was necessary to organize a new association in each of these counties. These new associations began operations in December.

The same conditions exist in Madison County in central New York where association members are waiting for a qualified milk tester. The Hamilton Association in Madison county, which has been thriving for more than four years, has undoubtedly shown the value of the improvement association and has thus

caused the demand for further development.

Steuben County has a new association ready for work as soon as a desirable tester can be obtained. In many other sections of dairy counties, groups of from ten to fifteen dairymen are anxious to place association records on their cows, but are unable to find enough members to insure the minimum requirement of twenty-six members for full associations.

This wide-spread demand for dairy improvement associations is, according to the state supervisor of the work, simply another strong indication that dairy farmers are studying their business and learning that it pays well to keep records and thus to know what each individual in the herd is doing to justify her existence.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

YORK VALLEY ASSOCIATION
Harry Ross, Dover, Pa., Tester

Twenty-four herds including 325 cows were on test in the York Valley Cow Testing Association in February. Two hundred and eighty-three were in milk. Twelve cows were on official test. Cows producing over 40 pounds fat numbered 36 and 23 produced over 50 pounds fat. Two pure bred bulls were purchased by farmers in this association.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	Name	Breed	Milk	%	Butterfat
J. S. Murphy	Vale	R. Hol.	2103	4.2	88.3
J. S. Murphy	Liza Jane	G. Hol.	1815	4.3	78.0
J. S. Brandt	Pet	G. Hol.	2187	3.5	76.5
E. J. Meyers	Kate	G. Hol.	1814	4.1	74.4
J. S. Murphy	Mary	R. Hol.	1726	3.8	65.6
Henry Sprengle	Bobbi	G. Hol.	1378	4.7	64.8
E. S. Gross	Rose	G. Gur.	1287	5.1	63.1
J. S. Murphy	Segis	R. Hol.	2030	3.1	62.9
J. S. Brandt	Pauline	G. Hol.	1728	3.6	62.2
H. E. Robertson	Finderne	R. Hol.	1995	3.1	61.8

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

Many dairymen are interested in the work that is being done under State and Federal co-operation in the eradication of tubercular cows.

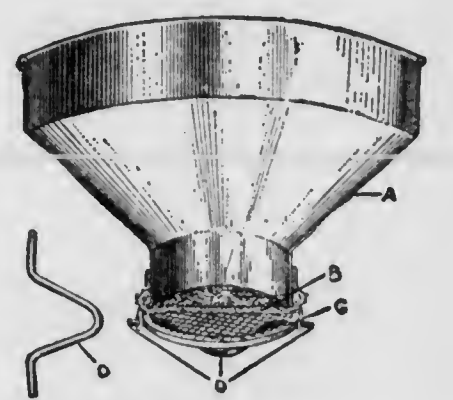
Statistics are available, prepared by the Department of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, which show the scope of this work during the month of January, 1924. Among those listed are the following:

Tubercular Tests During Month

Herds	Cattle		Herd on Waiting List
	Tested	Reached	
Pennsylvania	3,225	16,390	531
New Jersey	148	2,234	234
Maryland	351	5,495	361
Delaware	73	1,062	99
Illinois	3,781	34,924	1,350
New York	727	15,881	1,139
Ohio	1,573	13,191	482
Virginia	354	3,283	50
Michigan	3,320	30,688	453
Minnesota	515	11,970	277
North Carolina	3,489	7,716	20
Massachusetts	162	3,174	704
Wisconsin	1,779	34,094	692

Stopping the Clock Never Saved Time

And Never Will



A. Strainer Funnel.
B. Sterilized cotton through which milk MUST GO.
C. Coarse wire screen ring for clamping cotton pad to bottom of funnel.
D. Wire clamp.

Neither can you save money by buying a cheap milk strainer. You pay for it in the end. The Dr. Clark Purify Milk Strainer is a far better investment.

The Dr. Clark is the invention of a milk inspector who knew his business. Not a complicated fad. Just a mighty good strainer that removes every last bit of sediment from milk. No cloths. No fine wire gauze to wear out. No drudgery washing cloths and cleaning the strainer.

Make us prove our guarantee that the Dr. Clark will remove every last bit of sediment, and no other strainer will. 10-qt. and 18-qt. sizes. If your dealer can't supply you, write

PURITY STAMPING CO.
Dept. F. 243 Champion St.
BATTLE REEK, MICH.

PAPEC The Biggest Value in Ensilage Cutters

THOUSANDS of farmers agree that the PAPEC is the biggest value in ensilage cutters—simple, rugged, long-lived. Fills the highest silo without plugging the pipe. Light of draft; costless to operate. Every part is easy to get at.

The PAPEC is made in four sizes: R-10; N-13; L-16 and K-19. A gasoline engine, developing 3 h. p. or more, will operate the R-10 size. Any tractor can be used with the medium sizes. For heavy tractors use a K-19 PAPEC—capacity practically unlimited.

Write for free catalog and U. S. Gov't Bulletin "Making and Feeding of Silage." Every silo owner should read them. Mention size of your silo.

PAPEC Machine Company
193 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

Your dollars buy more in the PAPEC

FOR SALE

Second Crop

Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes

Good, clean, prolific seed

Asher B. Waddington

Woodstown, R. I. New Jersey

Mention the Review



"The DE LAVAL MILKER A Blessing for Dairymen"—

So says Mr. Frank Cervenka, a De Laval Milker user in Illinois. He goes on to say:

"I certainly am proud that I discarded the old, laborious and disagreeable method of milking by hand. Never would I do without a De Laval again, and am sorry I didn't get one before I did."

This is not an exceptional instance of De Laval satisfaction. Read the following:

"If more farmers knew how much the De Laval Milker will save them, there would be more in use. I would not be without one for any money."—E. Lloyd Jones, *Minnesota*.

"To make a long story short, the De Laval Milker is absolutely the most wonderful piece of machinery ever invented."—W. T. Farris, *Kansas*.

"The De Laval Milker makes a pleasant job out of the most disagreeable work on the farm."—C. L. Reeves, *N. Dakota*.

"The De Laval Milker is fool-proof and trouble-proof—a joy every time it is used. No De Laval Milker, no dairy herd."—C. T. Oscar Schacht, *Indiana*.

"I have been using a De Laval Milker almost four years. It is sure a great labor-saver, making the job of milking a pleasure instead of a hard part of the day's work. A man milking ten or more cows can't afford to be without one."—P. W. Westbrook, *Iowa*.

**READ THESE STATEMENTS
FROM DE LAVAL USERS**

"I would be strongly tempted to sell my cows before I would give up my milker. It is the best labor-saving device there is for a dairyman."—Geo. L. Burrell, *Missouri*.

"I have used another make of milker for five years, and until I installed a De Laval I would not have believed there could be such a difference."—E. J. B. Burgess, *California*.

"I have never felt better in my life since I put in a De Laval Milker and got away from the drudgery. The money I paid for it was well spent."—Herman Ebel, *Illinois*.

"I take a great pride in my place, for every dollar I have in it I made on it. I consider the milker the best investment I ever made."—Harry C. Wilson, *Pennsylvania*.

Thousands of other De Laval Milker users are just as enthusiastic in their praise. If you are milking ten or more cows by hand you can soon pay for a De Laval in time saved, and extra milk of better quality produced. Sold on easy terms.

Send coupon for full information

The De Laval Separator Company

Dept. 264

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago

Send me your Milker ☐ Separator ☐ catalog (Check which)

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D. No. Cows.....

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER

VOLUME IV

WEST CHESTER, PA.

PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL, Inc.

NUMBER 12

APPLICATION FOR PERMITS

Coming in at the Rate of 400 Per Day
Over 12000 Have Been Received

In just a little over a month, or by May 31st, it will be necessary for producers shipping to dealers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed who are co-operating with the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, to have a temporary permit in order to continue to ship milk. We have asked that applications for these permits be in the office by April 1st so as to allow plenty of time to insure that all temporary permits are issued and returned to the applicant prior to May 31st. If you are shipping to a co-

operating dealer and have not already sent in your application, send it in at once to insure that your permit can be returned to you by the time specified. If you have failed to receive an application issued by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, write to the Council at once.

During the past two weeks applications have been coming in so rapidly that it has been impossible for the office force of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council to keep up with the work of sending out the Temporary Permits.

In a number of cases dairy farmers have failed to give their names or the post office address. If, however, you do not receive your temporary permit within the next two or three weeks, it would be advisable to write the Dairy Council and so notify them. Arrangements can then be made for a duplicate application. The Quality Control Department is holding meetings in all sections of the Philadelphia Milk Shed, so that producers of milk may be informed and fully advised as to the purposes of the Sanitary Regulations and the field and scope of the work.

When the proposition was first presented more or less opposition to the project was voiced, but as producers of milk became more familiar with the project, they had had time to study the matter and had been informed as to the scope and plan of the work, this opposition has, to a very large extent broken down. Meetings will continue to be held throughout the various counties comprising the Philadelphia Milk Shed, so that

every shipper of milk will be fully informed, and will have obtained a copy of the Regulations, together with the application blank and will have returned this blank, properly filled out and obtained his temporary permit before May 31st, 1924, when the new regulations become effective.

A permanent permit will not be necessary on May 31st, but we must have the farmers' declaration of intent to clean up and produce milk under the regulations.

Permanent Permits will be issued to

those who do this work. In fact there will be no attempt made to inflict any hardship on the farmer who is sincere in his intentions to do the necessary clean up work.

We have purposely attended a number of meetings in order that we might learn just what objections were being made by the farmers attending the meetings and we have been gratified to note that in a large majority of cases framers appreciated the value of the movement and that they were perfectly willing to co-operate.

portunity to attend Sanitary Regulation meetings or were unable to attend those already held in their own sections, we will outline some of the various inquiries made by farmers attending the meetings and the explanation of the same.

1. I have a bank barn. How can I get proper ventilation in my cow stable? It is very difficult to have proper ventilation in a barn of this type. However, windows should be arranged either on hinges or by sliding them along, or the doors should be divided in the center so that the top half can be left open for additional ventilation when it is desired.

2. The ceilings over my cow stables are of smooth boards. Do I have to have tongue and groove boards?

You do not have to have tongue and groove boards in the ceilings of your cow stables. Straight edge boards placed together is all that is required. If the boards in the ceilings are planed and are reasonably smooth they do not need to be whitewashed.

3. What do you mean by a drop back of the cows? How high ought it be?

I mean that the cows should be on an elevation above the remainder of the walk in back of the cows. Cows kept on an elevated platform will be cleaner than cows kept on a level floor. If the floors are of earth a piece of board 2 in. by 6 in. can be placed on edge, staked firmly into position, and earth graded up to the top of it. This will give a drop of 6 in. in back of the cows, which is sufficient.

4. Can the opening into the milk house be directly from the cow stable to the milk house?

Yes, if you have a milk house that is that way at the present time. If you are planning to build a new milk house, however, it cannot open directly into the stable but must be arranged so that you leave the stable by one door and enter the milk house through another.

5. Do I have to have a cement floor? There is nothing in the regulations which requires a concrete floor either in the stable or in the milk house.

(Continued on page 8)



**Field Inspectors' Cars—Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
If You Want Any Information About Sanitary Regulations—Stop the Car
and Ask the Driver**

farmers when the regulations have been fully met.

Inspectors of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council will visit all the farms on which milk is shipped to co-operating dealers, as fast as possible, but it should be borne in mind that farmers can ship milk after May 31st if they have a Temporary Permit.

Reasonable time will be allowed producers of milk to conform with the various requirements under the regulations. This time will be indicated and given to the producer, in writing, by the inspector at the time of his visit to your farm.

What are the particular sections of the new Sanitary Regulations to which producers of milk mostly object?

This varies in a measure according to localities and methods which have heretofore been the customary dairy practice.

When the situation has been fully explained there is really little that the farmer can object to. In instances the situation may be such that certain classes of work can not be immediately done. The inspector will give you a reasonable

Some few farmers have been particularly belligerent—more for lack of careful thought and analysis of the situation, but this is to be expected when the great number of producers in the territory are to be taken into consideration—and even many of these, when the matter was brought clearly to their minds, have been convinced that the movement was a sound one.

In many cases the tenant and landlord situation has been a more or less difficult one.

If the tenant receives all the return from the milk the situation is not so difficult. It is easy to erect a portable milk house at no very great expense and when "moving time" comes, it can be readily taken down and transported to another farm.

In this connection, the expenditures for milk houses, equipment, etc., must be looked upon not as an expenditure which will be for a short time only, but must be considered from the viewpoint of a long time one.

For the information of many of our members who have not yet had the op-

SEPTIC TANKS INSURE CLEAN WATER SUPPLY

By JOHN R. HASWELL
Farm Mechanics Extension, Penna. State College

The dairy farmer is vitally interested in an abundant supply of pure water. First he must have it for his cattle and then for washing the milking utensils. It is also used to cool the milk. The government reports a survey in which a large percentage of farm water supplies were found to be contaminated. There is no greater source of water pollution than poor sewage disposal.

Constructing tanks is from forty to seventy-five dollars, depending on the obstructions met in the course of the work. A fair average would be fifty dollars which includes thirty cents per hour for the cost of making the excavation. Sixteen bags of cement are required. The principle on which the simple septic tank works is as follows: If the usual raw sewage from the home is

in satisfactory tanks with the least effort. The part of Extension Circular No. 89 dealing with the construction of these tanks has been boiled down into "Twelve Successive Steps" which only occupy one sheet. These are more easily followed than the circular.

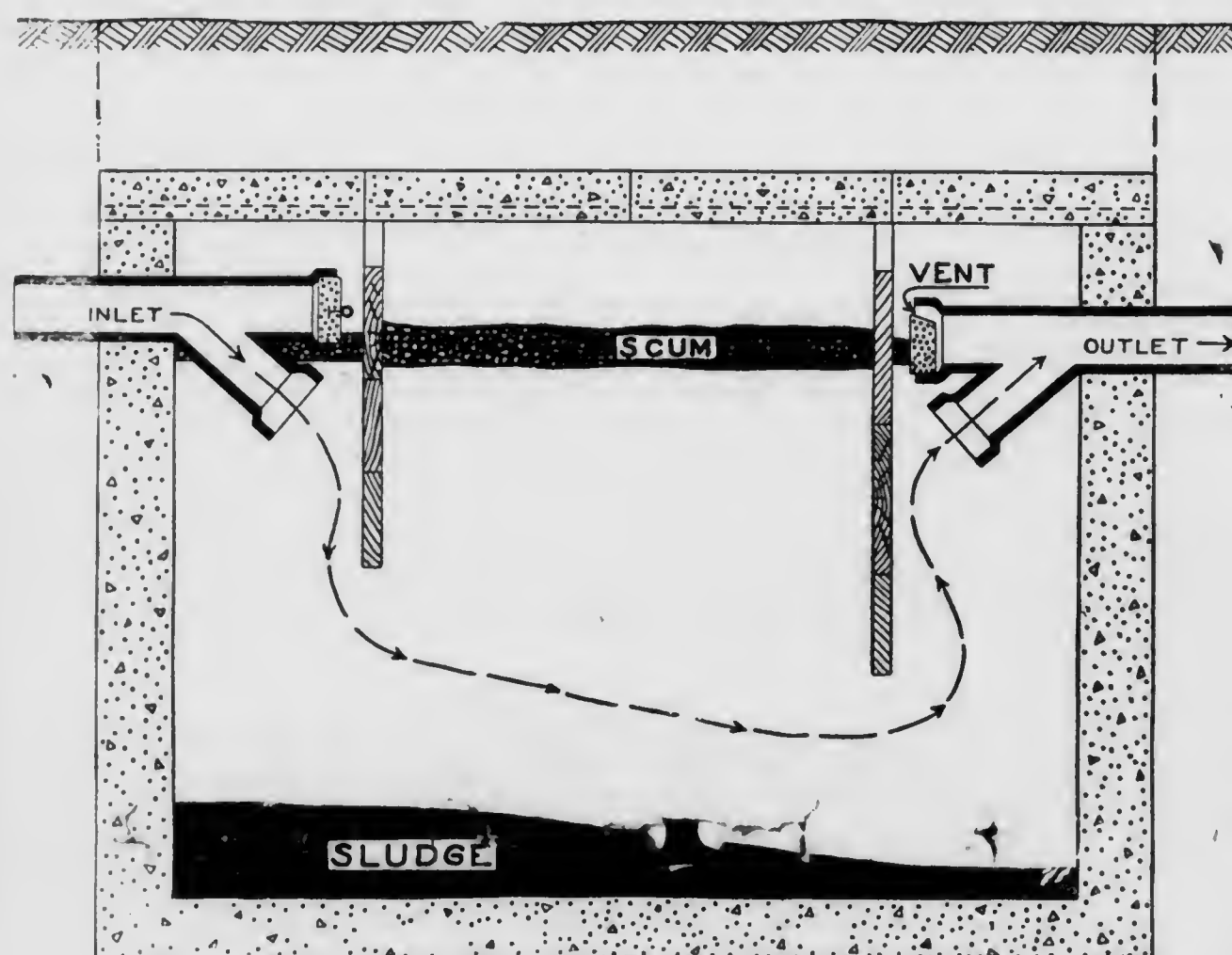
The resulting tank is one with ample storage capacity for the sludge and scum which are sure to collect in any septic tank which functions properly. Those which never need cleaning are washing the sediment out into the absorption tile or filter bed. It is easier to clean a tank than it is to relay the open joint tile.

No water from such a tank is absolutely safe, regardless of cost, and instead of emptying it into a stream or ditch it is further purified by carrying it through a series of common farm drain, tiles or sewer pipe laid with open joints. Tar paper or linoleum is placed over the joints to keep out earth, and in tight soil, stone or cinders are placed around this tile. It should never be placed more than 20 inches deep, and under sod the cover can readily be 10 inches for best results. No trouble has ever been experienced due to freezing where the lines have been carefully graded. Drops as small as 2 inches per hundred feet have been satisfactory while

very steep ones give trouble. The lower end is always plugged so that no water can seep out in a constant stream to pollute the soil and make it "sewage sick" or sour.

The up keep of a septic tank system is practically nothing. No chemicals are needed and the inspection every five years can be made by removing only one of the four cover slabs. It often happens that the tank will go for ten years without cleaning. It is a simple matter to pump out the black liquid sludge in the bottom of the tank and to skim off the grease from the surface of the liquid. Either of these may get to be twelve inches thick, between cleanings. The remainder of the contents of the tank should not be removed.

In case the standard community form for septic tanks has not been built in your section of the State of Pennsylvania, the county agent should be interviewed so that some work can be started along the line of improving the systems of sewage disposal so vital to the production of clean milk. Although this discussion deals primarily with the community plan in Pennsylvania, the local conditions as to soil and layout are as good or even better in Delaware and New Jersey for this type of septic tank system.



Cross Section of Tank in Operation

Pennsylvania ranks second in the United States in the number of farms equipped with running water, but very few of the water systems are complete in that they do not include a bathroom and a proper method of disposal of the sewage. More work is therefore needed in the way of sewage disposal than in water supply. People are usually better informed on the latter. Disease germs are carried long distances by water and your supply may be polluted from a neighboring contamination. It is, therefore, a matter of vital interest to every milk producer, and indirectly to every farmer, to see that some means for the proper disposal of sewage be provided.

A properly built septic tank system is absolutely sanitary and is the cheapest method of satisfactorily taking care of wastes from the individual home. A complete description of the tank can be had in Agricultural Extension Circular No. 89 to be obtained from The Pennsylvania State College. Briefly it is a water tight concrete box arranged to hold a day's flow of sewage, connected to the house by a water tight sewer, and emptying into a system of open joint tile drains which dispose of the effluent under the surface of the ground.

Most of the county agents are in a position to help farmers install standard farm septic tanks because the wooden forms necessary to cast the concrete are widely available for those who wish to do the work themselves. Furthermore, the cost is not beyond the pocketbook of the ordinary farmer.

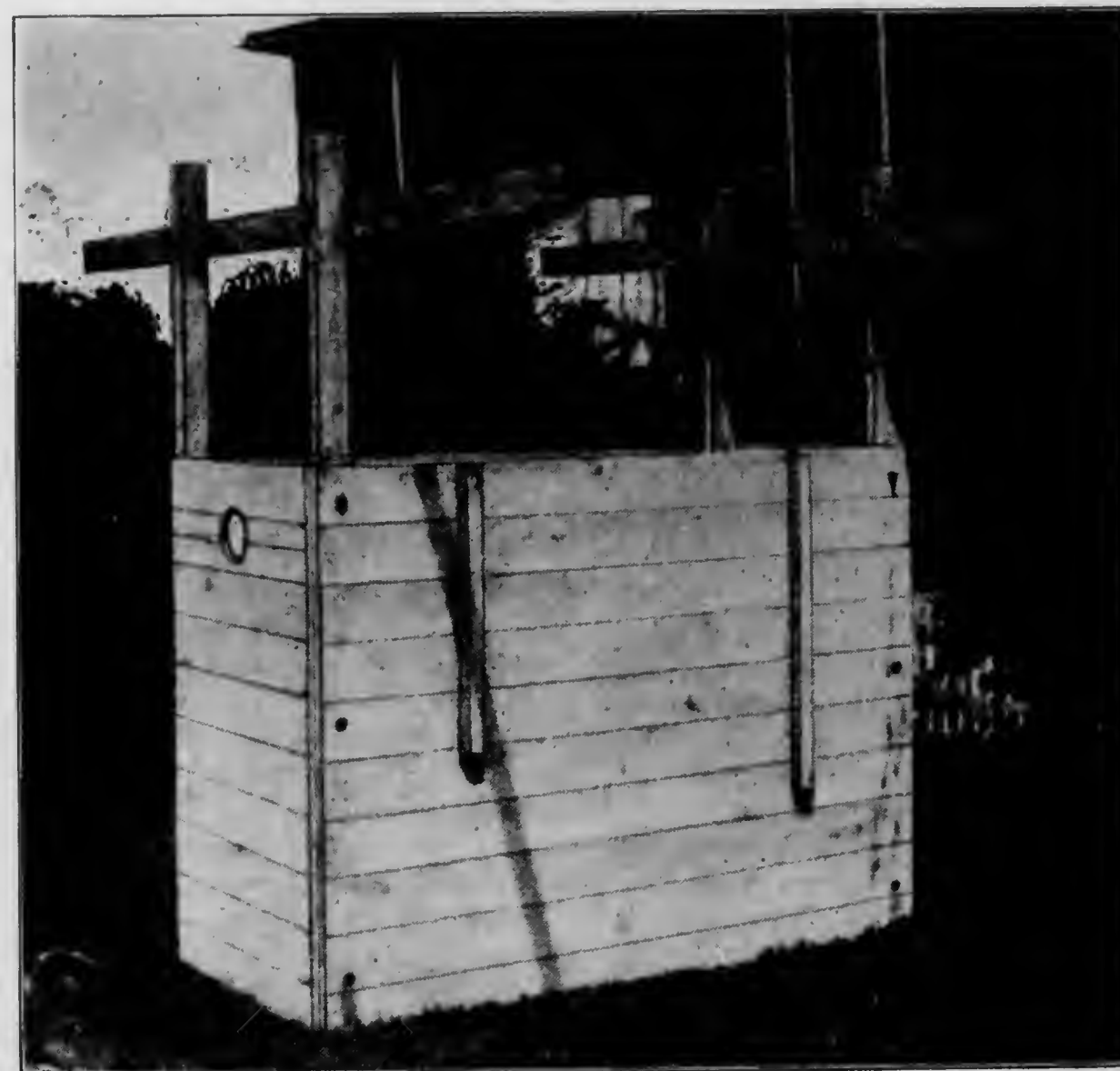
In most instances the cost of con-

allowed to run slowly the heavy solids will settle and the light ones rise. This gives a chance for the clearer portions to run off. This is accomplished by increasing the size of the house sewer or in other words making a tank (See Figure). Such tanks are called "septic" tanks when the flow is so controlled that septic action takes place. They have been in use about 50 years but only in the past 15 years have they been adapted for farm use.

The standard 3 foot by 6 foot tank is suitable for a family of eight persons. Its construction is merely a matter of digging a hole 7 ft. long, 4 ft. 1 in. wide, and usually 6 ft. deep. The concrete bottom is then laid in the hole and the wooden septic tank form is suspended in place. After this the concrete is filled in between the sides of the hole and the outside of the wooden form. After the cement has set the form is removed by taking it apart from the inside and lifting out the two ends and the two sides. It is then possible to take the form to another farm for further work. Such a form is shown in the illustration, and as it is bolted together it can be readily taken apart and used a number of times. It is cleaned and oiled for each tank so that it will not stick to the concrete.

County agents have been back of the movement to save the tank forms for community use in their counties. Some counties now have two or more forms working.

This quantity production work on a standard form has developed a certain technique to be followed which results



Community Septic Tank Form

FARM LABOR SITUATION STILL ACUTE IN STATE

While the farm labor situation is slightly improved this year, good farm labor is still at a premium in Pennsylvania, according to reports made to the State Department of Agriculture. This month the supply is about 84 per cent of the demand.

The available labor is largely old men and boys, or individuals partly incapaci-

tated. It is expected the shortage of desirable farm help will become acute when the spring road-building program begins.

Wages near industrial centers are higher than the farmer can afford to pay, and there the farmers are planning to solve their problems by "trading" their services, and by cutting down the work by using labor-saving machinery.

MARKETING OFFICIALS MEET

Problems Ahead on Dairy Marketing Discussed

This conference was held in the Bourse Building on March 21st, and some fifty or more marketing officials and press and organization representatives, discussed during the day the problems in marketing fruits and vegetables, wheat and hay, poultry and eggs, besides dairy products. The two speakers for the dairy section were R. W. Balderston, secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, and Professor E. H. Ladd, of Cornell University.

Mr. Balderston spoke of the need of having better organization for the merchandising of butter, particularly of the higher grades. He spoke of the experience in Philadelphia of one of the largest retail distributors of butter, which shows conclusively that where the public can get a regular supply of butter of uniform grade, scoring 92 or better, that four-fifths of the buying public would buy it regularly in preference to the lower scoring butters equally well standardized and merchandised.

He referred to the absolute lack of any systematic country wide educational work looking toward the improvement in quality of cheese and a cultivation on the part of the public of a taste for well-cured American cheese. The phenomenal growth in sales of some special brands of uniformly good cheese points the way toward what our American cheese sales ought to be.

The advanced position being taken by the State of Pennsylvania as to standards for ice cream, undoubtedly has a great deal to do with the fact that the sales of ice cream in Pennsylvania are so very large as compared with the average of the whole United States.

One of the newer movements in the dairy field is the sale of common and preferred stock, bonds, etc., of our large milk distributing companies to the public, putting these companies in the class of quasi-public utilities, from the standpoint of distributing agencies as well as from the standpoint of a public institution, operating under regulations as to methods and practices superimposed upon it by the public.

He pointed out it was not very important as to who owned the capital invested in such enterprises provided the management was efficient, co-operative and progressive. While cooperative management in Minneapolis has been efficient to both producer and consumer, the costs in Philadelphia under a system of private management control of distributing agencies are lower than any other great Metropolitan area in the country, except, perhaps, one. Mr. Balderston emphasized the importance of all producers organizations, seeking as far as they possibly could, to get an equalized price for all their members, and that any wide variation from an equitable price arrangement was always found to react on the market disadvantageously to all concerned.

Mutual confidence and the spirit of co-operation will, in the long run, work to the advantage of all. He spoke of the success of the pooling plan of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association and that of the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company, the equalization in vogue in Baltimore, the Philadelphia Selling Plan, each being considered the best for their respective markets involved.

The officials of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association are carefully watching the effect on production and consumption for the plan which was being used by these organizations, and are very open-minded as to suggestions for improving its efficiency. All the big milk marketing districts are coming more and more to appreciate the need of paying very careful attention to the question of equalization of milk production, both from geographical and seasonal standpoints.

The big problem now facing the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council is that of improving sanitary standards in the Philadelphia territory. From the experience of the past few years, it is apparent that the highest success in this regard cannot be attained without full co-operation from producers who should be thoroughly satisfied that through measures of this kind, co-operatively organized and handled, markets can be improved. If the farmers and distributors look on such activities as regulatory police work, as has been too largely the case in the past when the inspection was done by public officials. Naturally their attitude is apt to be antagonistic. Where farmers themselves co-operate, they are satisfied it is to their best interests to do so.

The Dairy Council work in the Philadelphia Milk Shed had increased consumption ten per cent. this past year. The average increased consumption for the United States in the same period was 6 per cent. An increased consumption of 8 per cent. was noted in Atlantic City as a result of an intensive short time educational campaign of a few weeks, and a single milk program in one school in Harrisburg resulted in a 100 per cent. increase in sales in that school.

Professor E. H. Ladd, of Cornell University suggested three problems which needed to be studied by statisticians (1) What is the relationship between rainfall and milk production? (2) What is the effect of unusually warm weather on production and consumption, and (3) What is the effect of price changes, up or down, on production and consumption?

He gave a short review of the tendency of milk prices in the New York territory during the past few months as compared with the five year pre-war average.

ATLANTIC CITY ERECTS MODERN FARMERS' MARKET

Atlantic City, New Jersey, will have the best equipped farmers' market in the state, next summer, from which growers on the mainland can sell their products direct to hotel proprietors and consumers. Plans for the market have been completed and the city has appropriated \$8,000 for the erection of market sheds and shelters.

Not only in equipment but in management will the shore resort market be a model. Under management of a commission and a city market director, it will offer the producer, dealer and consumer the best possible facilities for marketing at a low cost. Plans for the modern market development were worked out for the municipality and farmers by County Farm Agent Eldred, assisted by state marketing officials.

PORTABLE MILK HOUSES

Can be Built at Small Cost

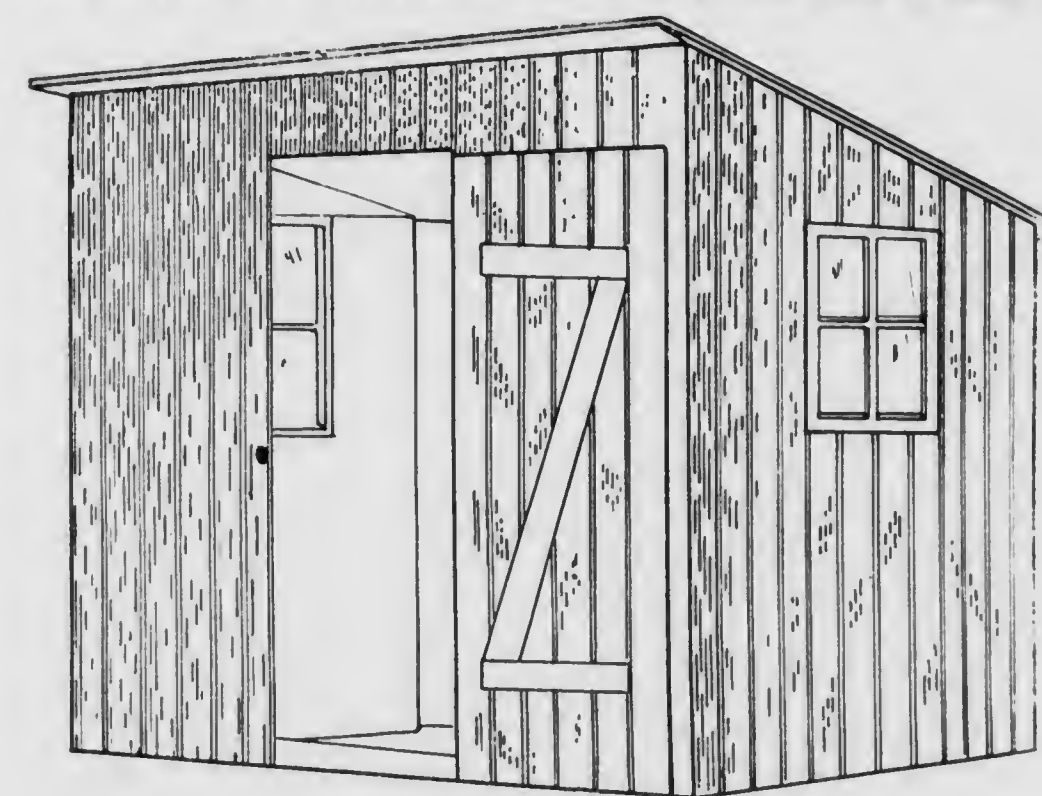
Dairymen who are endeavoring to meet the regulations now going into effect in the several markets of the Philadelphia Milk Shed find it more difficult to comply with the regulations with reference to having a milk house than any other point.

To the tenant farmer it seems to be a difficult burden for him to have to construct a milk house on the landlord's property. In many cases the landlord has agreed to build a milk house and make the other improvements in order to keep a good tenant satisfied on the farm, several types of floors may be

roof is made of the same material as the sides with the cracks stripped in order to make them weather tight. Twelve bolts placed in the corners and in the corners of the roof join the entire milk house together and make a substantial building.

This milk house contains two windows and a tight fitting door, the door being made of the same material as the remainder of the house. Ventilation is obtained by opening the windows.

While these plans do not include



Small Portable Type Milk House

farm. Not all landlords will take this view of the matter, however, and in many cases it is necessary for the tenant to construct his own milk house. Frequently the tenant finds it necessary to move to another farm, and he is then confronted with the proposition of leaving the milk house which has been constructed at his expense or in some manner to move the milk house to the farm to which he is going.

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, recognizing this objection from the standpoint of the tenant farmer, has requested the Hamlin, Byrd & Robertson Co., Pershing Square Building, New York City, to design a milk house which is transportable. They have submitted the plan of a milk house to meet this need.

This milk house is constructed of 8" yellow pine, either tongue and groove boards or ship lap, and can be put together in five sections—the four walls being each in a separate section and the roof making the fifth section. This permits the milk house to be taken apart and moved by the tenant farmer, should he desire to move to another farm.

The entire milk house is light in construction, weighing only about one thousand pounds when completed, and the

used in a milk house of this kind. In some localities where the drainage is good and where the soil is sandy, earth floors may be used. Board floors are also permissible providing they are smooth and tight, while a concrete floor can be put in this house at a very little expense. The house is 6 feet by 8 feet in dimension, 6 feet in height in the rear and about 7 1/2 feet high at the front, giving sufficient slope to the roof to insure good drainage.

Almost any farmer who is handy with tools can construct a milk house of this type. It contains ample space for the cooling tank which must be in the milk house and which has a capacity for taking care of a dairy of from fifteen to eighteen cows. It also permits sufficient room for a can rack to be placed in the milk house for drying and airing the cans and utensils. The can rack can be placed on the outside of the milk house where that seems to be desirable in order to permit the sun having access to cans and utensils.

Additional information relative to this milk house may be had by addressing the Hamlin, Byrd & Robertson Co., Pershing Square Bldg., New York City, through whose courtesy the above cut is used.

N. J. LEGALIZES THREE NEW SIZE FARM BASKETS

Fruit-growing interests of the state have been successful in procuring the passage of a legislative bill making legal the use in three sizes of what is known to the markets as the Climax basket.

Under the new law it will be legal to use two-quart, four-quart and twelve-quart Climax baskets as containers for fruit and other farm products. The bill specifies the exact dimensions of the

baskets and requires that the size be plainly marked on the outside of each container.

The State Bureau of Markets and the Department of Weights and Measures were instrumental in drawing up the bill so that it would conform to recently adopted federal standards. Fines will be the penalty for use of other than standard sizes of Climax baskets or for use of unmarked containers.

INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Editorial



SANITARY REGULATIONS

Notwithstanding the fact that the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council has definitely asked that names of farmers sending in their Questionnaires for Temporary Permits, be printed on the blanks so that they might be clearly read, some twenty blanks have been sent in without any names attached.

If any farmer recalls sending such unsigned blanks a letter addressed to receiving stations or bring you a new blank.

Kindly see that names, and addresses as well as names and addresses to receiving stations or buyers of milk be clearly printed on the blanks.

CLEAN UP TIME

Before the opening of spring work on the farm is a good time for that clean up job you have been thinking about during the winter.

Now is the time to take care of the accumulated odds and ends that have been waiting for the passing of the winter season.

Rainy days will afford an opportunity for indoor work. Those who have not already done so, should see to it that the agricultural equipment is put into shape for the coming busy season.

Work harness also comes in for its share of attention and should be thoroughly greased. See to it that plow harness is in shape for the spring plowing.

Barns and other farm buildings come in for their share of the clean up work.

If you cannot afford to paint your farm buildings, don't neglect giving them a coat of whitewash.

The standard Government formula for whitewash is as follows:

1. To 12 gallons of water, add one bushel of quick lime.
2. Then dissolve 2 pounds of common salt and one quart of zinc sulphate, in two gallons of hot water. Mix No. 1 and No. 2 and to this add 2 gallons of skim milk.

This is a very satisfactory preparation. Another formula quite commonly used, although not so effective as the former is made as follows:

Add 10 pounds of quick lime to 2 gallons of water and let stand for two hours before using.

If you do not wish to go to the trouble of preparing your own whitewash a number of prepared whitewash bases are available.

Some of these offer special features, being prepared as a whitewash, semi-paint and disinfectant. They come in powdered form, are easily mixed and usually particularly adaptable for use in spraying machines.

With these prepared whitewashes the nuisance of clogging of spray nozzles, common with home made whitewashes unless carefully strained, is largely overcome.

The value of prepared disinfected whitewash for the stable, barn, milk house, chicken house, pig pens, and all buildings is without question.

See to it that your buildings and surroundings are properly cleaned up before the warm weather sets in.

GARLICKY MILK

Dealers Already Complaining

The season is approaching when producers of milk for fluid consumption must exercise every care to exclude the garlic flavor.

Many consumers object to the flavor of garlic not only in milk but also in butter.

Every year the matter of garlic as well as other unusual flavors leads to confusion between producers and buyers of milk.

Some dealers draw the garlic line very tight, refusing to accept milk so flavored. Already complaints have been coming to the officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association that garlic flavored milk has made its appearance.

Control Garlic Flavor

The garlic flavor can be controlled. No doubt there is a great temptation to turn cows on pasture as early as possible but if the practice results in the loss of your milk market, nothing is gained.

If cows are allowed on garlic infected pasture but two or three hours a day, directly after milking and then returned to the barn yard, probably all of the garlic flavor will have disappeared by the next milking time. Feeding dry feed two or more hours prior to milking also has a good effect. Often cooling milk in the presence of air, as over one of the different types of aerating coolers, will frequently take out any slight garlic odor.

Early pasture on wheat or rye frequently results in undesirable odors in the milk.

Milk with a garlic or other objectional flavor cannot be used in the fluid milk trade and most persons do not like the flavor in butter or other dairy products.

To insure a good demand for milk, producers should make every effort to provide an article that the consumer will

use. Therein lies half the battle of a good market.

It's up to producers whose pastures are infested with garlic or other bad flavoring weeds to use every possible precaution to furnish milk that meets the public demand.

CLEAN UP AND SAVE MONEY

Proper Care and Methods Not Bigger Returns

Have you ever figured up just how much money you have lost each year due to sour milk? Have you kept account of the losses in milk that has been returned by your dealer, due to various other causes?

The money value of the milk lost each year, will, in many cases, more than pay for the expenditure necessary on most dairy farms under the Sanitary Regulations now operative in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Many persons look upon the expenditure of money for dairy facilities and care of their milk as an unnecessary expense. On the contrary such improvements will actually save them money every year.

The first cost of these improvements may appear high. Under ordinary circumstances, however, the improvements and betterments are permanent in character and the added cost in the production of milk, spread out over a term of years, is but trifling.

What These Improvements Mean

Years and years ago wheat was harvested entirely by means of the cradle. Today the cradle is no longer in evidence. Today better methods of harvesting wheat are in use.

Years and years ago milk was milk, but the public now demands milk that is clean, safe, and sanitary. Methods of production, care, and handling are necessary to insure the use of an adequate amount of milk by the public.

The Dairy Council has done much toward the greater consumption of milk. Its value as a food is being shown to thousands of consumers daily.

In the territory surrounding the Philadelphia Milk Shed, sanitary regulations on dairy farms, the handling, shipment, and distribution of milk are being rigidly enforced. Many cities, towns, and communities in neighboring states, enforce sanitary regulations for milk production and distribution.

To insure an adequate consumption of the milk produced in our own Milk Shed similar regulations are necessary if we are to maintain our market.

The safe and sane method for every producer of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed is to make the necessary arrangements to comply with the new Sanitary Regulations at as early a date as possible.

This is not a unnecessary expenditure of money, but must be considered in the way of an investment. It will save losses on the farm, and a dollar saved is a dollar gained.

If you have not already done so, send your "Application for Permit" properly filled out, to the Quality Control Department of the Interstate Dairy Council, Boyertown Building, Philadelphia, at once.

If you have failed to receive a copy of the Sanitary Regulations and Detailed Information, together with Application for Permit, write the Quality Control Department, address above, and copies will be sent you.

PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF FOODS AND CHEMISTRY MERGE

A merger of the Bureau of Foods and the Bureau of Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has been announced by Secretary F. P. Willits. The new unit is the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, with James Foust as director and James W. Kellogg as assistant director and chief chemist.

The decision to consolidate the work was made after carefully studying the activities and the methods of both Bureaus for more than a year. It is expected that the merger will bring increased efficiency and economy into the campaign against unlawful sale of misbranded and adulterated food materials in this State.

Secretary Willits, pointing out that both Bureaus are law enforcing agencies, and that they employ two sets of field agents to collect samples of suspected products, to make inspections and investigations, and to institute prosecutions, said the merger will avoid duplication because one set of field men will in the future do all the work.

No change in the working force is contemplated. The economy effected will also make it possible to analyze more samples. The number of districts will be increased, enabling the field force to comb the State more thoroughly in their search for fraudulent products.

Mr. Foust has requested Secretary Willits to arrange for his retirement as director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry in April, 1925, when he will have completed twenty-five years in the State's service. Accordingly, Secretary Willits has selected Mr. Kellogg to succeed Mr. Foust as director of the Bureau at that time. The Secretary said:

"I am sincerely sorry that Mr. Foust desires to retire from the splendid work he is doing in Pennsylvania. I would not consider any change except at his request.

"From the standpoint of administration of the laws, Mr. Foust has worked out a most efficient plan and has a wealth of information pertaining to law enforcement in his mind and on record. Mr. Kellogg will become closely associated with Mr. Foust so that he may be fully trained to follow out the methods and carry out the policies that have made Pennsylvania a leading state in the enforcement of pure food laws."

Mr. Kellogg has conducted the Bureau of Chemistry for the last fifteen years. During that time he has acquired vast experience in practical law enforcement and food chemistry which he will apply as director of the combined Bureaus.

CARING FOR THE HOTBED

Much damage is done each year by neglecting to provide plenty of air on sunny days for the hotbed and cold frame. One hour's neglect will often ruin the entire crop of plants. Watering is also important and should be done only on clear days, preferably during the morning. Plants need little water on cold, cloudy days.

OIL THE HARNESS

Take care of your leather equipment at all times, but especially during the wet weather and spring months. Frequent washing and oiling should make a harness of the proper weight and grade last fifteen to twenty-five years.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

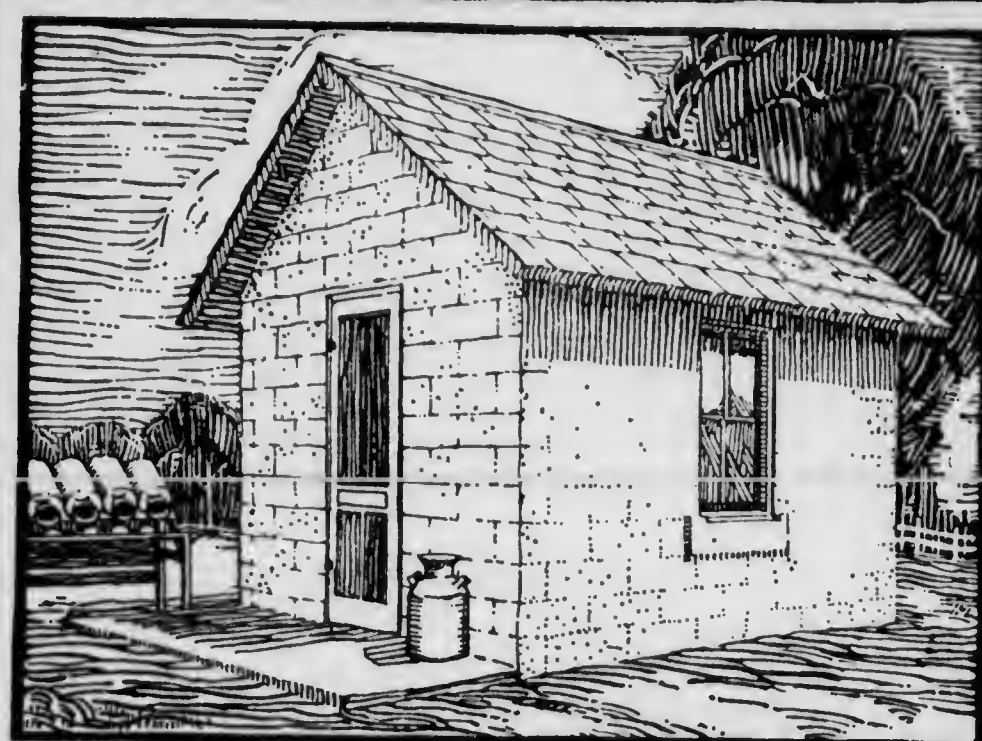
Philadelphia Selling Plan
The basic and surplus provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan again became effective with January, 1924. The basic quantity is represented by the average monthly shipment of milk during October, November and December, 1923.
Beginning with January milk will be paid for on the basic and surplus plan. Milk shipped in excess of the basic quantity and equal to it in amount will be paid for on the average New York 92 score butter price for the month, plus 20 per cent. Milk in excess of an amount equal to the basic quantity will be paid for on a flat average New York 92 score butter price for the month.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION PRICES
Prices are based on 3 per cent. butterfat milk, with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point, up or down.
This price list is issued with the understanding it is not to be used by the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contribution and payments:
(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2 cents per 100 pounds (46% quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at price listed hereon.
(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers Association 2 cents per 100 pounds (46% quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2 cents per 100 pounds (46% quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improvement and stabilization of markets, and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.
Prices subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

MARCH BASIC PRICE F. O. B. Philadelphia GRADE B MARKET MILK			MARCH BASIC MILK Country Receiving Station GRADE B MARKET MILK		
Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.	Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100 lb.	Price per qt.
3.05	2.94	6.3	3.05	2.94	6.3
3.1	2.96	6.35	3.1	2.96	6.35
3.15	2.98	6.4	3.15	2.98	6.4
3.2	3.00	6.45	3.2	3.00	6.45
3.25	3.02	6.5	3.25	3.02	6.5
3.3	3.04	6.55	3.3	3.04	6.55
3.35	3.06	6.6	3.35	3.06	6.6
3.4	3.08	6.65	3.4	3.08	6.65
3.45	3.10	6.7	3.45	3.10	6.7
3.5	3.12	6.75	3.5	3.12	6.75
3.55	3.14	6.8	3.55	3.14	6.8
3.6	3.16	6.85	3.6	3.16	6.85
3.65	3.18	6.9	3.65	3.18	6.9
3.7	3.20	6.95	3.7	3.20	6.95
3.75	3.22	7.0	3.75	3.22	7.0
3.8	3.24	7.05	3.8	3.24	7.05
3.85	3.26	7.1	3.85	3.26	7.1
3.9	3.28	7.15	3.9	3.28	7.15
3.95	3.30	7.2	3.95	3.30	7.2
4.0	3.32	7.25	4.0	3.32	7.25
4.05	3.34	7.3	4.05	3.34	7.3
4.1	3.36	7.35	4.1	3.36	7.35
4.15	3.38	7.4	4.15	3.38	7.4
4.2	3.40	7.45	4.2	3.40	7.45
4.25	3.42	7.5	4.25	3.42	7.5
4.3	3.44	7.55	4.3	3.44	7.55
4.35	3.46	7.6	4.35	3.46	7.6
4.4	3.48	7.65	4.4	3.48	7.65
4.45	3.50	7.7	4.45	3.50	7.7
4.5	3.52	7.75	4.5	3.52	7.75
4.55	3.54	7.8	4.55	3.54	7.8
4.6	3.56	7.85	4.6	3.56	7.85
4.65	3.58	7.9	4.65	3.58	7.9
4.7	3.60	7.95	4.7	3.60	7.95
4.75	3.62	8.0	4.75	3.62	8.0
4.8	3.64	8.05	4.8	3.64	8.05
4.85	3.66	8.1	4.85	3.66	8.1
4.9	3.68	8.15	4.9	3.68	8.15
4.95	3.70	8.2	4.95	3.70	8.2
5.0	3.72	8.25	5.0	3.72	8.25
5.05	3.74	8.3	5.05	3.74	8.3

MARCH SURPLUS PRICE			MARCH SURPLUS PRICE		
Test per cent.	Class I per 100 lb.	Class II per 100 lb.	Test per cent.	Class I per 100 lb.	Class II per 100 lb.
3.05	1.85	1.80	3.05	1.85	1.80
3.1	1.90	1.85	3.1	1.90	1.85
3.15	1.95	1.90	3.15	1.95	1.90
3.2	2.00	1.95	3.2	2.00	1.95
3.25	2.05	2.00	3.25	2.05	2.00
3.3	2.10	2.05	3.3	2.10	2.05
3.35	2.15	2.10	3.35	2.15	2.10
3.4	2.20	2.15	3.4	2.20	2.15
3.45	2.25	2.20	3.45	2.25	2.20
3.5	2.30	2.25	3.5	2.30	2.25
3.55	2.35	2.30	3.55	2.35	2.30
3.6	2.40	2.35	3.6	2.40	2.35
3.65	2.45	2.40	3.65	2.45	2.40
3.7	2.50	2.45	3.7	2.50	2.45
3.75	2.55	2.50	3.75	2.55	2.50
3.8	2.60	2.55	3.8	2.60	2.55
3.85	2.65	2.60	3.85	2.65	2.60
3.9	2.70	2.65	3.9	2.70	2.65
3.95	2.75	2.70	3.95	2.75	2.70
4.0	2.80	2.75	4.0	2.80	2.75
4.05	2.85	2.80	4.05	2.85	2.80
4.1	2.90	2.85	4.1	2.90	2.85
4.15	2.95	2.90	4.15	2.95	2.90
4.2	3.00	2.95	4.2	3.00	2.95
4.25	3.05	3.00	4.25	3.05	3.00
4.3	3.10	3.05	4.3	3.10	3.05
4.35	3.15	3.10	4.35	3.15	3.10
4.4	3.20	3.15	4.4	3.20	3.15
4.45	3.25	3.20	4.45	3.25	3.20
4.5	3.30	3.25	4.5	3.30	3.25
4.55	3.35	3.30	4.55	3.35	3.30
4.6	3.40	3.35	4.6	3.40	3.35
4.65	3.45	3.40	4.65	3.45	3.40
4.7	3.50	3.45	4.7	3.50	3.45
4.75	3.55	3.50	4.75	3.55	3.50
4.8	3.60	3.55	4.8	3.60	3.55
4.85	3.65	3.60	4.85	3.65	3.60
4.9	3.70	3.65	4.9	3.70	3.65
4.95	3.75	3.70	4.95	3.75	3.70
5.0	3.80	3.75	5.0	3.80	3.75

3.05	3.21	6.9	2.20	6.05																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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This Concrete Milk House Will Increase Your Profits

Coolness, cleanliness, permanence, ease of construction, economy—all the qualities desirable in a milk house can be assured by building it of concrete.

The Concrete milk houses described in our free booklet F-14 are saving and making money for thousands of farmers large and small. So uniformly satisfactory have they been that in many states creameries specify that farmers supplying them shall have milk houses of this type.

Our booklet shows all details of these houses and gives specific instructions for building them. Send for your free copy

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

347 Madison Avenue NEW YORK Union Trust Building WASHINGTON D. C. 1315 Walnut St. PHILADELPHIA PA.

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Offices in 30 Cities

Gleanings from the Field

MARCH MEMBERSHIP WORK

Because of the generally poor roads throughout the territory no organized drives have been conducted this month up to this time (March 25th). Harrington, Del., is to be the scene of conflict for the first scheduled drive since a snow-storm literally blew us out of Washington County, Md. The Harrington drive is to begin March 26th and is to cover, in the main, the Northern portion of Sussex County, Del.

In spite of the unfavorable weather conditions organization has gone on with a moderate but steady pace during March. Up to the 25th, 65 new members have joined, signing up for a total of 673 cows. The majority of these new members have come in from two sections, Burlington County, N. J. and Townsend (New Castle Co.) Del. It is interesting to note that the dairies represented are

moderately large in size, averaging nearly 10 milking cows.

In point of membership the Townsend receiving stations moved up a notch as compared with other Delaware plants. In that section Townsend ran last in percentage membership among the shippers. Kirkwood now occupies that position. The standing of Delaware receiving stations from the standpoint of the highest percentage of Inter-State members shipping to that station is now as follows:

- 1st—Clayton
- 2nd—Mt. Pleasant
- 3rd—Newark
- 4th—Townsend
- 5th—Harrington
- 6th—Kirkwood

This standing we hope to see altered considerably following the Harrington membership drive now in progress.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS

(Continued from page 1)

6. Can I use a part of the water trough for cooling my milk?

It might be possible to use one end of the watering trough to cool the milk, providing the trough is long enough to reach through the milk house and out into the barnyard so that the stock would drink at the other end. If this were done it would be necessary to have a division in the trough so that the end devoted to milk would be entirely separate from the end devoted to watering the cattle. However, an overflow pipe would be permitted running from the portion of the trough in the milk house to the portion used for watering the stock.

7. Must walls in cow stable or milk house be painted?

Walls do not have to be painted. They can either be of smooth finish, painted or whitewashed. Where they are not of smooth finish and where they are not painted, they must be whitewashed.

8. How much more will you pay for milk made under sanitary regulations?

Two questions are involved. The consumer of fluid milk demands a clean, safe supply. It's to your interest to produce it. It will increase consumption. It will forestall drastic regulations by city, county and township boards of health, and it will preserve your market from an invasion of milk not produced under such regulations from distant points. The Sanitary Regulations do not involve any great expense, considered over a term of years, and means much to the consumers of your milk.

9. Why the small top milk pail?

Practically every experiment station in the United States and the United States Department of Agriculture have been recommending the small top pails for years. It is recognized as the best pail for the production of clean milk. A great many farmers claim they cannot milk in this kind of pail, but if you will try them for a few weeks you will find that you will probably never again want to go back to the open pail.

10. Will inspector be at my farm before May 31?

It is impossible for me to tell just when the inspector will reach your farm. Inspections are being made now just as rapidly as possible and we have already completed the inspections in two of the counties in the Philadelphia district. I would suggest that you be ready for the inspector should be arrive by May 31, and in the event that he does arrive before May 31 remember that you have until that date to meet the requirements of the regulations.

11. Is my dealer co-operating in this movement?

If you are shipping to a dealer who did not send you a copy of the regulations you are probably shipping to one who is not co-operating. Nearly all the large dealers, with the exception of one firm, is co-operating in this work. There may be a number of small dealers who are not going along. If you did not receive a copy of the regulations I would not worry about it, at least not unless the inspector came to my place.

If you have read these few questions and answers, we believe that you will be fully convinced that the Sanitary Control Movement is a good one, that in the long run it will prove of material value to the milk producer, not only in the cost of production, but also in the increased demand for his product.

Dairy Council Service

The various departments of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council are available for service in both city and country.

Without Cost in Inter-State Territory

Lecturers and Speakers on Health or Nutrition Topics Available for the Grown Ups or for the Children.

Motion Picture Films on Dairy Subjects

Lantern Slides, Literature, Posters

Plays for the Children, Etc.

The Dairy Council has carried the message of "Milk for Health" to thousands of consumers and producers. Why not make use of them in your community.

There is no charge for this service for local I. M. P. Meetings, Community or Local Meetings in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

Let Us Plan Your Entertainment

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Boyetown Building

1211 Arch St., Philadelphia

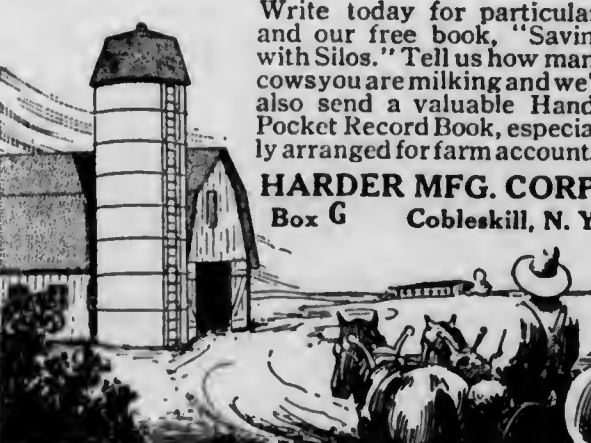
HARDER SILOS

Are Easier To Buy

You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years. Write today for particulars and our free book, "Saving with Silos." Tell us how many cows you are milking and we'll also send a valuable Handy Pocket Record Book, especially arranged for farm accounts.

HARDER MFG. CORP.
Box 6 Cobleskill, N. Y.



Mark this down in favor of the manure spreader: It tears the compost more thoroughly and spreads it more evenly than can be done by hand.



WHAT DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

USE SEASONABLE FOODS

This is the season of the year which is most trying to the housewife. In other words it is the season "between hay and grass." The most healthful and economical way to do, no matter what the prices of foodstuffs may be, is to use nature's food gifts in their season. Fit the daily menu to what is freshest and most plentiful and therefore most reasonable in price. We still have a variety of winter vegetables which may be used to make many attractive, palatable dishes. Among these are the potato, parsnip, onion, celery, and cabbage. All these may be combined with dairy products to give variety.

C=cup

t=teaspoon

T=tablespoon

TESTED RECIPES

Onion Souffle

Onions 4 T bacon fat or butter
4 T flour
1 cup milk
3 eggs
Cook onions in boiling water until very tender, then salt. Drain and mash through a sieve. There should be about 1½ cups onion pulp. Melt the fat, add the flour then the milk and cook until thickened. Season with salt and pepper. Beat egg yolks and add to the onion. Mix onion and cream sauce. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven twenty-five minutes. (½ cup of grated cheese may be added to the mixture if desired).

Creamed Celery and Cheese on Toast

3 T flour
3 T fat—butter or bacon fat
Salt and pepper
Toast
1½ cups chopped celery
1 green pepper
½ cup grated cheese
1½ cups milk
Boil the celery till tender, drain and mix with the chopped green pepper. Make a cream sauce; melt the fat, stir in the flour, add milk and cook till thick. Add the grated cheese and cook slowly until it melts. Mix with celery and green pepper, season and serve on fresh hot toast.

Cabbage Omelet

2 C cold boiled chopped cabbage
3 well beaten eggs
2 T fat (bacon fat or butter)
½ c milk
Salt and pepper
Heat the cabbage in fat and milk. Add seasonings and eggs well beaten. Pour into a warm greased omelet pan. Cook and fold. Serve on hot platter. Garnish with parsley.

Baked Cabbage with Cheese Sauce

Wash cabbage chop finely and cook in salted water until almost done then drain. Make cream sauce: Melt fat, stir in flour, add milk and allow to thicken. Add grated cheese and salt and cook till cheese melts. Place layers of cooked cabbage, cream cheese sauce and crumbs. Allow to bake till crumbs are brown.

Scalloped Potatoes with Peppers and Cheese

1 qt. chopped potatoes
1 onion chopped
2 T bacon fat
4 T flour
2 cups hot milk
Salt and pepper
2 pimientos or fresh sweet red peppers
½ cup grated cheese
½ cup buttered crumbs
Cook potatoes in boiling salted water with onion twenty-minutes or till tender. Drain. Melt bacon fat, add flour and blend well. Add milk and stir until smooth. Then mix salt, chopped pimientos and cheese with potatoes and stir. Turn into a greased baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven till the crumbs are brown. Note: This is an excellent meat substitute.

Scalloped Parsnips

1 lb. boiled parsnips
2 tsp bacon fat or butter
½ cup grated cheese
Milk
Pepper, salt and paprika
Buttered bread crumbs
Boil the parsnips in boiling salted water until tender, drain and mash; mix in the fat and seasoning, then the cheese. Add enough milk to make a creamy consistency. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake until the crumbs are brown. Serve as a meat substitute, if desired.

Cheese Canapes

Cut bread into slices about ¼ inch thick, then cut into circular pieces. Toast until a golden brown on both sides. Spread lightly with French mustard then cover with grated cheese which has been seasoned with salt and paprika. Place on a baking sheet and bake in a hot oven until the cheese has melted. Garnish with a sprig of parsley and serve on hot plates.

Chinese Rarebit

Saute the rice in the fat, add eggs and milk and cook slowly. When slightly thickened add sauce, salt and pepper and grated cheese. Cook slowly till the cheese melts. The mixture should be the consistency of scrambled eggs. Serve on crackers or toasted bread.

A Quick, Cheap and Easy Way to STERILIZE



Dairy and Health Authorities Everywhere Agree that Sterilizing with B-K is Best Method for Farmers

Thousands of farmers are now learning that steam sterilization is too expensive on the average farm. And attempting to scald pails, cans, milking machines, etc., with hot water from the kitchen teakettle is known now to be absolutely worthless.

Chemical sterilization with B-K is the salvation of the modern dairy farmer. Quick, easy and cheap. The B-K rinse, following the regular washing, penetrates and removes the thin film of grease that otherwise remains in utensils. B-K kills the bacteria in this film—banishes impurities and off odors.

B-K is so cheap that a cent's worth makes a pailful of sterilizing solution.

The One Dependable Chemical Sterilizer In fact today B-K is the one chemical sterilizer on which farmers can absolutely rely. Every bottle is of known strength. Follow directions and you are 100% sure of highly purified conditions in your milk house. The day you start using B-K to sterilize, you will get a high reputation for your product with the inspectors, the market men, and your neighbors. In every dairy community, the highest grade milk and cream comes from farms using B-K, whether large or small. Dairymen who really want sanitary equipment use B-K, and use plenty of it. Every piece of equipment comes in for a daily B-K rinse.

FREE

Send for Free Bulletin giving valuable information on Sterilizing Dairy Equipment. Worth Hundreds of dollars to you.

General Laboratories Dept. 18 A Madison, Wisconsin I am checking the following Bulletin on Modern Sterilizing, which I would like FREE and POSTPAID.

- ☐ Sterilizing Milking Machines
- ☐ Sterilizing Separators
- ☐ Sterilizing Bottles
- ☐ Sterilizing Cans

Name _____ Address _____



RELIABLE
CHEAP
GUARANTEED
RECOMMENDED

For Sterilizing
MILKERS
CANS
BOTTLES
SEPARATORS
PAILS

Corn Pudding

1 can corn
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 egg
1 cup milk
1 cup buttered bread crumbs
1½ T sugar
Remove corn from can. Season with salt, pepper and sugar. Beat the egg and add milk. Add this mixture to the corn and turn into a well greased baking dish. Mix ½ crumbs with corn mixture. Place the remainder of the crumbs on the top of mixture and bake in moderate oven till done.

Baked Macaroni and Ham

½ pkg. macaroni
2 cups chopped ham
½ teaspoon mustard
Salt and pepper
1 T onion chopped
1 egg
1 cup milk
½ cup crumbs—bread
Break the macaroni in pieces and cook in boiling water which has been salted. Boil till tender and drain. Place in a buttered dish with layers of macaroni and ham which has been seasoned with chopped onion and mustard. Beat the egg, add to milk. Pour this over the mixture. Cover with crumbs if desired and bake in a moderate oven.

FERTILIZER FOR THE GARDEN

Manure is the best garden fertilizer supplemented with chemical fertilizers. About 150 to 200 pounds of manure per square rod spaded or plowed under plus eight pounds of acid phosphate broadcast and raked in is a good method of making your garden produce. If manure is scarce, use less and apply 10 to 12 pounds of a complete fertilizer such as 4-8-4 per square rod.

Triple Strength Triple Protection

Three walls. A smooth, clean-cut joint in strength that holds itself straight and erect and stays so! Outer wall of continuous spiral hooping firmly binds it into one solid, durable structure, with every square inch cross-supported.

Like the double walls of a house, the Craine's multiple walls defy frost—keep warmth in and cold out. Its airtight middle wall of waterproof Silafelt stops moisture from entering and holds in all the valuable silage juices.

A handsome farm building that protects silage, and reduces upkeep cost, the Craine Silo is the best investment in the end. Write for Catalog and full information, now. Special discounts on early orders. Time payments if desired.

CRANE SILO COMPANY Box 250 Norwalk, N. Y.

CRANE TRIPLE WALL SILOS

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Live Stock Auctioneer
WYCOMBE, BUCKS CO., PA.
Sales Anywhere—Anytime

Mention the Review

Look!



**A New Low Price
A Year to Pay**

For seven years we have been working with this one definite aim: To make a better milker than anyone else; to sell it for less money than others; and to give terms that make it easy for every farmer to own one.

As a result we offer the dependable, time proven Pine Tree Milker at less than the price of any other single or double pipeline machines. In addition, we have made it possible for you to take a year to pay.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that higher price must bring greater value. No matter what you pay, you cannot get a machine that will do as good a job of milking—or that will give you as steady service as the Pine Tree Milker.

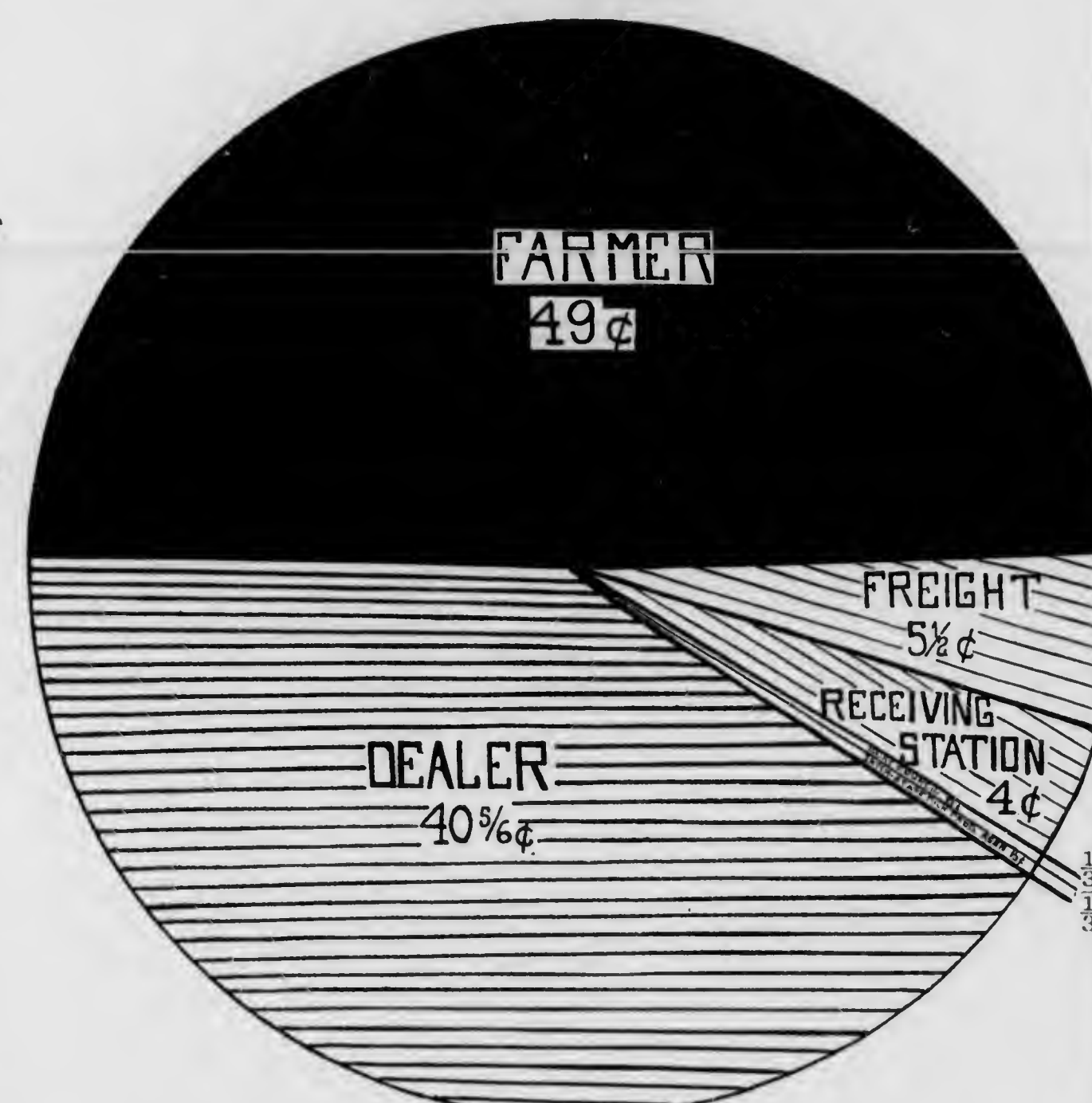
ACT NOW! Raw materials are due for a rise. The Pine Tree is sold so close to the hide that when materials go up, our price must go up also.

Write us today. Find out why the Pine Tree will do a better job of milking. Find out why it will give you steadier service. Find out how little a Pine Tree Outfit will cost you, and how easy it is to own it on our plan of "A Year to Pay". Write now.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co., 2843 West 19th Street
2445 Prince Street, Dept. 27-94, Chicago, Ill.
Berkeley, Calif. 118 N. Warren Street
Syracuse, N. Y. 750 N. Washington Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.



THE CONSUMER'S DOLLAR SPENT FOR MILK



A great deal has been said these days about the "consumer's dollar and the farmer's dollar." The chart illustrated on this page shows how a dollar spent in milk purchases in Philadelphia during 1923 was drafted up from among the various agencies which have to do with producing, transporting and distributing the milk sold in Philadelphia. A number of interesting facts are to be noted by careful analysis of this chart.

First, it will be observed that the transportation costs average 5% of every dollar spent by the consumer for milk. The expense of distribution in the city, of forty and five-sixths cents cover the wages of wagon drivers, costs of pasteurization, bottles, etc. The farmer's share of 49¢ represents a much larger proportion of the price ultimately paid by the consumer than a large number of perishable farm crops, such as, fruits and vegetables. In marketing of wheat

the farmer receives a very small proportion of the amount paid by the consumer for bread. When their products are sold in the form of butter and cheese the farmer receives a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar than in whole milk, because they are relatively less perishable and more cheaply transported than fluid milk and are sold at a price which does not allow the farmer as much per hundred pounds.

Probably the most significant feature of the whole milk chart is the very small proportion of the consumer's dollar that is expended in the work of the Dairy Council and of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. These contributions total but one-third of one cent out of each dollar spent by the consumer. The "slice of the pie" represented by these amounts is so small that the lettering on the chart can not be easily seen and therefore had to be indicated by the arrow at the side.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

York Valley Association—Henry Ross, tester

Twenty-four herds, with 331 cows, of which 299 were in milk, were tested during March. Twelve cows were on official test. Thirty-four cows produced over 40 and 32 cows produced over 50 pounds of butterfat.

The highest average milk and fat production, was by the herd of J. S. Brandt, nine cows 1529 pounds milk, 3.8 % fat and 57.5 pounds butterfat.

Several members bought cows and one pure bred bull was purchased during the month.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	Name	Breed	Milk	%	Butterfat
J. S. Murphy	Yale	R. Hol.	2651	3.6	95.4
J. S. Brandt	Pet	G. "	2387	3.7	88.3
J. S. Murphy	Segis	R. "	2494	3.6	87.6
J. S. Brandt	Malinda		2254	3.4	76.6
E. J. Myers	Siss		2027	3.6	73.0
J. S. Murphy	Liza	G. "	1872	3.8	71.1
J. S. Murphy	Plebe		2490	2.9	70.5
C. E. Etnier	Virginia	R. "	2249	3.0	70.5
J. S. Murphy	Pauline	R. "	2505	2.7	67.6
J. S. Brandt	Queen	G. "	1773	3.8	67.4

WEIGHTS OF MILK AND CREAM

In general the specific gravity of milk or cream depends upon the percentage and relation of solids contained in it, the temperature at which the determinations are made, and the age of the milk. The weight of one gallon of water at 68° F. (20° C.), according to the Bureau of Standards, is approximately 8.32162 pounds. Using this figure as the weight of water and using the specific gravities of milk and cream of various percentages as given in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 98, the following table has been worked out for the weights per gallon, at a temperature of 68° F.

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	% fat	Sp. Gra.	Wt. gal.
Water	0.000	1.000	8.32162
Skim milk	0.025	1.037	8.0295
Milk	3.0	1.034	8.045
Milk	3.5	1.033	8.062
Milk	4.0	1.032	8.079
Milk	5.0	1.031	8.096
Milk	6.0	1.030	8.113
Mixed milk and cream	10.0	1.025	8.5297
Mixed milk	12.0	1.018	8.4714
Cream	18.0	1.015	8.4464
Cream	20.0	1.013	8.4298
Cream	22.0	1.011	8.4132
Cream	25.0	1.008	8.3882
Cream	28.0	1.006	8.3715
Cream	30.0	1.004	8.3549
Cream	32.0	1.002	8.3383
Cream	35.0	.999	8.3133
Cream	38.0	.997	8.2967
Cream	40.0	.995	8.2800

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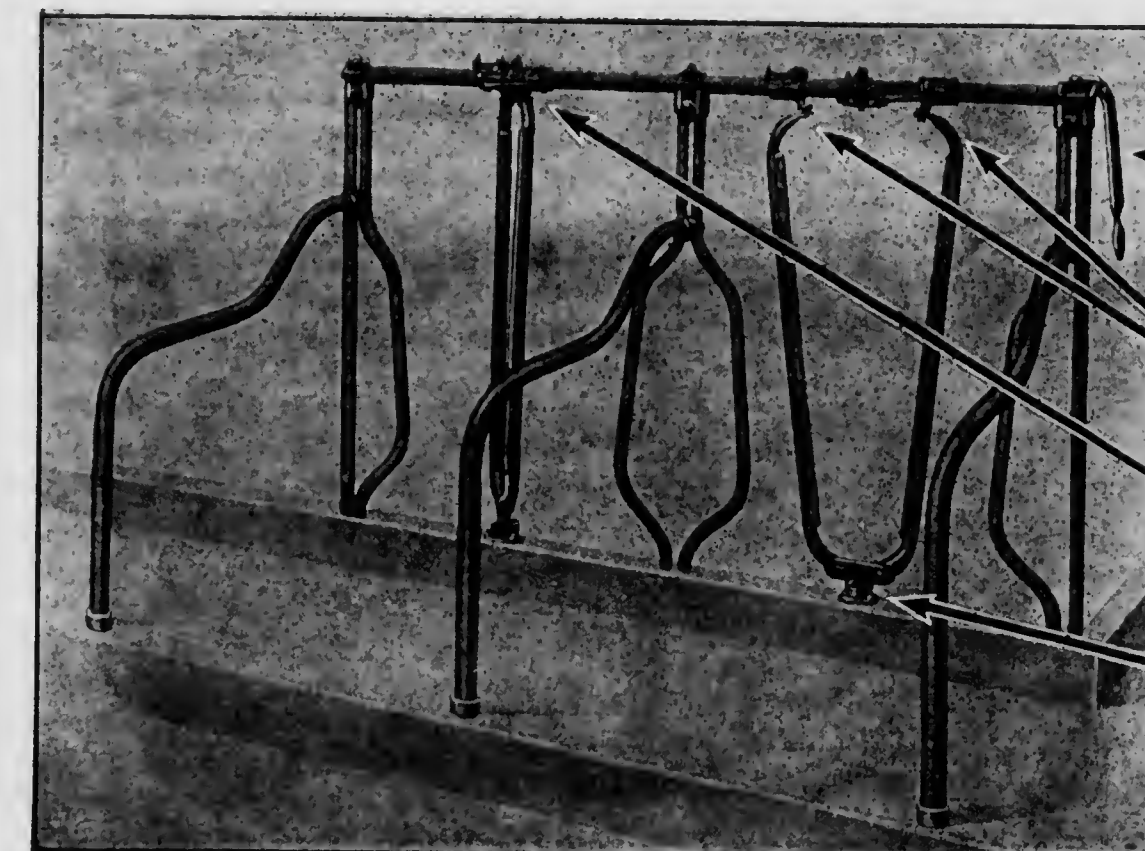
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Patented

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BOND FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.

Manheim, Lancaster County, Penna.

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The work was accomplished at a total cost of \$82,855.75, which includes \$61,281.39 for State and Federal indemnities, \$7,500 for transportation, which was carried by the owners themselves, and other items such as salaries, supplies and clerical assistance in collecting and compiling numerous reports.

The report prepared by Dr. S. E. Bruner, veterinarian in charge of the tuberculosis division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, traces the rise in the interest of owners in Mercer, Crawford and Butler counties in the modified accredited area work. From a nucleus of owners and breeders in the Grove City community, where in 1918 the accredited herd plan started the clean-up in Mercer county, the movement spread to other townships until in January, 1923, 150 owners of cattle in every part of the county came together and voted in favor of the modified accredited herd plan.

A general committee was appointed with a chairman for each township. The chairmen organized sub-committees of one to three men for each school district, the latter to make a survey of all owners

of cattle. The report of all these committees indicated that 95 per cent. of the owners in the district agreed to test.

The State Veterinarians on the eve of the first test on April 16 found that in some townships, organization of the local committees had not been perfected and in reality only 70 to 75 per cent. of the owners had signed. Missionary work on the part of the 38 veterinarians assigned to the county to make tests, assisted by County Agent W. S. Hagar and other leaders, resulted in 98 per cent. of the herds being tested when the drive was completed.

The actual testing of the herds in the 41 townships and the municipalities included within the area was finished in one week's time. Ninety-one per cent. of the herds were found free of tuberculosis on this first test. On the 823 reactors found in Mercer county alone, a total of \$27,047 was paid in State indemnity, or an average of \$32.86 a head, and total Federal indemnity, \$16,038, an average of \$19.48.

Following the policy of the State Bureau of Animal Industry, a retest was made in July of herds found infected on the first test and an initial test applied at the same time to herds which were missed in the first drive. A total of 6,698 cattle from 833 herds was tested in the second drive and 125 reactors found.

At the completion of the first test, a quarantine was established on the area pertaining to the movement of cattle into

and within the area. Since more than one per cent. of the total number of cattle in the area reacted, a retest must again be made of the entire cattle population in April, 1924.

Dr. Bruner expressed the belief that from present indications less than one-half of one per cent. of the cattle will be found tuberculous in the coming April drive. If this result obtains Mercer county and the adjoining townships in Butler and Crawford will qualify as the first Official Modified Accredited Area in the State and the area will not be again tested for a period of three years.

REPRINT OF DAIRY BULLETINS READY

That a definite relation exists between production per cow and income over feed cost is shown in Department Bulletin 1069, "Relation of Production to Income from Dairy Cows," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The group that produced the most per cow ate the most on an average and always had the highest average income over cost of feed. At 100 pounds of butterfat per cow a year, the average income over cost of feed was \$10. At 400 pounds of butterfat a year, the average income over cost of feed was \$106. As production increased four times, the average income over cost of feed increased 10.6 times.

A former edition of this bulletin was exhausted by the heavy demand for it, and a reprint has just been issued. A reprint also has recently been published

\$11.55 UPWARD PER MONTH



You can now buy your Green Mountain Silo with a part of the monthly milk check. A wonderful long-life silo, plus a buying plan that fits your own circumstances. Write now for full particulars.

The Green Mountain has heavy close-fitting, cross-hatched staves; extra heavy hoops with ovalize threads. Doors made and fit like safe or refrigerator. Wooden ladder runs—no iron to frost your fingers. Extra capacity reel and hand reel. Storm-proof anchorage system makes your Green Mountain "stay put," erect, tight, handsome.

Special 30 Day Offer
To induce early orders, we will cancel entirely the first month's payment, if your order is received within 30 days from appearance of this ad.

Write to-day for booklet, payment plan, etc.
The Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co.
335 West St. Rutland, Vt.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SILOS

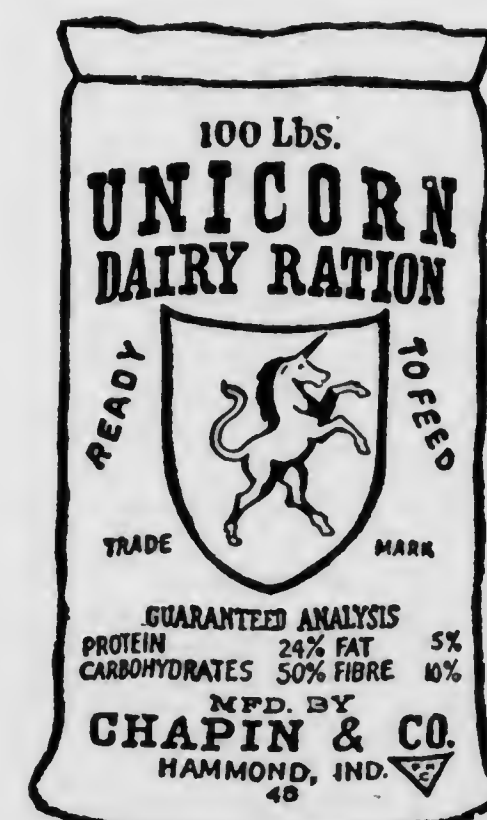
of Department Bulletin 1071, entitled "Influence of Season of Freshening on Production and Income from Dairy Cows." The figures in this bulletin show that, on an average, the cows that freshened in the fall and early winter produced more milk and butterfat and had a higher average income over cost of feed than those that freshened at other times of the year.

Copies of these two bulletins may be obtained as long as the supply lasts by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

How Unicorn Feed Makes Low-Cost Milk

DAIRYMEN found, years ago, that some grains and some feeds produced more milk than others—enough more to make it profitable to use them even though the cost per ton were higher. They next found that the combination of two or more feeds produced still better results—made milk at a still lower cost.

Scientists have taken up the study of this subject and have developed information of exceeding value, their latest word being that it is not protein alone, or even "digestible protein," that should be solely considered in a cow's grain ration.



They tell us that when the right combination of feeds is being fed, a change to some other mixture—even though identical in amount of digestible protein—will not get the same profitable results.

Careful tests have been made with two mixtures, each having the same amount of digestible protein and each containing a well-planned variety of feeds. Yet, in results, these tests showed that one mixture was more than 25% better than the other.

When you buy Unicorn you get a just-right combination of feeds that is the result of this modern knowledge plus the experience gained from the best dairy farm practice.

Unicorn is made of the purest of feeds, is always the same mixture and, what is most important to you, will produce milk at a lower cost, per dollar expended for feed, than will any other dairy ration.

More Profit Every Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Your Neighbor Says:—

"ROSS is the Best Silo Made"

From every part of the country, we have letters proving that the fire-proof, acid-proof Ross is a money-saver—a superior silo in many ways. Hundreds of owners say: "It's the best silo made!"

The ROSS IN-DE-STRUCT-O Galvanized SILO

Air-tight, freeze-proof—perfect all-ways! The tried and proved metal silo, built for life-time service. Write us—our facts about superior Ross Service, just as your neighbors have told them to us. Write for them today.

Agents and Dealers: write for proposition.

E.W. Ross Enslage Buttr Co.

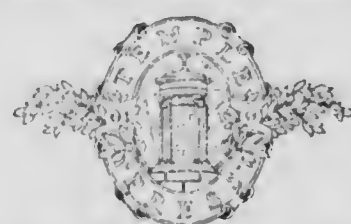
Pioneer Builders of Ross In-de-struct-O Galvanized Metal Silos.

Successors to the E. W. Ross Co., Est. 1850.

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Dr. David Roberts Animal Medicines
A Prescription for Every Animal Ailment
Successfully Used for More than 30 YEARS
Ask for Free Copy of the Cattle Specialist and how to get the Practical Home Veterinarian without cost. Veterinary advice free.
Get Medicines of Druggist or Dealer, or Direct.
DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC., 152 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wisconsin

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YOUR
STATIONERY



PEDIGREE
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OUR
SPECIALTY

**HORACE F. TEMPLE
PRINTER**

BELL PHONE NO. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

Advertisers will appreciate your mention of the Milk Producers Review when answering advertisements.

URGE CITY CROCCERS STUDY CENTRAL DELIVERY PLAN

Just as need for economy has driven farmers to seek cooperative marketing methods in distributing their products among distant dealers, so retailers may find it necessary to carry the idea a step further and use centralized delivery systems as a means of lowering costs of delivery to the consumer, according to officials of the Domestic Distribution Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In delivering merchandise over short distances under present conditions, retailers usually duplicate the routes, which, a study of conditions in many cities has shown, can be handled at much less cost if combined under one trucking unit.

According to the most authentic figures the department has been able to obtain, retail deliveries by individual store owners cost between .04 and 3.0 of net sales. A common percentage is about one and five-tenths per cent. This establishes the cost of deliveries as an important factor in distribution.

With the organized movements among farmers as the producers, and dealers as the distributors, and with organized women's clubs representing the consumers, all seeking to lower the cost of distribution of food products, a wider adoption of the centralized delivery system is predicted by state marketing officials who have urged a study of the possibilities of the plan for various cities. It is pointed out that experience gained by trucking firms in collections and deliveries of merchandise from many different concerns can be applied with success to a central delivery system for the food shops of any community. The system could be developed for the collection of merchandise consigned to the retail establishments, as well as for the delivery of retail purchases to consumers. A central warehouse where packages could be assembled for scientific distribution over city routes would be a factor in such a plan.

South Jersey dairymen find a somewhat similar plan already in use in Philadelphia, where with various milk dealers organized, the city is districted and assigned to prevent any over-lapping or duplication of delivery routes, thereby saving money for dealers and cutting the cost of milk to consumers.

FERTILIZER WORK IS EXTENSIVE

Among the concrete results of extension work along agricultural lines which may be cited is increased interest on the part of farmers in the work with soils and in the use of commercial fertilizers. During the year 1922, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, 218,000 farmers consulted their county agricultural agents in regard to the use of commercial fertilizers. In addition, farmers conducted 15,235 fertilizer and 4,035 lime demonstrations.

As a result of the activities in connection with lime, 48,000 farmers used 630,000 tons according to the methods advocated by the agents. In addition to the above, 105,000 farmers modified their methods of soil management. In order to maintain and improve soil conditions, 3,750 drainage systems, involving 575,000 acres, and 29,000 pieces of terracing, involving 445,000 acres, were carried out according to the methods outlined by the extension forces.

START 25-YEAR RESEARCH TASK ON ANIMAL FEEDING

A program of research work on the feeding of farm animals which will take at least twenty-five years to complete, has just been announced by Dr. E. B. Forbes, director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition at the Pennsylvania State College.

These experiments will be conducted on living cattle, sheep and swine with the aid of a remarkable apparatus known as the respiration calorimeter, which makes possible the complete accounting for the products of the animal's feed. The machine not only measures solids and liquids, but gases and heat are also accounted for with great accuracy.

As an example, with a steer fed on clover hay it was found that of the total energy value of the feed 48 per cent. was lost in the excrement, six per cent. in combustible gas, 23 per cent. in heat, leaving on 23 per cent. as net useful nutriment. The loss in heat just equaled the portion actually utilized for productive purposes by the animal.

Such measurements of net useful portions of feed furnish the basis for feeding standards and permit the calculation of the "balanced ration." The Institute of Animal Nutrition at State College is really a Bureau of Standards for the livestock feeder. The provisional standards already put out as results of over twenty years' research by the late Dr. H. P. Armsby and Professor J. A. Fries, have been of immeasurable value to stock raisers.

The Institute's respiration calorimeter is the only one in existence of a size sufficient for work with the larger farm animals.

The plans for the future work of the Institute of Animal Nutrition have just been endorsed by the American Society of Animal Production, and have also been approved by the subcommittee on animal nutrition of the National Research Council.

These scientific bodies have also endorsed the Armsby net energy conception upon which the program of the Institute is based, and urged greater federal support for the work as outlined by Dr. Forbes.

CALCIUM IS NEEDED TO BUILD HEALTHY BODIES

A Quart of Milk a Day Is Sure Way for Child to Get Enough of This Necessary Substance

To demand the making of brick without straw is no worse than to expect children to build healthy bodies without proper food. Meals which consist invariably of meat, potatoes, white bread, and sweets are bound to be lacking in calcium.

Calcium is needed to build bone, teeth, and hair, say the food specialists at the state college at Ithaca, and the only way by which calcium can be supplied to the body is through food.

The best way of getting the calcium is through milk, and the mother who sees to it that her children each have one quart every day need not worry.

Starch, rice, white cereals, butter and lard contain very small amounts of calcium, while root vegetables and meat are a little richer in this needed substance. Sugar is so low in it that someone has said that a wagon load of this sweet would not build an ounce of bone.



World's Champion
ONYX LILITH
541,073

World's Champion Junior 3-year-old Milked by an Empire Milker

HERE'S the new world's champion, Onyx Lilith, owned by the Maaikenshof Farm, Bedford Hills, N. Y.—and milked while on test by the Empire Milking Machine.

As a Junior 3-year-old she broke all world's records—909.39 pounds butter and 21,387.2 pounds milk in a year.

Empire Advantages

1. Teat cup lining is hand made and line linen inserts. Their Empire patents cover these (pat. exp.)—they give the only complete three-sided massage, duplicating the calf's suck.
2. Single or double units to meet your requirements.
3. Durable rubber parts that stand boiling.
4. Single pipe line with no complicated or moving parts to wear and get out of order. Clean. Costs less.
5. The Simple Pulverizer guaranteed 4 years against wear. Only one Pulverizer needed for each single or double unit.
6. Low power cost. 1/2 H. P. Motor operates double units, milking 8 cows at a time.
7. Sanitary claw with automatic shut-off and without moving parts to wear and get out of adjustment.

The Machine to Meet Every Dairyman's Requirements



EMPIRE
Milking Machines

H. E. McWhinney, President
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY

Sales and Service Branches:
Elgin, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Ottawa, Ont., Canada

COW TEST RECORDS SHOW VALUE OF PUREBRED BULLS

A tabulation has just been completed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in which the records of 384 grade daughters of purebred dairy bulls were compared with the records of their dams. The average yearly butterfat production of the dams was 309 pounds, and that of the daughters 313 pounds. The daughters excelled the dams with a margin of only 4 pounds of butterfat a year, but the fact that they excelled such high-producing dams at all speaks very well for the class of purebred dairy bulls that is being used in the cow-testing

association herds from which these records came. In this connection, estimates show that the average butterfat production of milk cows in the United States is only 160 pounds annually.

The records of the dams were arranged in five groups according to production of butterfat. These five groups averaged 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 pounds, respectively. The daughters of the first or 100-pound group produced 74 pounds more butterfat than their dams. The daughters of the second group produced 55 pounds more butterfat than their dams. The daughters of the third group produced 9 pounds more butterfat than

their dams. The daughters of the fourth group produced 4 pounds less butterfat than their dams. The daughters of the fifth or last group produced 86 pounds less butterfat than their dams.

From these figures we may conclude that purebred bulls are needed for every dairy herd and that purebred bulls selected from very high producing ancestry are required when the production records of the dams are above 300 pounds of butterfat a year. As the average production of herds advance, better and still better bulls are needed to maintain and to increase production.



A New Low Price A Year to Pay

For seven years we have been working with this one definite aim: To make a better milker than anyone else; to sell it for less money than others; and to give terms that make it easy for every farmer to own one.

As a result we offer the dependable, time proven Pine Tree Milker at less than the price of any other single or double pipeline machines. In addition, we have made it possible for you to take a year to pay.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that higher price must bring greater value. No matter what you pay, you cannot get a machine that will do as good a job of milking—or that will give you as steady service as the Pine Tree Milker.

ACT NOW! Raw materials are due for a rise. The Pine Tree is sold so close to the hide that when materials go up, our price must go up also.

Write us today. Find out why the Pine Tree will do a better job of milking. Find out why it will give you steadier service. Find out how little a Pine Tree Outfit will cost you, and how easy it is to own it on our plan of "A Year to Pay". Write now.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.,
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.
118 N. Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 27-84, Chicago, Ill.
750 N. Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



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Cream	40.	.995	8.2680

THE CONSUMER'S DOLLAR SPENT FOR MILK



A great deal has been said these days about the "consumer's dollar and the farmer's dollar." The chart illustrated on this page shows how a dollar spent in milk purchases in Philadelphia during 1923 was drafted up from among the various agencies which have to do with producing, transporting and distributing the milk sold in Philadelphia. A number of interesting facts are to be noted by careful analysis of this chart.

First, it will be observed that the transportation costs average 5¢ of every dollar spent by the consumer for milk. The expense of distribution in the city, of forty and five-sixths cents cover the wages of wagon drivers, costs of pasteurization, bottles, etc. The farmer's share of 49¢ represents a much larger proportion of the price ultimately paid by the consumer than a large number of perishable farm crops, such as, fruits and vegetables. In marketing of wheat

the farmer receives a very small proportion of the amount paid by the consumer for bread. When their products are sold in the form of butter and cheese the farmer receives a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar than in whole milk, because they are relatively less perishable and more cheaply transported than fluid milk and are sold at a price which does not allow the farmer as much per hundred pounds.

Probably the most significant feature of the whole milk chart is the very small proportion of the consumer's dollar that is expended in the work of the Dairy Council and of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. These contributions total but one-third of one cent out of each dollar spent by the consumer. The "slice of the pie" represented by these amounts is so small that the lettering on the chart can not be easily seen and therefore had to be indicated by the arrow at the side.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

York Valley Association—Henry Ross, tester

Twenty-four herds, with 331 cows, of which 299 were in milk, were tested during March. Twelve cows were on official test. Thirty-four cows produced over 40 and 32 cows produced over 50 pounds of butterfat.

The highest average milk and fat production, was by the herd of J. S. Brandt, nine cows 1629 pounds milk, 8.8 % fat and 57.5 pounds butterfat.

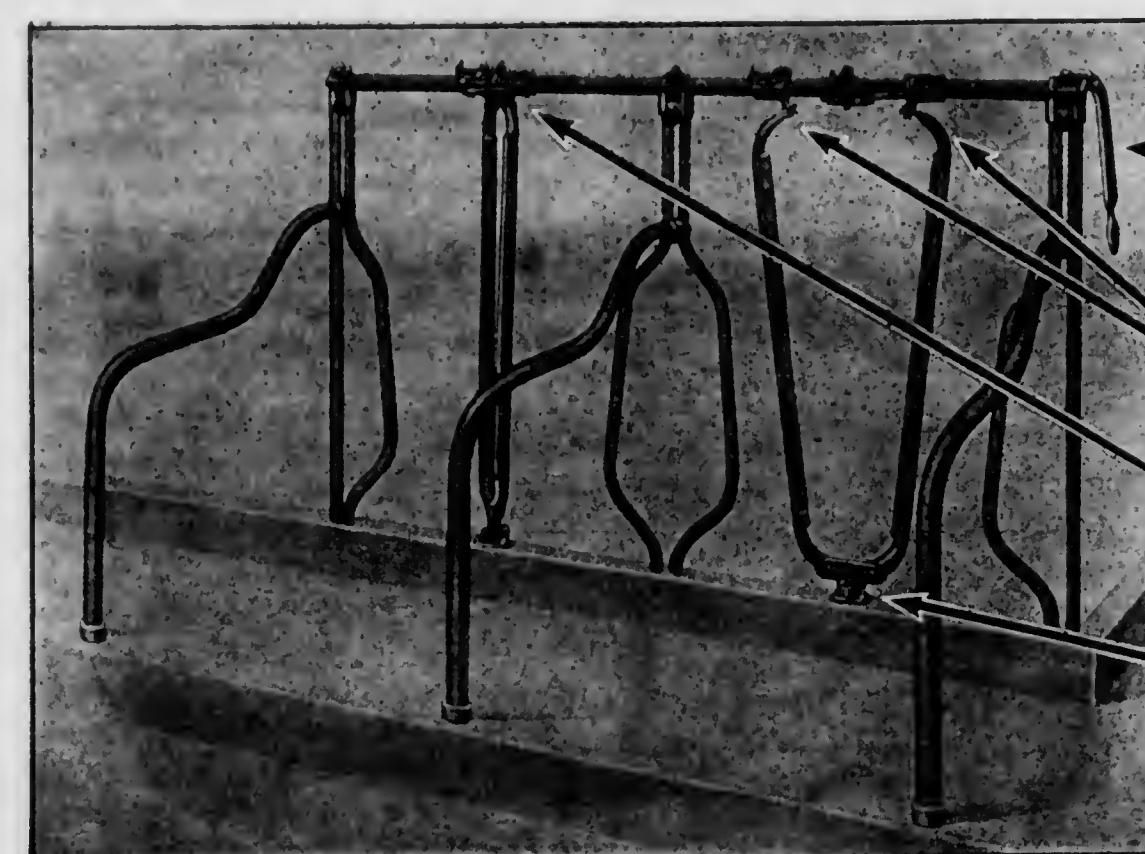
Several members bought cows and one pure bred bull was purchased during the month.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	Name	Breed	Milk	%	Butterfat
J. S. Murphy	Yale	R. Hol.	2651	3.6	95.4
J. S. Brandt	Pet	G. "	2387	3.7	88.3
J. S. Murphy	Segis	R. "	2434	3.6	87.6
J. S. Brandt	Malinda		2254	3.4	76.6
E. J. Myers	Siss		2027	3.6	73.0
J. S. Murphy	Liza	G. "	1872	3.8	71.1
J. S. Murphy	Piebe		2490	2.9	70.5
C. E. Etnier	Virginia	R. "	2249	3.0	70.5
J. S. Murphy	Pauline	R. "	2505	2.7	67.6
J. S. Brandt	Queen	G. "	1773	3.8	67.4

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Manheim, Lancaster County, Penna.

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A complete summary of the area test work conducted by State and Federal veterinarians in Mercer county and adjacent townships in Crawford and Butler counties last April and July shows that 46,453 cattle in 5,996 herds in this district came under the test, in which 1,162 reactors were found.

The work was accomplished at a total cost of \$32,855.75, which includes \$61,281.39 for State and Federal indemnities, \$7,500 for transportation, which was carried by the owners themselves, and other items such as salaries, supplies and clerical assistance in collecting and compiling numerous reports.

The report prepared by Dr. S. E. Bruner, veterinarian in charge of the tuberculosis division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, traces the rise in the interest of owners in Mercer, Crawford and Butler counties in the modified accredited area work. From a nucleus of owners and breeders in the Grove City community, where in 1918 the accredited herd plan started the clean-up in Mercer county, the movement spread to other townships until in January, 1923, 160 owners of cattle in every part of the county came together and voted in favor of the modified accredited herd plan.

A general committee was appointed with a chairman for each township. The chairmen organized sub-committees of one to three men for each school district, the latter to make a survey of all owners

of cattle. The report of all these committees indicated that 95 per cent. of the owners in the district agreed to test.

The State Veterinarians on the eve of the first test on April 16 found that in some townships, organization of the local committees had not been perfected and in reality only 70 to 75 per cent. of the owners had signed. Missionary work on the part of the 38 veterinarians assigned to the county to make tests, assisted by County Agent W. S. Hagar and other leaders, resulted in 98 per cent. of the herds being tested when the drive was completed.

The actual testing of the herds in the 41 townships and the municipalities included within the area was finished in one week's time. Ninety-one per cent. of the herds were found free of tuberculosis on this first test. On the 823 reactors found in Mercer county alone, a total of \$27,047 was paid in State indemnity, or an average of \$32.86 a head, and total Federal indemnity, \$16,038, an average of \$19.48.

Following the policy of the State Bureau of Animal Industry, a retest was made in July of herds found infected on the first test and an initial test applied at the same time to herds which were missed in the first drive. A total of 6,698 cattle from 833 herds was tested in the second drive and 125 reactors found.

At the completion of the first test, a quarantine was established on the area pertaining to the movement of cattle into

and within the area. Since more than one per cent. of the total number of cattle in the area reacted, a retest must again be made of the entire cattle population in April, 1924.

Dr. Bruner expressed the belief that from present indications less than one-half of one per cent. of the cattle will be found tuberculous in the coming April drive. If this result obtains Mercer county and the adjoining townships in Butler and Crawford will qualify as the first Official Modified Accredited Area in the State and the area will not be again tested for a period of three years.

REPRINT OF DAIRY BULLETINS READY

That a definite relation exists between production per cow and income over feed cost is shown in Department Bulletin 1069, "Relation of Production to Income from Dairy Cows," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The group that produced the most per cow ate the most on an average and always had the highest average income over cost of feed. At 100 pounds of butterfat per cow a year, the average income over cost of feed was \$10. At 400 pounds of butterfat a year, the average income over cost of feed was \$106. As production increased four times, the average income over cost of feed increased 10.6 times.

A former edition of this bulletin was exhausted by the heavy demand for it, and a reprint has just been issued. A reprint also has recently been published

\$11.55 UPWARD PER MONTH

You can now buy your Green Mountain Silo with a part of the monthly milk check. A wonderful long-life silo, plus a buying plan that fits your own circumstances. Write now for full particulars.

The Green Mountain has heavy close-fitting, creosoted staves; extra heavy hoops with oversize threads. Doors made and fit like safe or refrigerator. Wooden ladder runs—no iron to frost your fingers. Extra capacity reel gambrel roof. Storm-proof ambrosia system makes your Green Mountain "stay put," erect, tight, handsome.

Special 30 Day Offer
To induce early orders, we will cancel entirely the first month's payment, if your order is received within 30 days from appearance of this ad.
Write today for booklet, payment plan, etc.
The Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co.
335 West St. Rutland, Vt.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SILOS

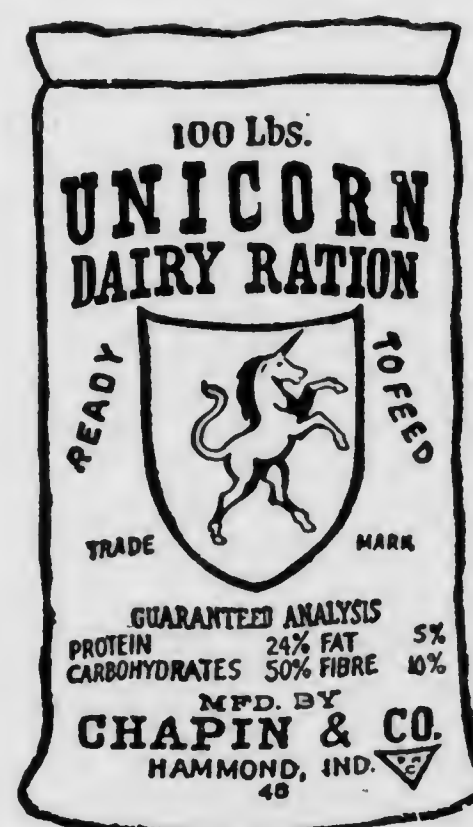
of Department Bulletin 1071, entitled "Influence of Season of Freshening on Production and Income from Dairy Cows." The figures in this bulletin show that, on an average, the cows that freshened in the fall and early winter produced more milk and butterfat and had a higher average income over cost of feed than those that freshened at other times of the year.

Copies of these two bulletins may be obtained as long as the supply lasts by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

How Unicorn Feed Makes Low-Cost Milk

DAIRYMEN found, years ago, that some grains and some feeds produced more milk than others—enough more to make it profitable to use them even though the cost per ton were higher. They next found that the combination of two or more feeds produced still better results—made milk at a still lower cost.

Scientists have taken up the study of this subject and have developed information of exceeding value, their latest word being that it is not protein alone, or even "digestible protein," that should be solely considered in a cow's grain ration.



They tell us that when the right combination of feeds is being fed, a change to some other mixture—even though identical in amount of digestible protein—will not get the same profitable results.

Careful tests have been made with two mixtures, each having the same amount of digestible protein and each containing a well-planned variety of feeds. Yet, in results, these tests showed that one mixture was more than 25% better than the other.

When you buy Unicorn you get a just-right combination of feeds that is the result of this modern knowledge plus the experience gained from the best dairy farm practice.

Unicorn is made of the purest of feeds, is always the same mixture and, what is most important to you, will produce milk at a lower cost, per dollar expended for feed, than will any other dairy ration.

More Profit Every Day—For More Days

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Your Neighbor Says:—

"ROSS is the Best Silo Made"

From every part of the country, we have letters proving that the *five-proof, acid-proof* Ross is a money-saver—a superior silo in many ways. Hundreds of owners say: "It's the best silo made!"

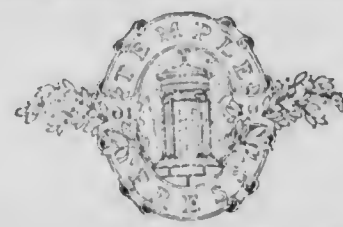
The ROSS IN-DE-STRUCT-O Galvanized Metal Silo

Air-tight, freeze-proof—perfect silage always! The tried and tested metal silo, built for life-time service. Write us—free facts about superior Ross Service, just as your neighbors have told them to us. Write for them today.

Agents and Dealers write for proposition.
E. W. Ross Envelope Cutter Co. and Silo
Pioneer Builders of Ross In-De-Struc-O Galvanized Metal Silos.
Successors to the E. W. Ross Co., Est. 1850.
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Dr. David Roberts Animal Medicines
A Prescription for Every Animal Ailment
Successfully Used for More than 30 YEARS
Ask for Free Copy of the Cattle Specialist and how to get the Practical Home Veterinarian without cost. Veterinary advice free.
Get Medicines of Druggist or Dealer, or Direct.
DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC., 152 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wisconsin

LET US
DESIGN
YOUR
STATIONERY



PEDIGREE
CATALOGS
OUR
SPECIALTY

**HORACE F. TEMPLE
PRINTER**

BELL PHONE NO. 1 WEST CHESTER, PA.

Advertisers will appreciate your mention of the Milk Producers Review when answering advertisements.

URGE CITY CROCCERS STUDY CENTRAL DELIVERY PLAN

Just as need for economy has driven farmers to seek cooperative marketing methods in distributing their products among distant dealers, so retailers may find it necessary to carry the idea a step further and use centralized delivery systems as a means of lowering costs of delivery to the consumer, according to officials of the Domestic Distribution Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In delivering merchandise over short distances under present conditions, retailers usually duplicate the routes, which, a study of conditions in many cities has shown, can be handled at much less cost if combined under one trucking unit.

According to the most authentic figures the department has been able to obtain, retail deliveries by individual store owners cost between .04 and 3.0 of net sales. A common percentage is about one and five-tenths per cent. This establishes the cost of deliveries as an important factor in distribution.

With the organized movements among farmers as the producers, and dealers as the distributors, and with organized women's clubs representing the consumers, all seeking to lower the cost of distribution of food products, a wider adoption of the centralized delivery system is predicted by state marketing officials who have urged a study of the possibilities of the plan for various cities. It is pointed out that experience gained by trucking firms in collections and deliveries of merchandise from many different concerns can be applied with success to a central delivery system for the food shops of any community. The system could be developed for the collection of merchandise consigned to the retail establishments, as well as for the delivery of retail purchases to consumers. A central warehouse where packages could be assembled for scientific distribution over city routes would be a factor in such a plan.

South Jersey dairymen find a somewhat similar plan already in use in Philadelphia, where with various milk dealers organized, the city is districted and assigned to prevent any over-lapping or duplication of delivery routes, thereby saving money for dealers and cutting the cost of milk to consumers.

FERTILIZER WORK IS EXTENSIVE

Among the concrete results of extension work along agricultural lines which may be cited is increased interest on the part of farmers in the work with soils and in the use of commercial fertilizers. During the year 1922, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, 218,000 farmers consulted their county agricultural agents in regard to the use of commercial fertilizers. In addition, farmers conducted 15,235 fertilizer and 4,035 lime demonstrations.

As a result of the activities in connection with lime, 48,000 farmers used 630,000 tons according to the methods advocated by the agents. In addition to the above, 105,000 farmers modified their methods of soil management. In order to maintain and improve soil conditions, 3,750 drainage systems, involving 575,000 acres, and 29,000 pieces of terracing, involving 445,000 acres, were carried out according to the methods outlined by the extension forces.

START 25-YEAR RESEARCH TASK ON ANIMAL FEEDING

A program of research work on the feeding of farm animals which will take at least twenty-five years to complete, has just been announced by Dr. E. B. Forbes, director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition at the Pennsylvania State College.

These experiments will be conducted on living cattle, sheep and swine with the aid of a remarkable apparatus known as the respiration calorimeter, which makes possible the complete accounting for the products of the animal's feed. The machine not only measures solids and liquids, but gases and heat are also accounted for with great accuracy.

As an example, with a steer fed on clover hay it was found that of the total energy value of the feed 48 per cent. was lost in the excrement, six per cent. in combustible gas, 23 per cent. in heat, leaving on 23 per cent. as net useful nutriment. The loss in heat just equaled the portion actually utilized for productive purposes by the animal.

Such measurements of net useful portions of feed furnish the basis for feeding standards and permit the calculation of the "balanced ration." The Institute of Animal Nutrition at State College is really a Bureau of Standards for the livestock feeder. The provisional standards already put out as results of over twenty years' research by the late Dr. H. P. Armsby and Professor J. A. Fries, have been of immeasurable value to stock raisers.

The Institute's respiration calorimeter is the only one in existence of a size sufficient for work with the larger farm animals.

The plans for the future work of the Institute of Animal Nutrition have just been endorsed by the American Society of Animal Production, and have also been approved by the subcommittee on animal nutrition of the National Research Council.

These scientific bodies have also endorsed the Armsby net energy conception upon which the program of the Institute is based, and urged greater federal support for the work as outlined by Dr. Forbes.

CALCIUM IS NEEDED TO BUILD HEALTHY BODIES

A Quart of Milk a Day Is Sure Way for Child to Get Enough of This Necessary Substance

To demand the making of brick without straw is no worse than to expect children to build healthy bodies without proper food. Meals which consist invariably of meat, potatoes, white bread, and sweets are bound to be lacking in calcium.

Calcium is needed to build bone, teeth, and hair, say the food specialists at the state college at Ithaca, and the only way by which calcium can be supplied to the body is through food.

The best way of getting the calcium is through milk, and the mother who sees to it that her children each have one quart every day need not worry.

Starch, rice, white cereals, butter and lard contain very small amounts of calcium, while root vegetables and meat are a little richer in this needed substance. Sugar is so low in it that someone has said that a wagon load of this sweet would not build an ounce of bone.



World's Champion
ONYX LILITH
541,073

World's Champion Junior 3-year-old Milked by an Empire Milker

HERE'S the new world's champion, Onyx Lilith, owned by the Maaikenshof Farm, Bedford Hills, N. Y.—and milked while on test by the Empire Milking Machine.

As a Junior 3-year-old she broke all world's records—909.39 pounds butter and 21,387.2 pounds milk in a year.

R. E. Buell, Superintendent of Maaikenshof Farm, knows what other dairymen know—that the Empire gets more milk and increases the period of lactation.

It is this thing of learning to distinguish between the Empire Milker and all other milkers that is enabling thousands of dairy farmers to increase their profits and get rid of the labor problem entirely.

The Empire sucks the teat just the way the calf sucks it. It's nature's way. The cow likes it—thrives on it—gives more milk.

The Empire Milker gives a perfect three-sided massage of the teat from tip to udder after each suck. No other milker does that. It's a patented Empire feature.

Whether you're milking a world's champion or not, the one big thing to know is that the Empire is different from any other milker—more milk, bigger profits, healthier cows and no more back-breaking hand milking. Send for FREE book, "How to Milk for Bigger Profits". Fill out the coupon and mail it.

Empire Advantages

1. Teat cup lining is hand made and has linen inserts. Basic Empire patents cover these teat cups—they give the only complete three-sided massage, duplicating the calf's suck.
2. Single or double units to meet your requirements.
3. Durable rubber parts that stand boiling.
4. Single pipe line with no complicated or moving parts to wear and get out of order. Clean. Costs less.
5. The Simple Pulsator guaranteed 4 years against wear. Only one Pulsator needed for each single or double unit.
6. Low power cost. 1/2 H. P. Motor operates 7 double units, milking 8 cows at a time.
7. Sanitary claw with automatic shut-off and without moving parts to wear and get out of adjustment.

The Machine to Meet Every Dairymen's Requirements



EMPIRE
TRADE MARK REGD.
Milking Machines

H. E. McWhinney, President
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY
Bloomfield, New Jersey

Sales and Service Branches:
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EMPIRE
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Dear Sir: Without
any obligation
on my part please
send me a copy of your
free booklet, "How to Milk
for Bigger Profits."
Yours,
Name.....
R. F. D.....
Post Office.....
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COW TEST RECORDS SHOW VALUE OF PUREBRED BULLS

A tabulation has just been completed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in which the records of 384 grade daughters of purebred dairy bulls were compared with the records of their dams. The average yearly butterfat production of the dams was 309 pounds, and that of the daughters 313 pounds. The daughters excelled the dams with a margin of only 4 pounds of butterfat a year, but the fact that they excelled such high-producing dams at all speaks very well for the class of purebred dairy bulls that is being used in the cow-testing

association herds from which these records came. In this connection, estimates show that the average butterfat production of milk cows in the United States is only 160 pounds annually.

The records of the dams were arranged in five groups according to production of butterfat. These five groups averaged 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 pounds, respectively. The daughters of the first or 100-pound group produced 74 pounds more butterfat than their dams. The daughters of the second group produced 55 pounds more butterfat than their dams. The daughters of the third group produced 9 pounds more butterfat than

their dams. The daughters of the fourth group produced 2 pounds less butterfat than their dams. The daughters of the fifth or last group produced 86 pounds less butterfat than their dams.

From these figures we may conclude that purebred bulls are needed for every dairy herd and that purebred bulls selected from very high producing ancestry are required when the production records of the dams are above 300 pounds of butterfat a year. As the average production of herds advance, better and still better bulls are needed to maintain and to increase production.

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

CHESTER COUNTY

Healthy, Pure-Bred
Foundation
Stock

"THE COUNTY THAT COUNTS"

Holsteins

Towns End Farms

Home of the Long Distance Bull

King Pietertje
Ormsby Piebe 17th
No. 294184

His Four Nearest Dams Average:

Butter—1 yr.—1123 lbs.
Milk—1 yr.—24185 lbs.

Bull Calves for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Also a few Heifers and A. R. O. Cows bred to K. P. O. P. 17th

Approved Cows Taken for Service

E. P. ALLINSON
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD

Holsteins

M. L. JONES
Westtown, Pa.

SENIOR HERD SIRE
King Fairview Aaggie
Colantha, 230913

Five near dams and sister average 35½ lbs. butter in 7 days.

His daughters were first in most every class entered the past two years at the Chester Co. Fair.

First in every class entered at the Holstein Field Day Show, October 28, 1922.

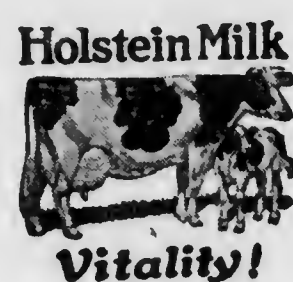
The few heifers that have freshened so far have been high testers.

Buy a Young Bull

From this great sire and increase the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR YOUNG STOCK

Herd Under Federal Supervision



Crystal Farm Holsteins
are the product of constructive breeding combining show type and large production.

Ormsby Accrue Segis

Our herd sire, is the

Undefeated Grand Champion

FOR SALE

Bull calves and a 3 yr. old granddaughter of King Segis (fresh) also a yearling daughter of

Winterthur Queen Emer Segis
Atons

Price \$100

ACCREDITED HERD No. 38482

Charles J. Garrett

West Chester, Pa.

Glen-Ethel Farm Guernseys

We have listed several bulls and bull calves, suitable to head the best of grade herds, some are even good enough to head pure bred herds, all are priced low.

I am in a position to furnish pure bred and grade females in any number, tuberculin tested and sold into herds under Federal Supervision, subject to a sixty day retest guarantee.

If you have a clean herd and want to add to it, or have good Guernseys that you want to sell, get in touch with me.

Chester H. Cullen

West Grove, Pa.

ACCREDITED HERD

Holsteins

BLUE ROCK FARM

Herd Sire

Bell Farm Noble
No. 374385

A World Champion's Son

Belle Farm Bakker
Dam

Record 20,300 lbs. Milk—10 mos.

893.6 lbs. Butter—10 mos.

Strictly Official 3 Year Old

Buy a Cow or Heifer Bred

ACCREDITED HERD

Frank A. Keen

West Chester, Pa.

INCREASES MILK OUTPUT BY USING BETTER STOCK

An increase of over 1,800,000 gallons in the annual milk production of New Castle County, Del., without increasing the number of dairy cows owned has followed five years' dairy improvement work, in which the county agent, progressive dairy farmers, and agricultural organizations cooperated. This county is located near a large city, affording a good market for whole milk, and dairying is an important farm industry.

When extension work in dairying was begun in New Castle County, many farmers were in the habit of buying a medium type of grade cow without guaranty of health. Following a county meeting of dairymen in 1918, four carloads of purebred cows from herds under Federal supervision for tuberculosis control were brought in and distributed as far as possible at the rate of one to a farm, so that as many farmers as possible might learn for themselves whether or not the investment paid. The boys and girls on the farms became interested, were organized into a club, and a purebred calf secured by each member. New clubs have been organized each year following, and exhibits of club members' stock are a feature of district shows and the State fair. Club members have produced about

one-fifth of the present holdings of purebred stock in the county. Purebred bulls and cows have been purchased by many farmers, after the movement was begun, on their own initiative. There are now about 900 purebred dairy cattle in the county, while in 1915 there were only 380. A carefully worked-out ration is fed. Over 4,000 dairy cattle in the county are under Federal supervision for tuberculosis control. Four annual consignment sales of surplus stock have been held.

COLUMBUS LOCAL

A meeting of the Columbus, New Jersey, Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, was held at Columbus on March 4th, with nearly every milk producer in that vicinity in attendance.

Local marketing conditions were discussed by Frederick Shangle, vice president of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

An election of officers of the local resulted as follows:
President, C. Craig Tallman,
Columbus, N. J.
Vice President, Roy Atkinson
Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Shinn

County Agent Thompson, and Dennis McCarthy, of the Inter-State Dairy Council and others made short addresses.

CHAMPION PRODUCING COWS FOR JANUARY REPORTED

The champion milk producing cow in Pennsylvania's cow testing associations during January was a purebred Holstein owned by W. H. Wertz of the Cumberland County Association, according to the monthly report just released by the dairy extension department of the Pennsylvania State College. In the 31 days this dairy cow produced 2,430 pounds of milk.

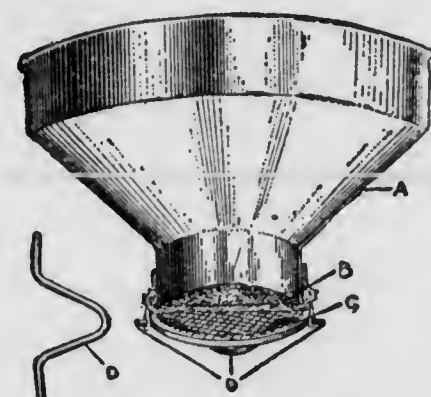
First place in butterfat production for the month went to a purebred Holstein owned by H. F. Freed of the Westfield Association, in Lawrence county. She produced a grand total of 101 pounds of fat during January.

There were 288 cows in the associations that gave more than 50 pounds of fat and 596 that went over the 1200 pound milk mark.

First place in butter-fat production for the month was captured by a purebred Jersey owned by William Floyd of Chester County. Her production was 75.6 pounds of fat, making a trifle over two pounds a day. That members of the association appreciate the value of bred-for-production sires in building up high producing herds is shown by the fact that 31 registered bulls were purchased during the month.

Produce Clean Milk!

It Pays—



A. Strainer Funnel.
B. Sterilized cotton through which milk MUST go.
C. Coarse wire screen ring for clamping cotton pad to bottom of funnel.
D. Wire clamp.

The difference between dirty milk, which may land the producer in jail, and clean milk that brings the top market price, often hinges on proper straining.

One strainer — and one only — absolutely removes every last bit of sediment from milk — the Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer. We guarantee it — make us prove it. The best test of our Dr. Clark is to strain milk through as many cloths and strainers as you wish; then strain through our Dr. Clark and note the dirt it takes out that the others leave in.

The Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer is simple, durable and inexpensive. 10-qt. and 18-qt. sizes. If your dealer can't supply you, write

PURITY STAMPING CO.
Dept. F. 243 Champion St.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FARM LOANS

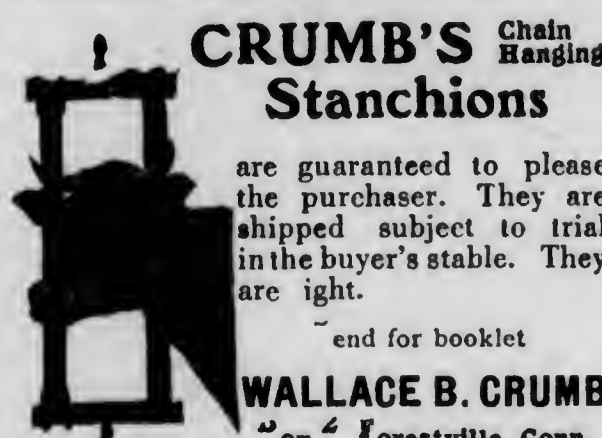
Plan which Saves Money and Gives Security and Stability to the Farmer

For Circular, write to

Pennsylvania - Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank OF HARRISBURG

FRED RASMUSSEN, President

Operated Under Federal Farm Loan Act



CRUMB'S Chain Hanging Stanchions

are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are light.

Send for booklet

WALLACE B. CRUMB
Box 4 Forestville, Conn.

The champion milk producer of the cow testing associations in Pennsylvania during the month of October was a registered Holstein cow belonging to H. E. Robertson, of the York Valley Association, according to the report just issued at the dairy extension office at State College. This dairy matron produced 2523 pounds in the 31 days, or an average of three fourteen quart pails each day.

BY HECK! I'M READY FOR A FULL DAY'S WORK

"Down on the farm, 'bout half past four, I slip in my pants and sneak out the door.

Out to the yard I run like the dickens. To milk ten cows and feed the chickens, Clean out the barn, curry Nance and Jiggs,

Separate the cream and slop all the pigs, Work two hours, then eat like a Turk, And, by heck, I'm ready for a full day's work.

"Then I grease the wagon and put on the rack, Throw a jug of water in an old grain sack,

Hitch up the horses, hustle down the lane Must get the hay in, for it looks like rain.

Look over yonder, sure as I am born, Cattle's on the rampage and cows in the corn.

Start across the medder, run a mile or two,

Heaving like I'm windbroke, get wet clean through.

Get back to the horses, then for recompense,

Nance got straddle the barbedwire fence. Joints all a-aching and muscles in a jerk;

I'm fit as a fiddle for a full day's work.

"Work all summer till winter is nigh, Then figure up the books and heave a big sigh.

Worked all year, didn't make a thing, Got less cash now than I had last spring.

Now some people say that there ain't no hell,

But they never farmed, so they can't tell.

When spring rolls 'round I take another chance,

While the fringe grows longer on my old pants.

Give my s'penders a hitch, my belt another jerk

And, by heck, I'm ready for a full year's work.

GOVERNMENT RECIPES FOR OUTDOOR WHITEWASH

We have frequently been asked for the formulas adopted for outdoor whitewash by the United States Government:

The following directions given by the United States Department of Agriculture for the preparation of a whitewash for outdoor work, has proved to be very satisfactory: Slack one-half bushel of lime in boiling water, covering to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid and add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thick paste and stirred in while hot, one-half pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hung over a slow fire over a glue pot. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water. Stir well and let stand for several days, covered from dust. It is best applied hot.

FOR THE DAIRY COW

This is a good time of the year to plan for a supplement of green feed or silage for the pasture when it begins to get short and dry in August. Oats and peas, alfalfa, millet, second crop clover, and early corn are some of the crops which can be grown for green feed for these months.

Just because you spend a lot of money for food is no sign your family is well nourished. It's the proper selection that counts.

NEW JERSEY FILLED MILK BILL IS AMENDED

Senate bill, No. 209, introduced by Senator Borton, as a further supplement to "An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sale thereof (Revision of 1907) approved May 1907.

The bill provides certain amendments supplementing the condensed, evaporated or concentrated milk regulation and provides certain standards providing for the sum of the percentages of milk fat and total milk solids be not less than thirty three and seven tenths, when made from whole milk with added sugars, and when made from skimmed milk, if sugar has been added, at least twenty-eight per centum of total milk solids.

These percentages conform with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In addition to these regulations, the act prohibits the distribution, sale, or manufacture of condensed, evaporated or concentrated skimmed milk, with or without the addition of sugar, and whether as such or compounded with any other substance, in hermetically sealed cans or receptacles, unless each such can or container should contain at least five pounds net weight, and must bear the name of both manufacturer and distributor and also the words, "Condensed Skimmed Milk Sweetened" or "Evaporated Skimmed Milk Unsweetened" or "Concentrated Skimmed Milk" and immediately thereafter the words, "Unfit for Infants" in dark black letters at least one-half inch in height, on a light colored background, which required words shall be within a surrounding line at least one-sixteenth inch wide and no other matter whatever shall be printed or appear within such surrounding line and where the size of the can or container will permit the foregoing words within the designated surrounding line are to be shown on the label twice on opposite sides at equidistant points, and no such condensed, concentrated or evaporated skimmed milk shall be labeled under any fictitious or coined or trade names whatever.

WILL YOUR SEED CORN GROW?

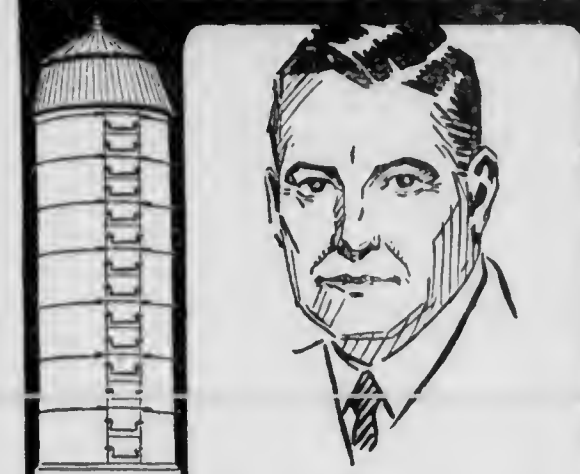
Many farmers have an abundant supply of seed corn selected before frost last fall and cared for so that they may be reasonably sure it will grow. Others selected their seed later, either at husking time or from the crib. In any event it is well to make sure that the seed will grow.

Two kernels taken from each of 100 ears and tested for germination will tell the story, says the United States Department of Agriculture. If these kernels germinate well, all right. If not, the sooner you know it the better. New seed may still be obtained, or the best on hand may be selected through a germination test of the individual ears. The field is an expensive place to test the germination of seed corn.

Getting seed corn ready to plant is too important to be left until the last minute. After the seed ears are finally selected the irregular kernels on the butts and tips of the ears should be shelled off and discarded. Hand shelling is best.

Sometimes an ear will look all right before shelling but will have a large number of kernels with damaged tips. Each ear therefore should be shelled separately and the kernels inspected before mixing with the general supply.

UNADILLA SILOS



Read Silo Character As you do a man's

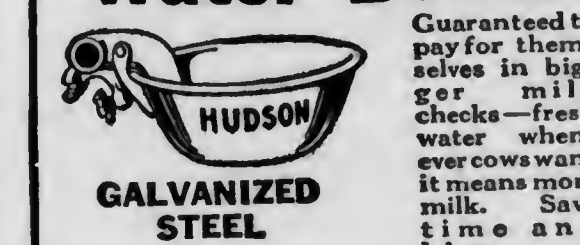
YOU read a man's character in his face. Look to the same features on a silo to judge its qualities. In the front of the Unadilla Silo, you can see many practical, valuable advantages that speak of the thoroughness, care and thought with which every detail of the whole silo is worked out.

Its continuous opening; water-tight, self-cleaning, non-sticking doors; wide, safe, easy combination door fasteners and ladder; door front assembled at the factory; hoop ends adjustable from ladder, these and many other features of the front of a Unadilla are some indication of the bigger silo value the Unadilla gives you for every dollar.

Send for catalog. You'll find it full of silo information you shouldn't miss. For the man who orders early we offer a special discount that makes a real saving in your silo purchase. The Unadilla can be had on convenient terms.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

HUDSON Water Bowls



Guaranteed to pay for themselves in bigger milk checks—fresh water whenever cows want it means more milk. Save time and labor.

The ONLY unbreakable bowls; made of HEAVILY GALVANIZED, RUST-PROOF pressed steel, only half the weight of cast iron bowls. You can nest and carry out to clean a dozen Hudson bowls at once. Patented, no other has these many advantages. SECURELY ATTACHED, cast iron bowls furnished if you prefer them.

Plan on using HUDSON Barn Equipment and ventilation for your barn. Ask about our FREE BARN PLANNING SERVICE. Our Engineering Department is eager to help if you build or remodel. Ask your HOME-TOWN HUDSON DEALER or write us.

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Storage Battery and Service

Starting, lighting, batteries of all sizes and for repair. Our battery equipment is complete.

OUR Dependable

Pusey & Battery

WEST CHESTER, PA.

There are thousands of other De Laval Milker users just as well satisfied as these.

"I have used a De Laval Milker for nearly two years and it has paid for itself already, and is good for ten years yet."

Ralph Steffes, *Minnesota.*

"I have used a De Laval Milker for a year and cannot praise it too highly, and feel that it has paid for itself already."

H. A. Laube, *Washington.*

"I think every dairyman who milks fifteen or more cows by hand pays for a De Laval Milker each year in loss of time and milk."

R. E. Findling, *Indiana.*

"If I couldn't get another De Laval Milker I wouldn't take double what my outfit cost me."

Donald L. Bryson, *Illinois.*

"It took some time to convince me that a De Laval Milker would pay on a fifteen-cow dairy, but after using one I have decided that it was not 'hot air.' I certainly couldn't afford to milk by hand again."

H. H. Coston, *Maine.*

"I have had experience with every make of milker and the De Laval is absolutely the best, and in the long run the cheapest, just because it is practical."

C. W. Mc Ferron, *Veterinarian, Kentucky.*

"No piece of machinery on our farm has given us more satisfaction than our De Laval Milker, without which it has always been necessary for us to hire help."

Wm. F. Ford, *Illinois.*

"The De Laval Milker has given perfect satisfaction. We own and milk the largest herd of purebred and grade Holsteins in Monroe County."

John Steinhoff & Sons, *Wisconsin.*

"After using a De Laval Milker for two years I will say it is the most pleasing machinery I ever operated."

C. A. Widener, *Indiana.*

"I would have to change my plan of farming if it were not for my De Laval Milker. For the past three years one man has fed and milked thirty cows, and the other man gets out in the morning with the team and is able to do much more work."

Edw. Malczewski, *Wisconsin.*

"The De Laval Milker is the most perfect piece of machinery I have ever undertaken to operate."

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"In regard to the De Laval Milker, it is in every respect a satisfactory machine to me. I like it because it does the work, and better than the labor that I can get."

H. W. Gills, *Virginia.*

"We have used a De Laval Milker for about a year, and you may be interested in knowing our herd has the highest average production of any herd in the state of Iowa belonging to the Test Association."

W. H. Merner, *Iowa.*

"We cannot say too much for the De Laval Milker. On our herd of twenty-one Holstein cows we made a gain of half a can (40-qt. cans) over hand milking; and recently our power was off and we could not use the machine and had to milk by hand several times and were short about gallons each time. But when the power was again working the same increase was again working the same increase years at the same rate."

First in every the Holstein Field, October 28, 1922.

The few heifers that have been tested so far have been high test.

Buy a Young Bull Catalog

From this great sire and in the test of your herd

PRICES LOW FOR STOCK

Herd Under Fed No. Cows

"What I thought was just sales talk about the De Laval Milker is the Absolute Truth"—

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DAIRY PRODUCTS
RURAL ROUTE NO. 2
DAYTON, OHIO

Feb. 12, 1924.

The De Laval Separator Co.
165 Broadway,
New York

Dear Sir:

Having been termed the hardest and most contrary man to sell, I am sending you, unsolicited, a brief outline of my experience with a De Laval Milker for the past year.

What was considered by me as sales talk, I find is the truth.

First: It increases production, as you may see by copy of enclosed chart (about 18% gain for the entire herd) of my cattle for the past year; under very adverse conditions such as occurred shortly after the installation of the machine viz: frozen ensilage and a sixty day tubercular quarantine.

Second Labor Saving: It formerly took three to milk my herd, now one does it, and the actual saving for the year after deducting the original cost of the machine plus the power and upkeep, is indeed very gratifying. I can furnish exact figures on this if you ever care to see them. But I do not give them here for I fear you may say "Oh Shoe is in a good humor and has made that too strong."

Third: The satisfaction of owning such a perfect milking unit as the De Laval and the good results obtained therefrom. The absence of any mechanical trouble in a years trial. My cattle are now free from udder trouble. I had three that were frequently affected with it when I was milking by hand.

That a De Laval Milking Machine will pay for itself as claimed by your company has been positively proven to—

Yours Respectfully,

W. A. Shoemaker

W.A.S./V.R.S.



De Laval Milker at work on the dairy of James Rohrer, Montague, California, with its usual good satisfaction.

You can buy a De Laval Milker on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it

Thousands of other De Laval users are just as well satisfied as those above, and you will be too. Why not save time, money, and eliminate the drudgery of milking by installing a De Laval?

You can get a De Laval on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. Many De Laval owners are paying for their milkers in this way. Often they find the saving in money for extra help is more than enough to meet the monthly installments.

**End of
Volume**